

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PERU'S PRESIDENT GARCIA OPENS 12TH SELA MEETING

PY171409 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1710 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Speech by Peruvian President Alan Garcia at the opening of the 12th SELA meeting in Lima -- live]

[Excerpts] Messrs ministers and representatives to this 12th SELA meeting: In welcoming you to Peru we wish to note the importance of this meeting and its transcendence due to the number of representatives it has summoned. We praise the SELA which currently is the only forum for Latin American and Caribbean exchange, and the only assembly at which all our countries can work to gradually establish a system that will involve Latin American and Caribbean countries, and allow us to act jointly.

The seven great industrial powers of the world hold annual meetings represented by their respective chiefs of state. The foreign ministers of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity meet twice a year and the presidents or chiefs of state of this organization once a year. The Arab League meets twice a year at a ministerial and at a presidential level. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations also meets constantly. Latin America and the Caribbean happen to be the only region in the world that does not periodically and permanently coordinate its actions, that has still not reached the awareness, the maturity, or the historic courage to institutionalize an assembly which will allow us to act jointly. Therefore, today the SELA represents a challenge to history and the only forum that gathers the Latin American and Caribbean peoples. Hence, the great importance of this meeting, which is like a ray of hope for our people's future and right to act jointly. [passage omitted]

It is true nobody can define the difference between economics and politics. Economy, here and now, is only a relationship between powers, between social forces, groups, and domination. Therefore, it is true that it is difficult to distinguish politics from economics and when we meet here, despite this limitation, we are laying the groundwork for a transcendental political event which, later, could mean that our system develops, and changes from today's demands into a future imperative requirement: We can create an Organization of Latin American and Caribbean States that will institutionalize our right to decide our own future. [passage omitted]

All, or almost all, our countries obtained their independence 1 and 1/2 centuries ago. History shows us, however, isolation is no solution, has no future. A century and a half of errors, of corrective attempts shows us there can be no path other than the integration of all our peoples. We have ceased to be exporters of raw materials, which have gradually become less popular and more badly paid for by the industrialized world, we are faced with the limitations of our domestic consumption and market regarding the industries we have purchased. We are also faced with restrictions on exercising our right to reinvest and our right to well-being because of the debt which was contracted, and we find that today, as in 1930, we are burdened with a huge crisis which has even more serious social consequences and, in the midst of the crisis, we must comply with solutions and economic doctrines which are alien to the situation in a hemisphere which is developing and experiencing social mobilizations.

We are also offered the possibility of getting on a merry-go-round of credits, which does nothing but increase our debt. In the final analysis, this is the expression of a new type of imperialism, which is no longer linked with the production of dividends to the debtor, with the extraction and processing of raw materials, or with the construction of factories, as it used to be in the past.

A typical feature of our times is that economic domination over the poorer countries is not coupled with the processing of raw materials or with the production of dividends. This type of domination is also known as the financial rent system [rentismo financiero], which is a sort of irrational devotion to the liquidity that results from the recycling of unproductive capital. This system produces no dividends for the debtors, yet burdens them with new interests.

Therefore, the saturation of our domestic markets and the low prices paid for our raw materials are intimately linked with the appearance of a new form of domination at world levels. It is no longer the old imperialism which sought to extract raw materials and yield a profit for the home country. Neither is it the imperialistic system that followed World War II, which sold technology and built factories in the poorer countries, which could process these raw materials. Today, our only tie with the powerful North is the payment of principal and interests in a new, unproductive financial rent system.

How can we give isolated answers? How can we expect that any one of us can negotiate terms with the most powerful? However glances at the events of the past few years will realize that all the letters of intent, all the efforts to improve credit terms, and all the promises have involved tighter socioeconomic conditions for our peoples, and have failed to fulfill the good intentions of such promises. The only solution to this situation of isolation and domination is to take a decisive, historical step. We do not want just the scraps of the world in which we live.

We have the right to change this world. We have the right to demand a more coherent and just international economic order. This is our demand against which some people appear to have an opposing or belligerent position. This is the right all people have.

I have said other regions of the world have made progress in the area of agreements and dialogue and we have as our only hopes this economic system, this ministerial meeting, this Latin American Council. This is why this meeting is so important. It offers us great possibilities for progress.

For those of us who want to make history our task is not to remain inert but to move ahead. The agreement to make our economic system into a political and economic agreement, periodic meetings and the reorganization of the Latin American and Caribbean states is a challenge we must face.

This is a challenge which should grow in us like a seed and fruit in the future. This is the only way to develop our countries which are nowadays condemned to economic destruction and misery as a result of isolation and imperialist domination. However, not everything is gloomy because new possibilities occur despite certain people and despite certain different ideologies or political beliefs of the governments we represent, because the force of the economy and the force of the people is pushing us along paths that a few years ago were considered heretic or unorthodox.

An unconventional economy is beginning in Latin America and this is the first point to be emphasized. Despite our fear to meet to discuss political issues, despite our reticence and fear to hold political meetings and to face the imperialist power, a new economy is developing in Latin America. How did the austral plan in Argentina come about? What is the cruzado plan? What is the unnamed plan we are implementing in Peru? It is simple, it is a new unorthodox economy. It is an economy which has broken the pattern which established that the state should not intervene in the economy.

The economy, based on needs rather than our will, has broken the pattern in which we were enclosed as a requirement to obtain new credits. We were told the state should be a simple observer, that it should only advise what was happening in the world economy. We were told if inflation increased, the currency should be devalued and when the currency is devalued the state should increase internal interests and when internal interests are increased a new devaluation must be made. This was a vicious circle of low production, recession and misery from which we were only going to come out through the ideological and demagogic promise of the external credit.

However, Latin America under different governments, socialist, social democrat or radical, and from different points of view but driven by the same needs is beginning to design a new economic policy with a theory which has not yet been written. Within this context a new way to understand the elements of the economy has been established in Brazil, Argentina and in speeches in Peru. A new force is gaining strength. It is the state made up of different ideologies but a forceful state which is gaining strength in Latin America.

Nowadays the state fixes the interest rates of credits, and imposes price controls. Nowadays states like Brazil call on the people to become national overseers and to control prices. Nowadays states refuse to devalue their currency thus defending in this manner costs and their destiny. Nowadays states are becoming part of the action.

Unlike Peru, which we can say is a socialist country, we cannot define which other states are either socialist or leftist. What I can say is there is an unquestionable and evident fact that should convince us. We are reaching an agreement on the fact that we cannot remain outside the management of the economy, and we have so far succeeded in controlling the crisis because of our unconventional economies, which have several common features. [passage omitted]

Today we have only one alternative: Either we grow within SELA, turning it into an improved political and economic organization that we can call the Organization of Latin American and Caribbean States, or we keep our organization inactive and powerless, letting it slide backwards like other integration efforts. Under the current circumstances, the only feasible chance is to move forward.

History teaches us the only alternative is to take decisive, significant steps. Even though we may have used different words to talk about the same issue, we are gradually becoming aware of our points of agreement. However, we have so far been unable to identify such coincidences in our meetings. Peru maintains that we must revitalize, strengthen, and work for SELA, rather than expect SELA to work for us. We consider SELA as the springboard for our hopes, for our devotion to integration and to the revolution. We consider it as the stronghold that shelters our will and our hopes.

This is why we have to strengthen unity and our right to believe integration, because we see unity as the path that will lead us to development. Only through integration will we overcome our isolation and impotence. Only through integration can we succeed in taking a significant, historical leap. Only through integration will we be able to build a development model that will not be a mere repetition of systems based on consumption or on bureaucracy. Only through integration will we succeed in expanding our markets. Only through integration will both our people and our products command respect because we will have political power. Only through integration will our voice be heard at the world level. Only through integration will we be able to talk about democracy and justice, two concepts that today seem to be in mutual contradiction and that appear as remote possibilities for the impoverished debtor countries, which have tried to follow certain models but which can now hardly sell their raw materials and products.

We need a new framework, a new stage, a qualitative leap if we want to avoid mere repetitions of models based on bureaucracy or consumption, and if we want to avoid repeating the experiences of other nations which are appropriate only for those individual nations. This new framework must be built upon a political, economic, vital, and human accord among our nations, within a new organization. This new organization could be the Organization of Latin American and Caribbean States. I know our proposal to create such an organization may seem unconventional, even today, when the debt is compelling us to make unorthodox decisions, when economic plans that would have seemed unacceptable 2 or 3 years ago are being designed, and when we are discovering that the real driving force behind the economy is demand, rather than the deceitful foreign credit; it may also seem unconventional because of our particular demands. Yet I believe there is a time when one has to call a spade a spade, when one has to see things with an eye toward the future, when one has to speak up to provide the necessary thrust to move forward and to fulfill hopes and dreams.

That is the only alternative we can see. When we talk about nationalism in Peru we are not merely referring to nationalism within our borders. We strongly believe in a continental, defensive, and anti-imperialistic nationalism. [passage omitted]

We need a hemispheric reorganization of international relations. Latin America and the Caribbean reside in this hemisphere with one of the great powers. Latin America and the Caribbean, because they live so close to that power, are trying to imitate the life-style and the destiny of that great power. This will only create greater subordination and less independence.

Latin America and the Caribbean live in this hemisphere with a great power but are clearly part of a world divided between the rich and industrialized North and the poor and underdeveloped South. Therefore, Latin America and the Caribbean need to form an organization that will not be ashamed of reaching political understanding. But reaching political understanding would be a crime because allegations will be made that political understanding must not be sought. What kind of absurdity is the idea that the foreign debt issue is economic and not political, when we all know these rules have been respected and continue to be respected only by force.

Politics is the relationship between powers. The economic issue is only a cover to try to make us forget that in reality we live dominated. When different countries with different ideologies complain, they are not heard, for political reasons by the dominant powers. Therefore, when we demand a hemispheric reorganization we think, dream and believe that some time in the future, perhaps soon, we will create an Organization of Latin American and Caribbean States where we can achieve many things. This does not mean being an enemy of a world power, an enemy of the United States. We accept the fact that we are neighbors, with realism, but also with the right to defend our chances to expand.

The OAS must continue to be a forum, but a forum for the North-South relationship, a forum to which our peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean can go with a consensus, with common ideas, a forum where we should not pretend a unilateral relationship which could be seen ironically in the future as pretending to be equal. We will be equals when we create a different organization, an organization gathering people with common interests, an organization of Latin America and the Caribbean which could come to an understanding with our great neighbor on equal terms about the North-South relationship which is nowadays the big issue.

The organizations that were created after the second world war must therefore be revised in the light of the current situation like the foreign debt issue toward new economic concepts. The TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] is an example which can be better explained by the Argentine minister. TIAR was ineffective under the circumstances in which it had to act. The OAS is the same thing. They should be kept, but under a new meaning, a new reality as a forum for North-South dialogue. But before we get to this type of forum we must meet and come to agreements.

The objective of the Peruvian Government is to defend stubbornly and permanently the idea of agreement because it is a historic proposal that has been demanded by all countries. But in order to do that we need dialogue without ceremonies or protocol.

We need an informal dialogue. The Peruvian Constitution, for example, establishes that Congress must approve any request for the president to leave the country; however, our Constitution also establishes that a citizen of any country in the continent can acquire Peruvian citizenship without losing his own citizenship. I believe it is paradoxical that after granting such rights to the citizens of the Americas, the Constitution should set forth that the Peruvian president needs permission to travel to Argentina, Mexico, or Bolivia. In fact, he should need no more than his Latin American citizenship to leave, and he should travel unspectacularly and without formal welcoming ceremonies, because in the final analysis, we are all the same people and we all share a common destiny.

I greet this meeting of the SELA, which I hope will remain firm and increasingly stronger. I greet (Sebastian Allegret) and all the delegates. I welcome you on behalf of the Peruvian people, who are struggling against several adverse circumstances, like the economic crisis which has affected all countries alike, like the debt, and like terrorism which has forced us to fight and kill within the law. I greet you on behalf of the Peruvian people, who know something new is coming to life, emerging from the remains of what appeared to be exhausted. It is possible to feel the dizziness and the impulse of a birth. I am convinced that we will witness something new, something different, in which Latin America and the Caribbean will unite to build our future, because that is the only possibility to defend our peoples. If we do not remain blind and if we open our eyes to history, we will achieve integration driven by our own people, the people of Latin America and the Caribbean. Thank you, very much and welcome. [applause]

Costa Rica Urges Unity

PA171524 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Even though Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has admitted he cannot tell if the purpose of Peruvian President Alan Garcia's proposal is the creation of a continental organization that excludes the United States, he said the agreement reached in Cartagena was to strengthen the OAS.

Foreign Minister Madrigal said: I do not think that so different a disposition would have been taken so soon if only a few weeks ago we had decided to support the OAS secretary, strengthening that continental organization.

Regarding the United States, Madrigal Nieto said we must take its problems into consideration, as it should take ours. If we drift apart from the United States, we would not accomplish any great achievement. Madrigal Nieto thinks we could not function with a policy that does not include the United States.

Madrigal considers that, faced with the problem of the foreign debt, Latin America should combine its efforts and ideas to seek a solution. However, he pointed out the foreign debt should not be taken as merely a financial problem, but as part of the problems the developing countries should resolve.

Members Unable To Pay Debts

PY192359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0832 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 18 Oct (EFE) -- Ministers and representatives of 16 Latin American and Caribbean governments have jointly admitted they are unable to pay their foreign debts, and they took their first step toward the formation of a new sort of OAS organization.

The SELA meeting held in Lima concluded with the signing of economic and political agreements by such different governments as those of Chile and Cuba and with the conviction of the need to urgently reach an understanding at all levels. [passage omitted]

The SELA members believe it is very necessary to increase investments in the region and to improve the conditions under which they are brought in, as well as to stop the migration of capital from the region to the industrialized countries. The foreign debts of these countries total approximately 350 billion [currency not specified]. In their efforts to comply with their obligations, they have exported a net \$100 billion worth of capital abroad in the last 4 years, according to SELA figures.

In addition to this problem, the Latin American and Caribbean economic situation has worsened because of the drop in prices of their basic products, which constitute 80 percent of their exports, as well as because of the protectionist measures adopted by the United States, in particular.

As important measures for the future of the region, SELA approved that mechanisms for seeking regional agreements be strengthened and that joint action be pursued at international forums and in negotiations.

In this regard, SELA supported the proposal set forth by Peruvian President Alan Garcia at the opening of the sessions that SELA be transformed into a new organization of American states without the participation of the United States. President Garcia said "we do not want to stand against the United States, but by our right to defend ourselves," and then proposed the current OAS be retained as a forum for the North-South dialogue.

The ministers and representatives of the 26 SELA member countries have asked Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner to prepare -- on the basis of the "important proportion" of President Garcia -- proposals "to adjust the current mechanisms to the new reality and demands of the international situation."

As an indication of the new direction to be taken, the final SELA communique is not only restricted to economic topics, but also refers to political issues, expressing support for the peace-making efforts of the Contadora Group and condemnation of the racist South African Government.

Concerning the Central American conflict, the Latin American and Caribbean countries reaffirmed the principle of seeking the peaceful solution of conflicts and strict respect for international law.

The 26 regional governments also called for "respect for the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples, so that peace, democracy, and development can be attained in Central America."

In addition, two meetings were organized during today's session for 1987: one, a regional conference on basic products to be held in Guatemala in January, and the other, a special SELA ministerial meeting to analyze the proposal aimed at strengthening the organization.

Except for the opening and closing sessions, the remainder of the SELA sessions were held behind closed doors, without speeches or declarations. "We have started a new work method," Peruvian Ambassador Osvaldo Rivero commented. "This is very important because we moved from debating as an assembly to negotiating as an executive board."

Wagner Closes Meeting 17 Oct

PY181806 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Oct (AFP) — Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has said the SELA meeting, which ended here tonight, has strengthened the unity among 26 countries of the region, and it is believed an organization of Latin America and Caribbean states will soon be created.

Wagner said the Lima meeting showed SELA member countries are determined to promote unity in the region. He added: We have discussed President Garcia's proposal to create a new organization that would facilitate our current tasks.

Earlier, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle told the press that at the last plenary session, the SELA member countries unanimously approved the creation of this organization, but for technical reasons, it was requested Peru draft the bases of the organization in cooperation with the governments of the other countries.

After the closing session of the 12th SELA Council meeting, which for the first time was held away from its Caracas headquarters, Wagner said the creation of a new organization of Latin American countries, which embodies the hopes of the Latin American people, will require hard work.

It was decided at the SELA meeting that Peru will draft, with the help of the other member countries, a package of implementing proposals that will be examined in a special meeting of the Latin American Council in 1987.

Wagner refrained from commenting on the scope of the new organization by saying the fact that Peru was chosen to draft the guidelines for the organization means that one country can be discreet out of respect for the other Latin American countries.

Wagner presided over the SELA closing ceremony, which was simple and without protocol, and delivered a final speech that was scrupulously based on the conclusions contained in the Lima communique.

CHILE'S DEL VALLE ON ECONOMIC PRESSURE AT SELA

PY171838 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has rejected foreign economic pressures directed at altering the sovereign decisions of states. The Chilean foreign minister made this statement in a speech he delivered to the opening session of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, which is being held in Lima, Peru. Del Valle delivered the speech in his capacity as president of the foreign ministers meeting.

A report on Del Valle's speech was issued by the Chilean Foreign Ministry in Santiago. Del Valle first welcomed the Paraguayan delegation. Paraguay has become a full SELA member, raising the number of SELA member countries to 26. Del Valle said by choosing Lima as the site of this SELA session, the SELA member countries wished to express to the Peruvian Government and its people their recognition of the constant work they have carried out to promote regional development and the new ideas to confront those problems that are shared by the Latin American countries.

When describing the basic talks of SELA, the Chilean foreign minister said this meeting is the most relevant and decisive within the framework of which we must resolve urgent issues, such as those regarding the serious international economic distortions that delay the legitimate aspirations our countries share to achieve development, justice, an social well-being.

Del Valle said today we are most concerned about the serious problem of the foreign debt, the increasing protectionism in international trade, the contraction of the supply of financial resources in the region, and the financial and economic pressures that are being increasingly used as tools of political coercion.

Del Valle also said the Latin American foreign debt problem, which is reaching insufferable levels, is worsening. He declared the Latin American countries are making incredible sacrifices to service their debts and this is greatly affecting their social, economic, and political development.

Del Valle added that we have reached the absurd situation in which it is the Latin American debtor countries that are paying for the economic recovery of the industrial world. In the last 4 years, the Latin American countries have transferred over \$100 billion to creditor countries. This surpasses by \$8 billion the amount the Latin American countries exported in 1985.

The Chilean foreign minister said we reassert our conviction that the foreign debt is a problem that must be shared on equal and just bases by all parties involved. Thus, creditors, debtors, and financial organizations must assume their degree of responsibility.

In the speech delivered in Lima, Peru, Del Valle added that any solution to this problem must necessarily be based on a substantial increase in trade, financing, and investment. To do otherwise, he said, would be tantamount to mortgaging development and social peace. Del Valle stated that unfortunately, we do not see the industrialized countries adopting an attitude that is consequent with this situation. Moreover, their policies have increased the formidable deterioration in the terms of the trade, thus undermining even further the possibility of allowing us to responsibly fulfill our financial commitments.

The Chilean foreign minister also said that we reject those economic pressures directed at altering the sovereign decisions of states. These constitute unacceptable interference in issues that are in the exclusive competence of each country, and they strive to impose solutions alien to the situation our countries are experiencing.

In his speech to the SELA meeting, Jaime del Valle said regional cooperation is an imperious need in view of the uncertain situation. In this regard, SELA gives us the opportunity to put our willingness to cooperate at all economic levels to work. The Chilean foreign minister later in the session handed over the presidency of the 12th SELA meeting [as heard] to Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner.

Comments on Garcia Proposal

PY181410 Lima Television Peruans in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today commented on President Alan Garcia's proposal of creating an organization of Latin American and Caribbean States. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] We find the proposal very interesting. We believe any organization aimed at strengthening the ties that unite our countries, especially in certain political aspects, is interesting. -

We want, however, to safeguard the existing organizations, and to find ways of reconciling President Garcia's new interesting proposal with the Chilean position of strengthening organizations such as the OAS.

[Reporter] Dr Del Valle, what is your opinion about President Garcia's proposal of dealing with the foreign debt from a political and economic point of view?

[Del Valle] This proposal coincides with the resolutions of the consensus of Cartagena in that the Latin American foreign debt does require political treatment because of its volume and its special characteristics. Mere financial or economic solutions are not sufficient. [end recording]

DENMARK PARDONS DEBT OF OVER \$40 MILLION

PY181734 Paris AFP in Spanish 1843 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal reported today in Lima that Denmark has released Bolivia from a debt of more than \$40 million. Bedregal, who is attending the 12th SELA conference, has described the Danish decision as an example that industrialized nations should imitate to help the developing countries burdened by the foreign debt caused by the financial crisis.

Bedregal did not specify the exact amount of the Bolivian debt to Denmark, but said the forgiven debt is between \$40 and \$50 million. In a news conference he explained Bolivia has managed to refinance its debt which is estimated at some \$5 billion by implementing a stabilization program that has considerably reduced hyperinflation of 40,000 percent recorded in the period between August 1984 and August 1985.

POLICE FORCE UNDERGOES STRUCTURAL REORGANIZATION

PY171709 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The police headquarters has ordered an administrative reorganization in several of its departments, and particularly in the National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Drugs. As of today, this department is the only one responsible for the handling, control, and struggle against drug trafficking. Consequently, this department will autonomously conduct all antidrug operations at a national level.

It was also decided that the Mobil Units for Rural areas, Umopar, will fall exclusively under the National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Drugs. These two specialized technical branches of the national police forces will be under the direction of the police headquarters in order to ensure more coordinated and effective actions.

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW CURRENCY FOR 1987

PY172359 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Finance Minister Juan Cariaga has confirmed that the current currency will serve as legal tender until [passage indistinct] and the new currency, the condor, will start circulating next year. Minister Cariaga also said printing of the new currency will begin as soon as the respective law and executive decree are approved by Congress and the executive branch.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT LINE APPROVED -- The Andean Development Corporation has approved a \$65-million credit line for Bolivia to be jointly financed with other international credit organizations. This credit line allows Bolivia to have access to international credits totaling approximately \$300 million for the implementation of projects in the agriculture and livestock, industrial, and mining sectors. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 86 P 3 PY]

ITAMARATY DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF GORBACHEV VISIT

PY182340 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazil is not accustomed to arranging visits of foreign heads of state through the mediation of other heads of state. This is a valid rule even for CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, who according to a statement yesterday by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin will tour Latin America. Alfonsin said negotiations already are under way for Gorbachev to make a 2-day stop in Brazil. However, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry has reported in Brasilia that it does not have an official communique on such a visit.

Itamaraty spokesman Ruy Nogueira said Brazil is interested in receiving Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in the first quarter of 1987. At the meeting they held at the United Nations in New York on 25 September, Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Abreu Sodre reiterated his invitation to Shevardnadze, who should come to Brazil before President Jose Sarney's visit to the Soviet Union.

MINISTER CRITICIZES EEC, U.S. SUGAR POLICY

PY171737 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Oct 86 p 22

[Excerpt] Maceio, Alagoas -- Yesterday, at the opening of the 22nd meeting of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (Geplacea) in this state capital, Industry and Commerce Minister Jose Hugo Castelo Branco criticized the U.S. protectionist policy of granting subsidies which "causes losses to the Brazilian economy and imposes sacrifices on the Brazilian people because as a result of that policy, the price of Brazilian sugar has increased, employment in the sugar sector has declined, and our export revenues have markedly decreased."

The minister said "our government has repeated at several international forums that the EEC and U.S. agricultural policies have brought heavy losses to our economies by closing their markets, by causing deterioration of international prices, and by practicing unfair competition in the world market."

Regarding the sugar policy, mainly that of the United States, Minister Hugo Castelo Branco said its impact on the market is just as disrupting.

Not only has the United States reduced its sugar market and its sugar imports, just to protect a domestic industry that has lost its competitiveness -- not to mention the increasing use of sugar substitutes in that country -- but also it has recently sold 145,000 tons of sugar to the PRC at prices even lower than the already low international prices." [quotation marks as published] [passage omitted]

ITAMARATY ASSESSES CREATION OF COMMON MARKET

PY180331 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2054 GMT 16 Oct 86

[By Jorge Matiz F.]

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Foreign Ministry sources reported that Brazil believes for the time being it is not appropriate to extend to other Latin American nations the trade agreements recently signed with Argentina.

The Brazilian position will be conveyed to Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor who will arrive next Monday in Brasilia on a 2-day official visit during which he will emphasize the Mexican desire to join those agreements.

Brazilian Foreign Ministry sources told EFE that "before creating a Latin American common market, an amount of prudent time is required to assess the results of the agreements with Argentina." In September, Mexico twice expressed its interest in joining the trade agreements signed on 28 July 1986 in Buenos Aires by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Brazilian President Jose Sarney. "Those assessments will be made only when the two presidents sign the final agreements on tariffs and bilateral trade in Brasilia on 9 December 1986," the official sources said.

In addition, problems of a political nature exist with other Latin American nations that cannot be excluded from a regional agreement. "The bilateral agreements with Latin American nations are mainly confronted with problems of a political nature," the source said.

As an example, the source cited the cases of Peru and Bolivia. Brazil is currently holding negotiations with Peru and Bolivia to increase trade. "With Peru we are negotiating a trade agreement that has not gone forward because we are concerned about the internal political situation of that country," the Brazilian diplomat said. Those political problems are related to what Itamaraty, the Brazilian Foreign Affairs Ministry, describes as "political instability owing to the escalation of guerrilla actions and the performance of its economy."

Concerning the Bolivian case, the source explained the agreement is a political agreement rather than a trade agreement. "We have decided to purchase gas from Bolivia because this way we are helping its economy since we are approaching self-sufficiency in gas supplies. By guaranteeing a permanent flow of money to Bolivia we are preventing a serious problem such as the processing of cocaine from thriving on our border," the official noted.

Asked on these reports, Brazilian Government officials confirmed the assessments made by Itamaraty, adding that "if to the Bolivian and Peruvian cases we add, for obvious reasons, the impossibility to negotiate with nations like Chile and Nicaragua, then very few nations would join that Latin American common market."

A government official said: "Additionally, some South American nations have welcomed, but with reservations, the agreements with Argentina," mentioning among them Paraguay, Venezuela, and Colombia. "We would again fall back into exactly what we want to combat, that is, the ineffectiveness of some regional organizations," the government official stated, remarking that "for this reason one must first politically and economically assess the agreements already signed before thinking about extending them to other nations."

The government official excluded Uruguay from the countries that would present a problem for the establishment of the common market, stating that "geographically, historically, and economically the agreements signed between Brazil and Argentina must pass through Montevideo."

POLICE SEIZE LARGEST AMOUNT OF COCAINE TO DATE

PY171811 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Federal Police has seized in Sao Paulo the largest amount of cocaine ever found in the country. Following yesterday's arrests of Juca Galeano and of (Papi) in Sao Paulo, in possession of 150 kg of cocaine paste, today the police found another 250 kg of pure cocaine, ready for consumption. This discovery was made in the apartment of another member of the gang, Walter Nusbaum.

In the police station the cocaine bags have been stored in a place of honor; after all, in only 2 days the cocaine seized here in Sao Paulo represents 64-percent of all the cocaine discovered in the country last year. The 150 kg seized yesterday, plus the 250 kg seized today, makes this is the largest amount seized in the history of the Brazilian police. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

SEVERAL AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- During a special congressional session last night, the Senate approved the appointments of new Brazilian amabassadors abroad: Marcilio Marques Moreira was appointed ambassador to the United States; Otavio Rainho da Silva Netto, to India; Jorge Pires do Rio, to Thailand; Carlos Eduardo Alves de Souza, to Czechoslovakia; Carlos Alberto Leite Barbosa, to Italy; Bernardo Acevedo Brito; to Zimbabwe; Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva, to Great Britain; Aderbal Costa, to Guyana; Luis Felipe Teixeira Soares, to Spain; Oscar Soto Lourenco Fernandes, to the FRG; and Joao Tabajara de Oliveira, to Austria. [Excerpt] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Oct 86 PY]

NEW HUNGARIAN, PHILIPPINE AMBASSADORS -- President Jose Sarney today received the credentials of new Philippine Ambassador Lauro Baja Jr, and new Hungarian Ambassador Gabor Suto. Baja Jr has served in London and at the United Nations. Suto was ambassador to Cuba, Brazil, and Mozambique, and in 1983 he was appointed head of the Latin American Department of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Oct 86 PY]

NEW SUNAB SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED -- Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has confirmed the appointment of Aluisio Teixeira, current Executive Secretary of the Interministerial Price Commission, as new SUNAB [National Superintendency of Supplies] Superintendent. [Excerpt] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Oct 86 PY]

NEW DAILY PUBLISHED -- Sao Paulo, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The first issue of the new daily O RETRATO DO BRASIL appeared today. This newspaper, which is produced by a group of journalists and intellectuals, is edited in Sao Paulo and has 12 pages. It intends to follow an objective and independent line in favor of Brazil's democratization, land reform, and Brazil's independence from its creditor countries. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 7 Oct 86 PY]

RESCUE TEAMS REACH CRASHED PLANE; NO SURVIVERS

PY172200 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] With great difficulty patrols reached the site where the Navy 212 fighter crashed. The plane had taken off from the El Belloto Naval Base with 11 people on board. Since early today, the rescue patrols have undertaken the arduous task of retrieving the bodies of the victims. [passage omitted]

Two forensic experts and Lieutenant Commander Juan Casi, who will conduct an investigation to establish the causes of the accident, arrived today at the site of the crash. Experts on airplane crashes have also arrived. The media has not been allowed access to the site, so as not to obstruct the investigations under way and the rescue operation. [passage omitted]

According to what was reported by the first naval zone, the bodies of the naval personnel will be taken to the Admiral Nesqui Navy Hospital once they are retrieved.

NEW UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL ASSUMES DUTIES

PY112214 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The new under secretary general of the government assumed his duties today. [passage omitted] He did so during a ceremony held at the Diego Portales building. Government Secretary General Francisco Javier Cuadra conducted the ceremonies. In his speech, the new under secretary general of the government, Colonel Claudio Guzman Perez, reasserted the objectives of the military government. [passage omitted]

In his farewell speech the outgoing under secretary general, Colonel Jose Guillermo Carrera Rivera, stressed the transition stage the country is experiencing in keeping with the 1980 Constitution. [passage omitted]

LOCAL BUSINESS WANTS DANUS TO REMAIN AS INTENDANT

PY170400 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Report by Rodrigo Araya]

[Text] A series of business organizations grouped in the Magallanes Front will request President Pinochet to allow Major General Luis Danus to remain in his present post as regional intendant. As is well-known, General Danus has just been retired and it is reported he will soon be appointed Chilean consul in the city of San Francisco.

According to Magallanes Front leaders, the request has nothing to do with dislike for the officer who will succeed Gen Danus in his post as regional intendant. It has been noted that because of its obvious characteristics, the Magallanes region needs a regional officer to be posted for a longer period. Gen Danus has declined comment because he said I do not want to pressure the person who must make the final decision by issuing my own opinion.

[Begin Danus recording] Well, this is the opinion of other people. I believe it would be improper for me to specify whether I am in favor or against this request. I am pleased to know there are people requesting the extension of my term instead of requesting my departure. However, I will not specify my personal wish because in doing so I would be virtually pressuring the proper authority. I cannot say I want to stay because perhaps he does not want me to remain in this post. I am not going to state an opinion. [end recording]

Danus also declined to comment on whether the term established for the regional intendant is adequate, but he said the period is long enough to familiarize yourself with the problems affecting the region. The Magallanes Front members hope to request the extension of Gen Danus' term as regional intendant sometime this weekend. President Pinochet is arriving tomorrow on an official visit to the region.

Gen Danus held a 2-hour meeting yesterday afternoon with the U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-American Affairs, Nestor Sanchez, and with the U.S. Charge d'affaires in Chile George Jones. There were no official reports about the issues discussed at the meeting, which was held at Danus' private residence. Before their meeting with Gen Danus, the U.S. officials held meetings with Punta Arenas Bishop Tomas Gonzalez, with the presidents of the regional medical board, and the regional bar association. During a brief meeting with journalists, Nestor Sanchez said he believes there may be a dialogue between the government and the opposition so as to overcome the present national situation which he described as complex.

VALDES MEETS U.S. OFFICIAL; STRATEGY UNCHANGED

PY180240 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] According to Christian Democratic Party [PDC] President Gabriel Valdes, there will be no changes in PDC political guidelines after the meeting with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-American Affairs, Nestor Sanchez. The PDC leader said his party's strategy will remain unchanged because, like all Chilean democratic political parties, it is our tradition to make decisions by ourselves, in an independent manner.

Regarding the meeting with the U.S. official, Gabriel Valdes said it was an extremely frank and open meeting. He added that Nestor Sanchez did not bring any special message with him of any specific proposal.

TORMO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ISSUES IN DIALOGUE

PY170330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Radical Democratic Party [PDR] leaders said the Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] position regarding the agenda for dialogue with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia is wrong. PDR President Jaime Tormo said the initiatives to be discussed regarding the political parties' law and the system of votes and vote counting are essential issues that must be discussed.

Regarding the political parties' law, Tormo said it is a part of the legal organization established by the 1980 Constitution and it is quite important because this is the first time the activities of political parties will be standardized. Tormo added political party leaders will now enjoy legal status because they will be elected by party members thus replacing an old system through which party leaders were elected by a select few.

As for the voting system and the vote counting law, Tormo said this is an essential law because it establishes definitions regarding the holding of single-candidate plebiscites and multi-candidate elections. [passage omitted]

The Radical Democratic Party has been invited to participate in the dialogue with the interior minister to discuss the political parties law, the voting system, and the vote counting law. This was confirmed by PDR sources after a written invitation was received. It was reported this invitation was extended to Jaime Tormo, Julio Duran, Edwin (Latrof), Rafael Otero, and Emilio Edwards, top-ranking PDR leaders. The meeting will begin tomorrow at Government House at 1600.

Juan Carmona Agrees

PY170325 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The Social Christian Movement, headed by Juan De Dios Carmona, will reportedly be the first political group to be invited to participate in the dialogue that Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia will initiate tomorrow with political parties. This meeting opens the talks between the government and national opinion trends regarding the political parties law, and the vote counting law.

This information was disclosed by Social Christian Movement Leader William Thayer at Government House after he met with President Pinochet in his capacity as general manager of a Chilean publishing house that prints legal publications. Thayer said while he was in the presidential office waiting room he talked with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia about the dialogue. Thayer said it was very likely the Social Christian Movement will meet with the interior minister tomorrow. Thayer said he believes it is very reasonable for the interior minister to start the talks with those sectors that in one way or another have shown a willingness to talk with the government.

Thayer added that he believes it is logical for the talks between the government and the democratic opposition to have an agenda that starts by discussing the most urgent national issues such as the political parties law and the vote counting law. He also said he believes once the political parties law is issued, the government and the democratic opposition may get on with discussing other issues.

[Begin Thayer recording] The normalization of a country and a democratic transition process presupposes certain stages that must be completed. One of these stages is to have valid interlocutors. Once this stage is completed, that is once political parties are headed by true official leaders -- not by unofficial leaders as is the situation today without exception -- and once political parties are legally established and recognized, once political leaders are confirmed by their respective organizations, any issue may be discussed (?but of course with certain) limitations. Therefore, there must be a reciprocal recognition: political parties must be recognized as such, just as the government must be recognized in its capacity as such. [end recording]

William Thayer added that he believes the great weakness undermining the National Accord is that, despite the fact that it is made up of political leaders, they will only be recognized as such once the political parties law is issued. This is why it is wrong to refuse to sit down at the discussion table to talk about this law.

Carmona, Tormo Meet with Garcia

PY180246 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] It is important that all Chileans help the government because by listening to the opinion of democratic political sectors it is beginning a stage that can lead us to an overall understanding. This is what Juan de Dios Carmona, president of the Social Christian Movement, said today at the end of a meeting with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia.

During this first meeting, the interior minister listened to the suggestions and comments Carmona made on the political parties law as well as on the vote and vote counting law. In this meeting with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, the Social Christian Movement was represented by six other party leaders in addition to Juan de Dios Carmona.

Just as has been reported, the government of President Augusto Pinochet has started to hold meetings with community representative sectors with the objective of listening to their views on political laws. At the end of the meeting, Carmona briefed reporters on the issues discussed during the meeting.

[Begin Carmona recording] There is a lot being said at this time regarding the political parties law, particularly regarding those measures that have blocked its implementation. These are: the possibility of political parties at the regional level; the number of signatures needed to legalize political parties and the length of time they can exist. I believe all these issues can be overcome and we may be able to achieve an understanding so as to facilitate the establishment of political parties and so we can undertake a stage of normal political activities. [end recording]

Juan de Dios Carmona added that the Social Christian Movement had made some suggestions in this regard, particularly on the characteristics that political parties must have under a presidential regime like the one in Chile. He said political parties must always serve human beings. He also said the interior minister submitted to them the draft bill on the vote and vote counting law, on which they must submit suggestions and observations in the future. Carmona said these talks must be interpreted as a valuable precedence that will lead to future meetings under the best of conditions. He asserted there can be no talks without a previously established agenda on the issues that must be discussed.

[Begin Carmona recording] A dialogue must be undertaken with the proper persons. Those who want to participate in a dialogue cannot say beforehand: I want to exclude the government, I want to hold a dialogue with those I propose. I believe the situation must be standardized. I believe the idea of discussing the political parties law makes this possibility feasible. It is in this sense that we have welcomed this initiative promoted by the interior minister as a specific precedent that will lead to the holding of a political dialogue and the achievement of an understanding in the future. [end recording]

Carmona also said the Social Christian Movement had informed the interior minister they also represented the National Labor Front, which is headed by former interior minister, Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

The government is in more of a hurry than the so-called democratic opposition sector to issue the political laws within the framework of the present transition process. This was stated by Radical Democratic Party [PDR] President Jaime Tormo at the end of a political dialogue with the interior minister.

Ricardo Garcia began today a series of meetings to be held with representatives from social and political sectors. He did so with the objective of listening to opinions regarding the political parties law and vote counting law. Also present at the meeting with the PDR leader were Rafael Otero, Julio Duran, Edwin (Latrof), and Emilio Edwards. Jaime Tormo expressed his great optimism regarding the good result of these talks. [passage omitted] Regarding the steps that must be taken to achieve a true and complete democracy, Jaime Tormo said:

[Begin Tormo recording] We believe if we truly want to achieve a democracy, we must have all the infrastructure demanded by a democracy. It is precisely this structure that we are helping to establish through the issuance of the voting law, the electoral law and the political parties law. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The PDR president said he is certain the meeting was completely satisfactory because everything is being done in keeping with the established Constitution.

SOCIALIST WARNS AGAINST 'SALVADORIZING' COUNTRY

PY180213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1636 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 17 Oct (EFE) -- During an act of solidarity held at the Chilean Bar Association club to mark his freedom after 19 days of detention, Chilean socialist leader Ricardo Lagos warned about the risk of "Salvadorizing Chile." Several political personalities such as Gabriel Valdes, president of the Christian Democratic Party, Armando Jaramillo, president of the Republican party, the ambassadors of Canada, Austria, the FRG, and diplomatic representatives of Spain, France, and Great Britain were present at the ceremony. [passage omitted]

After noting he has never been told the reasons for his detention or for his release, Lagos referred to the position adopted by the opposition in relation to the current military regime. He also pointed out the errors made by the opposition, saying, nevertheless, an important uniformity has been achieved. Lagos stressed that adversities of today and of the past have sat together to demand the return to democracy, to specify some of the main points and to promise not to seek another dictatorial solution.

The socialist leader expressed the need to explain that "the forms of struggle set forth by the majority is always incompatible with the war, armed, or military mechanisms which a falsely enlightened minority group intends to impose." He said the Communist Party has a role to play in the Chilean political scene, as it has in the past, but it has to adopt a clear position regarding terrorism. "We do not want to exclude anyone, but the problem is we must all accept the establishment of a common path, and whoever disagrees with this basic democratic principle, has no right to join the democrats."

Referring to the possible dialogue between the forces of opposition and the military regime, he said "only negotiation supported massively and actively by the people will lead to a situation different from claudication."

He added in this regard any solution must be based on the recognition that sovereignty is based on the people, "and once this is established we want to talk with the Armed Forces," he stated.

He rejected talks about "cosmetic solutions," that want to maintain the current institutional order, an order which does not understand the need to achieve mechanisms for a profound change. "If we do not find a solution today there will be a lengthy and bloody war that will bleed the nation for decades," Lagos said, warning against the risk of "Salvadorizing Chile" because a late political solution is not good for anything.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN VALPARAISO; 24 ARRESTED

PY170241 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] There was a series of incidents today in Valparaiso. The demonstrations promoted by university students ended with the evacuation of the Valparaiso Catholic University building and the arrest of 24 students.

Twenty four students were arrested today after Carabineros agents broke into the Monsignor (?Greenspery) and the main Catholic University buildings. It must be noted that during the afternoon a large number of students have been staging demonstrations demanding the release from jail of Rene Luis Escobar, president of the Catholic University Student Federation, who has been held at the Valparaiso Jail since 4 September. Escobar is charged with these offenses: The first concerns charges pressed by the regional intendant's office, and on which he was on bail, and the second involves slandering Carabineros on duty. [passage omitted]

Rector Issues Communique

PY181306 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The Valparaiso Catholic University Rectorate has released a communique on recent events. The communique states that a group of students has held demonstrations on Brazil Avenue, in front of the (Guilbert) Building. This prompted the reaction of Carabineros who dispersed the students, some of whom sought refuge inside the main university building. At approximately 1700, a Molotov cocktail was hurled from that building at a Carabineros vehicle. Rector Juan Enrique (Simmel) then ordered the eviction of the students from the (Guilbert) Building. More Molotov cocktails were hurled from the building. Carabineros who reached the terrace on the third floor found more Molotov cocktails there. The rector was informed of the situation by Carabineros, who, on orders of the commander of the state of siege zone, raided the building.

As a result of this, several students were detained. The communique states the rector wants to stress that security measures will be adopted at all levels, especially among students of the university, to prevent a repetition of this regrettable action. The Valparaiso Archbishop and Great Chancellor of the Catholic University, Monsignor Francisco Bedoya Valenzuela, has sent a letter to the rector expressing concern over the situation and expressing solidarity with the university authorities.

JOURNALIST DETAINED IN U.S. RETURNS, COMMENTS

[Interview with journalist Patricia Lara by reporter Jaime Rueda Dominguez in Barranquilla; date not given — recorded]

PA180400 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Four days after she was arrested by the U.S. immigration authorities, journalist Patricia Lara has returned. We talked to her during the stopover in Barranquilla, and then she was received in Bogota.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Jaime Rueda Dominguez] Patricia Lara said she experienced many difficulties, among them that she been assigned to an inaccessible bunk bed to sleep on and she spent 4 days practically sleeping on the floor, on a mattress. She requested the intervention of the attorney general of the Republic to plead for the thousands of Colombians who are despised abroad. During the past 5 days, she slept only 1 day. She noted the food in the Manhattan jail was deficient. She said the U.S. Government has not been able to prove anything.

[Lara] I was not allowed to attend the court; they did not let me go. Shortly afterwards, the Colombian ambassador in Washington, Francisco Posada de la Pena, told me according to the State Department, I was involved in acts that could endanger U.S. security. I was in constant contact . . . [corrects herself] not in constant contact with Ambassador Posada de la Pena, because he also was not allowed to communicate with me and was not allowed to communicate with the State Department. Yesterday, he told me he was unable to talk over the telephone with the State Department.

[Rueda Dominguez] After her arrival in Bogota, journalist Lara complained that in the past 3 days the authorities in the jail treated her rudely because she made declarations to the U.S. media. She said she is not a communist and she was surprised by the U.S. decision.

[Lara] I have never been a member of any communist party or of any guerrilla movement. I hope I will never have to pray — as President Reagan would say — that freedom of press and freedom of thought prevail in the United States. I hope the McCarthy years are gone. I hope I can return to see the Statue of Liberty shine again. [end recording]

Government Protest Arrest

PA190359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0117 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 18 Oct (EFE) — Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes announced today the Colombian Government has formally protested to U.S. authorities over the arrest and expulsion of journalist Patricia Lara.

Upon his return from Lima, where he attended the Latin American Economic System (SELA) meeting, Londono Paredes said the protest was presented by Colombian Ambassador to Washington Francisco Posada de la Pena. Foreign Minister Londono Paredes insisted "this was not a normal arrest, because the journalist had obtained her visa legally."

Patricia Lara, who writes for Bogota's EL TIEMPO, the most influential Colombian newspaper, had been invited to visit Columbia University, her alma mater, but was arrested because her name appeared on a "black list" for alleged "subversive activities."

NEW AGRICULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON IMPORTS

PA172228 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Report by Alexandra Uribe]

[Text] The new Colombian agriculture and livestock minister is an agricultural engineer. He was president of the association of cotton growers and represented the president at the board of IDEMA [Agriculture and Livestock Institute]. Shortly after his appointment, he made his first appearance as minister at a cocktail party hosted by the Liberal Studies Institute in honor of the cabinet. Talking to newsmen, he commented on the importance of going back to the fields. He said that Colombia cannot reject international credits for the agricultural sector and admitted imports of food may be possible.

[Begin Agriculture Minister Luis Guillermo Parra recording] The country should not feel afraid to import. The country must defend national production. If the country's national production requires the import of foodstuffs, we must import them. We must not stubbornly say: We are only going to consume what we produce. Based on that, we would not have international trade. We would not be able to sell our flowers, our products, or our coffee if everybody made that sort of decision. [end recording]

The presidency issued a communique stating the resignation of former Minister Jose Fernando Botero was prompted solely by personal reasons. However, political and news circles insisted the resignation came as a result of the lack of resources for this sector and his apparent reluctance to name his collaborators.

[Begin Parra recording] I think you know more about this than I do. Botero asked for a leave of absence. I understand this leave was prompted by personal reasons. The questions you are asking me came as a result of his decision to withdraw. [end of recording]

TWO UP MEMBERS KILLED IN CAQUETA DEPARTMENT

PA182236 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Two leaders of the Patriotic Union (UP) communist movement have been killed by unidentified persons in Florencia, capital of the department of Caqueta in southern Colombia, it was reported in Bogota today. The crimes committed against Diego Collazos and Luis Antonio Tique are in addition to the long list of UP members killed over the past few months.

Leaders of this movement, which supports the leftist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) -- now observing a truce -- demanded guarantees from the government to carry out the free exercise of their political activities.

BRIEFS

ENERGY INTERCONNECTION -- Colombia and Ecuador have made the first firm step toward establishment of an electrical connection between the two countries in order to improve service in the border areas and make their respective electrical systems more reliable. [Excerpt] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 14 Oct 86 p 2 PA]

PLRA MEMBERS FREED, EXPELLED FROM CONCEPCION

PY181322 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] All the "authentic" Liberal Radical Party [PLRA] members who were arrested in Horqueta were freed on the night of 15 October. Two of them, Gervasio Sanchez and Anibal Gimenez, were put on a bus in the company of two armed soldiers and expelled from Concepcion Department. Sanchez and Gimenez were arrested on 14 October at 2100 and were freed from the Yby Yau Police Precinct, to where they had been taken from Horqueta.

It was reported that Raul Zarza, Saturnino Lezcano, and Dr Victor Gimenez of the PLRA Concepcion Committee, were also freed after being warned that they must not hold their rally scheduled to mark the 18 October [founding of the Liberal Party]. They were planning this rally prior to their arrest.

Nevertheless, Edgar Villalba Riquelme, a member of the PLR "Popular Mobilization for Change" movement, has said that "despite the harrassment promoted by the 'genioles' group [Liberal Party faction] in collusion with the local authorities, the rally scheduled to take place at the Febrerista Revolutionary Party's headquarters in Concepcion will continue," adding that Dr Hermes Rafael Saguier will attend the rally.

Amid a tense atmosphere, both the Radical Liberal Party and the PLRA are making final preparations to mark the civic anniversary of 18 October 1891 in the city of Concepcion.

BRIEFS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ELECT LEADER -- The Christian Democratic Party yesterday held a convention during which Geronimo Irala Burgos was elected president. Jose Maria Bonin was elected first vice president and Juan Carlos Descalzo second vice president. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Sep 86 P 12 PY]

JAPANESE AGREEMENTS -- Acting Foreign Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro and Japanese Ambassador Jutaro Sakamoto today signed two agreements. The first agreement, for 4,020,500,000 guaranies, will be for the construction and equipping of a Paraguayan-Japanese Center for the Development of Human Resources; and the second, for 50,942,100,000 guaranies, will be for the strengthening of the agricultural and livestock sector. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 Oct 86 P 9 PY]

EXPORT EARNINGS -- According to the records of the General Customs Administration, Paraguayan exports during the January-September 1986 period totaled \$171.8 million. According to the information disclosed, cotton and soybean exports represented 61.67 percent of total exports. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 12, 13 PY]

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN ANDEAN PROVINCES

PY171359 Lima Radio Star Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The government has extended the state of emergency for 60 days in the Andean provinces of Daniel Carrion and Pasco because acts of violence continue to take place in these provinces. The government has also reiterated that the individual guarantees established in sections 7 and 20 G of Article 2 of the Constitution are still suspended.

MINISTER SAYS TERRORISTS ATTACKS 'UNDER CONTROL'

PY171311 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Remarks by War Minister General Jorge Flores to an "unidentified reporter on 17 October, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Flores] Some terrorist outbreaks have occurred in the 5th emergency subzone, in the area of (Ycuahuanan) in La Mar Province, but they are being kept under control. Several terrorists have died in clashes with security forces. Subversive material, food, medicines, and some weapons have been seized from terrorist camps.

[Reporter] Minister, is there any possibility of definitive lifting of the state of emergency?

[Flores] It is up to the chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command to recommend to the president of the republic the lifting of the curfew. For religious reasons, we will be suspending the curfew for 2 days. We will continue to evaluate the situation and the government will make the appropriate decision at the right time.

Five Shining Path Die in Clash

PY171358 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0315 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The Armed Forces Joint Command has reported that five Shining Path members died in clashes with military forces. The report says that three terrorists died on 15 October in the Potrero area, La Mar Province; and two more terrorists died in Quebrada Palca, Huancavelica Department.

BRIEFS

APRA SECRETARY GENERAL ASSUMES POST -- Lima, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Today 36-year-old Deputy Ilda Urizar assumed the post of secretary general of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] for a term of 5 months. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 3 Oct 86 PY]

PRESIDENT, MILITARY LEADERS DISCUSS AMNESTY

PY100231 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0001 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Report from Government House by Emil Suarez Silvera]

[Text] Good evening. During a meeting with the Armed Forces commanders today, President Julio Sanguinetti expressed his opinion on the congressional initiatives regarding the clarification of human rights violations. Hugo Medina, Ricardo Largher, and Fernando Arbe, commanders in chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, and the body of generals, brigadiers, and rear admirals, listened to the president, who provided information and comments on a problem which affects them because the bills considered by Congress provided for either amnesty for human rights violations or trials for some crimes committed by Armed Forces members and policemen during the de facto regime.

Except for Army Commander in Chief General Hugo Medina, no one made any comments after the 45-minute meeting, which was held on the 7th floor of the Libertad building. In response to questions from reporters, Medina made a brief comment.

[Begin recording] [Medina] The president expressed his opinions to us, and that is all.

[Reporter] Could you give us more details?

[Medina] Perhaps the president's office can answer your question. [and recording]

The president's office supplied no information on the meeting. Nevertheless, it was learned from sources close to the government that the Armed Forces listened to the president with concern.

RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORTS ON REPATRIATION

PY161429 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0147 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Oct (EFE) -- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has reported that about 20,000 Uruguayans who lived in exile during the 12 years of military government have returned to Uruguay during the 19 months of democratic government. The National Commission for Repatriation, headed by Deputy Victor Vaillant of the ruling Colorado Party, said that about 3,000 people had to get economic aid to return and that the others returned on their own. The National Commission reported that the majority of the exiles, about 17.8 percent, returned from Sweden, 10.7 percent from France; 10.2 percent from Spain; 9.1 percent from Argentina; and 7.6 percent from Mexico. The report also shows that 5.1 percent returned from Cuba; 2.5 percent from Brazil and 1.5 percent from 15 other countries. The National Commission for Repatriation received \$425,000 aid from abroad. Of this amount, \$344,960 was granted by the Swedish Government.

SENATE APPROVES PARTICIPATION IN UNITAS

PY171652 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Oct (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Senate has approved the participation of Uruguayan ships in the 27th Unitas military maneuvers and the anchoring of U.S. warships in the Montevideo port. The decision was approved by the ruling Colorado Party (liberal), with the opposition Blanco Party (centrist). The leftist Broad Front coalition voted against it. The Senate had already approved this resolution, but the Chamber of Deputies then made some objections to the wording of the bill, thus forcing the Senate to debate it again. Three U.S. ships and a Uruguayan Navy ship will participate in the Unitas maneuvers to be conducted from 22 to 30 October.

SANGUINETTI CALLS FOR UNITY TO PACIFY COUNTRY

PY182006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0316 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Melo (Uruguay), 17 Oct (EFE) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today called for unity to pacify the country. He made this appeal because of the failed government amnesty proposal to resolve the issue over the human rights violations committed during the military regime. Sanguinetti was speaking in Melo, 380 km north of Montevideo, where he was making an official visit.

According to Sanguinetti, "the people want us to be united." He added that the Uruguayan people "do not want disagreements" like those that led the country to the "de facto" government (1973-1985). Sanguinetti said that the political discussions on the subject are positive "because they enrich the mind," but warned against abuses. The president made these remarks because the small Christian Social "Civic Union" party had insisted in the Chamber of Deputies on a partial amnesty draft bill for the military.

The current defense minister, Juan Vicente Chiarino, 85, belongs to the Civic Union, and he has been chosen by Sanguinetti to conduct the military through the transition from military authoritarianism to democracy.

Sanguinetti's remarks are also in keeping with those made by General Liber Seregni, leader of the leftist coalition, who stated that "a time for meditation has been created" in Uruguay over the human rights violations. "To the extent to which we will contribute with our efforts, imagination, and real desire to fulfill the desires of our people, we are going to find the path for a solution," Seregni stated.

OFFICIAL DENIES LOCAL PLANE-CONTRA CONNECTION

PA171552 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Oct 86 p 1A

[By Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] The Civil Aeronautics Directorate (DAC) yesterday disclosed in a news conference that the light aircraft HP-1085, which was reported missing on 13 October, was stolen by a Colombian citizen and that it has been located in Medellin, Colombia.

"We have found out that the aircraft is in Medellin, Colombia, and that it was stolen by Colombian Ricardo Londono Brillick, passport No. 003844," Captain [rank as published] Pascual Gonzalez De Leon, general director of the DAC, stated.

According to Gonzalez, the aircraft was rented on 12 October by Colombian Londono from the Panamanian firm "Helicopteros del Caribe," represented by Mr Ramon Navarro. The plane left Marcos Gelabert Airport in Paitilla headed toward Sasardi-Mulatupo Island in San Blas.

"He took it and deceived DAC authorities by giving them a false name because it was a local flight plan that did not need to be written up," Capt Gonzalez said, adding: "That is the truth about the HP-1095 plane."

Gonzalez also categorically rejected as totally false the 10 October report in THE NEW YORK TIMES that said a Panamanian registry (HP) airplane was used in support operations of the insurgency against the Nicaraguan Government. He described such a report as "very tendentious."

According to the details provided by Capt Gonzalez, after the downing of the plane piloted [as published] by U.S. citizen Hasenfus, the prisoner said upon being questioned that a Panamanian registry plane was among those that supported the Nicaraguan contras.

TWO CUBAN SAILORS DEFECT; CITE 'REPRESSION'

PA182240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1616 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Panama City, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Two Cuban fishing fleet sailors defected on 12 October when their ship, the Rio Salado, arrived in the port of Vacamonte, located west of Panama City.

According to Mario Zaldivar, president of the Association of Cuban Exiles in Panama, the sailors' names are Jorge Owen Roger and Armando Sama Ascuti. Both men are 25 years old and both resided in Havana. The men escaped from their ship on 12 October and are illegally staying in the interior of the country. Owen and Sama are not entitled to Political asylum because Panama has bilateral agreements with Cuba stating that Panama will not grant asylum to Cuban sailors.

Zaldivar told ACAN-EFE that the sailors had left Cuba because "repression is increasing on the island," and there is widespread "displeasure" with the country's political system.

EL SALVADORGOVERNMENT DENIES HINDERING ARRIVAL OF U.S. AID

PA191412 San Salvador Channel 4 Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Statement by Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, 'this evening,' place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Good evening Salvadoran people. I believe it necessary to inform the citizenry of an incident that has caused certain anxieties among the Salvadoran people and in the international press. It is in connection with reports that the Salvadoran Government is not helping to expedite the arrival of planes, especially those from the United States, with humanitarian aid for our people. This is disinformation, false information on the government's attitude on humanitarian aid.

From the very beginning, the government, through the foreign ministry, instructed all our consuls in the United States to render all help needed to expedite the welcome arrival of all the humanitarian aid sent from that country. However, the traditional enemies of El Salvador decided to spread distrust among Salvadorans, and have spread the idea that the government will not permit such aid.

Faced with this insistence, our government adopted new measures today. First, again the consuls in the United States were instructed to reaffirm through the press and other media our open willingness to allow the arrival in our country of all planes carrying humanitarian aid for our people, easing all the procedures our country requires. Therefore, all planes may leave the United States without notifying our authorities. When they enter our national territory, all they have to do is contact the corresponding airport control tower, giving them the necessary identification information for landing. They should encounter no further setbacks. Our consuls in the United States were also instructed to appear on television in their respective cities to give this news broad coverage and to advise various institutions that may wish to bring donations to our country for our people. The General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics sent a note to the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency informing them of what I have just explained.

It is, therefore, false that El Salvador is setting up unnecessary obstacles to our people's receiving humanitarian aid. This follows disinformation from groups who do not want humanitarian aid to arrive in the country, to cause confusion and more misfortunes. Therefore, the Salvadoran people must remain calm, must rest assured the government is doing everything possible to ease the way for all U.S. institutions, private enterprises as well as government, state, and municipal bodies, to send their aid to legitimate labor institutions, to the Salvadoran Church, to the Salvadoran Red Cross, and to the government through its institutions that are gathering all aid.

Salvadoran people, following my remarks, President Duarte will hold an interview which will include officers of public commissions that are receiving and distributing the aid to the Salvadoran people. Thank you very much.

U.S. Aid 'Insignificant'

PA190339 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A Salvadoran guerrilla representative said in Managua that the \$50 million aid package announced by the United States for El Salvador, "is insignificant."

Miguel Saenz Varela, member of the political-diplomatic commission of the FDR-FMLN, said that \$50 million is an important sum. However, he said to face all of El Salvador's problems, the \$50 million package announced by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, "does not mean anything."

He said that without a doubt earthquake repercussions will "seriously" worsen the economic, political, and social situation in El Salvador. He added that the situation will worsen if the corruption problem in El Salvador is taken into consideration. [sentence as received]

Saenz Varela noted the ruling elite of the Christian Democratic Party, the government, the Armed Forces high command, and other military leaders "have benefited from the war."

"Undoubtedly, these same sectors will also benefit from the international aid; thus, the magnitude of the corruption will increase," the guerrilla representative said.

Yesterday in Washington, Shultz told journalists the United States will help organize an international effort to provide large economic resources in El Salvador. Shultz said the United States will supply "an important part" of this economic effort.

The FDR-FMLN representative noted that, as a result of the earthquake in San Salvador, the problem of some 300,000 people who have been affected by the earthquake must be addressed. In addition to the aforementioned problems, we must also take into account the 6 and 1/2 year-old armed conflict, the country's refugee problem that affects some 500,000 people, and the fact that another million refugees live abroad, Saenz Varela said.

Saenz Varela does not believe that Duarte's propaganda will confuse the country's organized sectors to abandon their struggle for human rights, an end to repression, and the achievement of peace. Duarte, the leader continued, may be able to divert the attention of the unorganized sectors and of spectators regarding the "essence" of El Salvador's "true problem." However, he stated that this will not happen with the organized sectors, who will promote an even greater increase in the people's struggle.

HONDURASMINISTER LOPEZ DENIES EL AGUACATE-CIA LINK

PA171309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras denied today that El Aguacate Military Base in the eastern part of Honduras is the main CIA headquarters in Honduras for delivering supplies and training the Nicaraguan contras, as the media has reported.

The CIA presence in El Aguacate was reported by the Spanish magazine INTERVIU, based on visits to the site and declarations from the anti-Sandinist deserter Mario Rene Fernandez, who assured that in 1984 there were flights to Managua with "ammunitions, food and weapons."

Lopez affirmed that El Aguacate "is not a base, it is merely an airstrip used by the 16th Infantry Battalion" which maintains a detachment in Catacamas, 12 km away.

This is "groundless information," said the foreign minister. He also refuted the reports from news correspondents and a Catacamas official who assured that El Aguacate is a supply center and the site of an important contra hospital.

Lopez Contreras argued that his remarks are based on official information from the Armed Forces, saying that El Aguacate is not a military base but merely an airport controlled by an army unit.

He also said that he has "no information" regarding a congressional request to General Humberto Regalado, chief of the Armed Forces, to withdraw the contras from El Aguacate, according to a proposal made on Tuesday by liberal deputy Manuel Zelaya of Olancho.

Likewise, Lopez Contreras downplayed the importance of the continuing reports from coffee producers and people displaced from eastern El Paraiso Department, who have stated the contras control 450 square km of land there which they call "New Nicaragua" and have their center of operations in Capire, now re-named as "Managuita." Lopez insisted that this "is information encouraged by a foreign sector," but said due to the reporters' persistence, "an investigation on this matter is being carried out."

According to the report in INTERVIU, cited today in the local media, CIA military instructors are training the contras in El Aguacate, a base built in October 1983 by 400 U.S. engineers.

Journalist Enrique Yeves, who was near El Aguacate without being detected, has affirmed that there is also "an important hospital there, where contras wounded in combat receive treatment. They are transported to El Aguacate by helicopter. The traffic of planes is continuous, sometimes during the night."

A picture in INTERVIU shows part of the airstrip and two green planes, one with four engines and another with two. Three scattered groups of tents and four wooden buildings can also be seen in the picture.

According to the former contra Fernandez, the supplies are transported by ship to Puerto Castilla on the Atlantic coast and then by air to El Aguacate. Fernandez came from New Orleans to Puerto Castilla in a ship loaded with "5 million cartridges, Falk rifles, equipment and armament, provided by the U.S. Government."

OLIVA DISAPPROVES OF CONTRA CAMPS' PRESENCE

PA171750 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Eduardo Coto report from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] The CIA is located throughout the world. Its function is to maintain information sources and tentacles everywhere, including the USSR, where the search for information cannot be halted and from where the KGB operates. The KGB also has spies and informers in Honduras.

This was said yesterday by presidential designate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva. He noted: During the administration I represent, there will be no training camps for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. He added: What exists in El Aguacate is just an airfield built by Honduran and U.S. military authorities.

He admitted it is possible that surveillance or supply planes going to Nicaragua could leave from there, but it is impossible to control this. However, it is noteworthy, he said, that the plane recently downed in Nicaragua did not take off from Honduras, but from Ilopango, El Salvador, something that makes evident the logistic capabilities of the United States. For this reason, in his opinion, it is ridiculous to believe that Honduras is essential for supplying the Nicaraguan guerrillas.

Rosenthal Oliva said the Azcona administration is doing its part to promote domestic peace, creating the legal framework and conditions of security and respect for investments and people. He said entrepreneurs must become aware of these conditions, gain confidence, and invest in Honduras.

Rosenthal Oliva said he trusts the Armed Forces have the capability to repel subversive groups, bandits, and drug traffickers -- which is what they have already done in several Honduran cities. If we prevent the utilization of Honduras as a bridge for or producer of drugs going to the United States, we will be able to keep the country out of reach of those who harm the human organism, Rosenthal Oliva said.

EDITORIAL VIEWS 'ILLEGAL' CONTRAS, HASENFUS CASE

PA171618 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "A Congressional Motion To Expel the 'Contras'"]

[Text] Olancho Deputy Manuel Zelaya Rosales has introduced a motion in the National Congress proposing the legislature take action to expel the "illegal armed groups that are alien to our interests...and have created a climate of uncertainty and tension" in Catacamas and the surrounding area.

The Liberal Azconist legislator said the presence of these groups -- that is, of Nicaraguan contras -- in the area where the El Aguacate Military Base is located, makes the local population "feel they are in an area which is a strategic target in the struggle for hegemony in Central America."

The motion was sent to the Congress' Constitutional Rights Committee to request the Armed Forces to fulfill their mission of guaranteeing national security and territorial integrity.

We are surprised the deputies of El Paraiso Department have not followed the Olancho representative's move. People in El Paraiso have lost homes, possessions, and land as a result of the contra military occupation of vast areas of Honduras near the Nicaraguan border.

The motion by Deputy Zelaya Rosales is timely. It has coincided with reports issued around the world on the role that El Aguacate plays as a logistical support center for U.S. aggression -- through the contras -- against Nicaragua.

Eugene Hasenfus, the U.S. pilot of the C-123 aircraft downed by the Sandinist army as it carried military supplies to the contras, has said many of his missions to supply the contras originated in El Aguacate, which is not even a commercial airport but strictly a military installation of the Honduran Armed Forces.

The Honduran Government has limited itself to rejecting Hasenfus' statement. However, to the extent that the matter is being addressed in the United States it is being linked to arms smuggling, and El Aguacate will most probably come into the picture. This will imply the commission of a crime by the Honduran authorities, not only in the context of international law, but domestically as well.

The case has received much attention in the U.S. Congress and press. It will surely have many political and ethical repercussions. [David] Durenberger, president of the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee [name of committee as published] has even pointed out the obvious possibility of U.S. Government links in this case.

The points made by the liberal deputy from Olancho, meanwhile, confirm once again the contra presence in Honduras with the complicity of the authorities. Their presence in the country is illegal and punishable, according to the Honduran Criminal Code.

Article 317 of that code classifies the following as "crimes against peace and foreign security [as published] or the dignity of the nation:" "He who recruits troops in Honduras to serve a foreign country, regardless of the aim of that action, will be punished with 3 to 6 years of imprisonment. He who uses the national territory to invade or stage hostilities against a third country are guilty of the same offense."

The matter is quite clear. The National Congress has no choice but to abide by the law with respect to the motion introduced by Deputy Zelaya Rosales. The same applies to the judicial branch and the Armed Forces, which, to our understanding, are still subject to Honduran law.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CONDEMNS CONTRA AID BILLS SIGNED BY REAGAN

PA181903 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1737 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Statement and News Conference by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, from undisclosed location — live]

[Text] Good morning Nicaraguan people, members of the local and international press.

Several hours ago, U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed the law executing the decision by the U.S. Congress approving sending U.S. military advisers to the mercenary forces' camps. It also implies the approval of sending all kinds of arms and means of transportation, including land, air, and naval vehicles. It also implies financial aid totaling \$100 million.

In November 1981, the U.S. National Security Council approved \$19.95 million to carry out covert actions against Nicaragua. In December 1982, the National Security Council approved \$30 million to continue these covert terrorist actions. In December 1983, the U.S. Congress approved \$24 million to directly or indirectly support military and paramilitary actions in Nicaragua.

In December 1984, a proposal went before the U.S. Congress to approve another \$24 million. This request by the U.S. Government -- by President Reagan -- was postponed until 1985. In June 1985, under the label of humanitarian aid, the U.S. Congress approved \$27 million. On 26 July 1986, the U.S. House of Representatives approved \$100 million. However, this time, two new factors were added, and they are more serious than the approval of \$100 million. The new factors were the approval by the U.S. of sending U.S. Army Military advisers to the camps of the mercenary forces, and the U.S. Congressional authorization to send all kinds of arms and means of transportation to the mercenary forces.

On 27 July, a day after the U.S. Congress' approval of these funds, the international community learned about the ruling of the International Court of Justice condemning the U.S. terrorist actions against Nicaragua.

On 29 July, we went to the UN Security Council. There we said we harbored the hope the U.S. President would reconsider his stand. At that time, the issue was the U.S. Congressional approval for the terrorist aid against Nicaragua. Congress approved that aid at the insistence of President Reagan. However, immediately thereafter came the ruling by the International Court of Justice [ICJ]. The U.S. President has been trying to portray himself as a fighter against international terrorism. Therefore, on 29 July, we stated at the UN Security Council the U.S. President still had the opportunity to show he was indeed fighting against terrorism and he respected international law. At that time, we said we harbored the hope the U.S. President would reconsider and not sign the law, therefore, winning the respect of international public.

Today, Saturday, 18 October, after President Reagan has just concluded a meeting with USSR General Secretary Gorbachev to discuss the problems of achieving world peace, the U.S. President is openly attacking world peace. Today, President Reagan is becoming an international outlaw because he is disregarding the ruling by the highest court for all the peoples of the world. He has signed a law of death; a law of terrorism; a law to murder children and women, to murder Nicaraguan youths. Moreover, President Reagan has signed the law to continue killing U.S. citizens in Nicaragua.

Precisely because two U.S. citizens were killed a few weeks ago in our country, and a third one -- Mr Hasenfus -- was captured as a result of the U.S. Government's terrorist policies, we hold the U.S. President responsible for the deaths of these U.S. citizens and for Mr Hasenfus' arrest. Now, that the U.S. President has signed the bill, he is not only signing a death sentence for Nicaraguans, or Nicaraguan children, women and workers, but also a death sentence for U.S. citizens like Mr Cooper and the other person who was killed. He is also signing a guilty verdict and prison sentence for other U.S. citizens who may, no doubt, become involved in the same sort of activities in which Mr Hasenfus was involved.

By signing the law today, President Reagan has challenged international law, he has challenged the ICJ decision, and he had said: I do as I please and care little for the laws. President Reagan has lost his moral authority, and his Congress has lost its moral authority to speak of laws and of respect for laws, to speak of international agreements, to speak against international terrorism. With this attitude, the U.S. President, the President of a world military and economic power, is becoming the leading promoter of terrorism in the world.

What will the Nicaraguans do in response to this attitude? We are aware that as of today there is a new situation on the Central American political scene. We know this means the dangers of a regional war have increased. The danger of direct intervention by U.S. troops in Nicaragua has increased. Is it not strange that days before President Reagan signed this law, officials of his government said he could not leave [the White House] with the Sandinist government in power? State Department officials said this yesterday and the day before, Mr Abrams among them.

The Nicaraguans then, and the Central Americans and Latin Americans, are obliged as of today to decrease an international alert so they will be prepared to respond accordingly to the terrorist, warmongering, interventionist escalation. In the first place, of course, we Nicaraguans — the Nicaraguan workers, youth, and all the Nicaraguan people — must increase our efforts in favor of the military defense of the revolution. Everyone in this country must be militarily prepared so we can continue defeating the mercenary forces and downing airplanes. If there is an invasion by U.S. troops, their fate in Nicaragua and in Central America must be the same as they had in Vietnam.

We have often said we are not enemies of the people of the United States. We do not want to kill U.S. citizens. President Reagan killed Mr. Cooper and Mr. Sawyer. President Reagan has put Mr Hasenfus in jail.

Cooper, Sawyer, and Hasenfus, are victims of President Reagan's terrorist policies, and if President Reagan continues sending U.S. citizens to carry out these kinds of criminal activities in our country, he will continue murdering U.S. citizens and will continue sending them to jail.

And if president Reagan deploys U.S. Army troops to invade Nicaragua, they will face the same fate as Mr Cooper and Mr Hasenfus. That is why the Nicaraguan people have been preparing themselves and continue to prepare themselves; that is why we are urging Nicaraguan citizens to enroll massively in the military reserve service and in all means of military defense available to the revolution.

However, we are also obliged to resort to international legal organizations; at this very moment, Nicaragua is convoking the UN Security Council in New York. We are not sure when such a meeting will take place; it could be on Monday or Tuesday. But, we are in fact urgently convoking the UN Security Council. For what? To remind the U.S. Government of its obligations with the UN charter; that it is supposed to respect the International Court of Justice; that it must abide by the ICJ ruling. We are also contacting Contadora and Support Group members, because it is very clear that President Reagan's action today is a slap in the face to Latin American peoples and governments and the Contadora and Support Groups, all of whom have been working so arduously to achieve peace.

A few weeks ago in New York, those groups released a communique in which they clearly stated this is a Latin American problem; and here we have the U.S. President's reply. What will the Latin American Governments of the Contadora and Lima [Support] Groups do now? How will they react? What initiatives will they take?

Well, we are confident they will act in keeping with the situation. But above all, we trust the people of Nicaragua; we trust the people of Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala; we trust the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. We are confident they will not overlook this U.S. Government's criminal action and will reply to it appropriately. We are also certain the U.S. people will know how to face this situation.

There have been acts of sacrifice and heroism such as that of the war veterans who spent up to 48 hours in fasting to protest against this criminal policy. We are confident the U.S. people will now also mobilize to struggle and prevent the United States from killing more Nicaraguan people and stop President Reagan from sending U.S. nationals to die in Nicaragua.

We reiterate that together with our military preparations to defend ourselves during this new phase of U.S. terrorist aggression, we will continue to support the Contadora and Lima Groups' peace efforts. We will continue to support the United Nations, the Security Council, General Assembly, and the ICJ. We are always prepared to begin serious talks with the U.S. Government at once, so as to reach agreements that would allow there to be peace in Central America. That is what we wanted to say today to the Nicaraguan people, to the peoples of the world, to the local and foreign media, after learning about Reagan's signing [the contra aid]. As we said, signing [approving] crime and terrorism.

Are there any questions?

[Reporter] Mr President, James [last name indistinct] of the [words indistinct] TIMES. [Does] the Nicaraguan Government believe that after the approval of this aid -- the \$100 million -- you are not only entitled, but dutybound to purchase combat aircraft to defend your airspace? And second, as president of Nicaragua, do you believe that you have the right to attack the contra camps inside Honduras, as Israel, for example, attacked guerrilla camps in Lebanon?

[Ortega] We are entitled and dutybound to defend ourselves. And arms are necessary to do this. Our most powerful weapon is the people armed with rifles. Our military doctrine sets forth that in the face of an eventual direct military intervention by U.S. troops, aircraft will be secondary means when confronted with the enormous, infinite numerical and qualitative superiority of the U.S. air power. Our battle will be waged with rifles and millions of Nicaraguans who will be carrying them. That will be the determining factor in resisting and defeating an invasion by U.S. troops.

As any sovereign country, Nicaragua reserves the right to acquire any kind of weapons including interceptor planes. We will not relinquish that right.

We will continue to fight against mercenary forces; we hope that the Honduran Government will finally expel mercenary forces from Honduran territory. Instead of going to Honduran territory to eliminate those mercenary camps, we have resorted to legal organizations. That is why we sued Honduras at the ICJ. This means we prefer to resort to legal organizations.

The responsibility of the Central American heads of state is involved here. That is, the presidents of Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala, all Central American presidents must act responsibly and not become pawns of this U.S. Government terrorist policy.

We hope the Honduran Government will eliminate mercenary camps on its territory. If Honduras wants to come out clean from the ICJ, there is a simple solution: all they would have to do is expel all mercenaries from their territory. Under such conditions, the ICJ would obviously not condemn Honduras.

[Reporter] Mr President, could you elaborate on the nature of the trial against the captured U.S. pilot [as heard]?

[Ortega] Well, each country has its own legal mechanism. In unusual circumstances, countries even create special legal mechanisms. We must not forget the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials. Here in Nicaragua, we have created special tribunals.

I can assure you our tribunals are much more flexible than the ones at Nuremberg and Tokyo: we have the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA]. As the justice minister has already stated, Mr Hasenfus will enjoy the right to be defended there. However, it is clear to all of us that the U.S. Government is the main culprit. We are not interested in being unmerciful with Mr Hasenfus; we simply want to serve justice. There must be a trial in this case, even though we all know Mr Ronald Reagan is the godfather; we know Mr Hasenfus and the U.S. nationals who died are nothing more than paid employees of the godfather.

[Reporter] [name indistinct] from THE WASHINGTON POST. First of all, I would like to know if President Reagan's decision to sign that law today will in your view influence the TPA's ruling in some way. Also, in June and July, the first time the Congress approved this sort of aid, the reaction here in Nicaragua was (?emergency) actions, the most noteworthy being closing the newspaper LA PRENSA. Are we to expect new emergency measures will be taken to counter this new phase to which you have referred today?

[Ortega] Well, there will now be millions of actions. The first will be the attitude millions of Nicaraguans will adopt. They will be militarily more and better prepared to defend the revolution. These are the measures we are going to take. We are going to continue working on the Constitution at the National Assembly; we will continue the debates on it. As we said, we are going to increase the mobilization of our people and prepare our people better to face this situation created by the U.S. Government.

To be sure, if we had wanted to talk a little on the subject of political tact, anyone could say that by making his decision today, Saturday 18 October, when Mr. Hasenfus' trial is slated for Monday, President Reagan is throwing Mr Hasenfus into the fire. Anyone could think that.

However, I can assure you that the fact President Reagan signed the law today does not and will not have any bearing on the trial against Mr Hasenfus. I repeat: the greatest outlaw, or the godfather, is President Reagan. Mr Hasenfus is a mere instrument or victim of his terrorist policies. However, we must do justice. What sort of proofs do we need to present in this trial, I wonder. The thief was caught in the act as they say. Thank you.

ATTORNEY RULES OUT "HONEST, JUST" TRIAL

PA200153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 19 Oct (AFP) — Enrique Sotelo, a Nicaraguan lawyer and opposition leader who will probably be the attorney for U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, said today the anti-Somozist People's Tribunals (TPA) "are definitely political courts where the defendant is condemned beforehand."

Sotelo, a 53-year criminal lawyer who is a deputy and leader of a faction of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN), also insisted the Sandinists "are planning to stage a show" with the Hasenfus case. "The Sandinists do not really want to try Hasenfus so much as to turn the case into a trial against the Reagan administration," Sotelo told AFP.

Sotelo explained that, although he is planning to defend Hasenfus, he has not officially been appointed as his lawyer. When Hasenfus is brought tomorrow, Monday, before the TPA, he might be appointed his lawyer.

Hasenfus, who was taken prisoner by the EPS on 5 October after a contra C-123 was shot down in the southeastern part of the country, is currently being held incommunicado in the state security cells, Sotelo explained.

Sotelo explained the request to be Hasenfus' lawyer was presented 2 days ago by former U.S. Attorney General [during the Carter administration] Griffin Bell.

At first, the Hasenfus family announced in Wisconsin that Bell would be Hasenfus' defense lawyer, but the Sandinist Government later claimed that Nicaraguan laws would not permit this. Therefore, Bell will restrict himself to advising Sotelo with the purpose of obtaining the most favorable verdict possible.

Since the establishment of the people's tribunals in 1983, Sotelo has defended approximately 100 political prisoners brought to trial in those courts.

Sotelo explained the TPA are "based on a very particular interpretation of the principle of honest criticism, and take into consideration as decisive evidence statements made by the prisoner to the state security (secret police), without bearing in mind the conditions under which these confessions are obtained."

Likewise, he ruled out that the trial against the U.S. citizen will be "honest and just," as the Sandinist government claims. "This is what the Sandinists say, but they do not practice what they preach," he said.

The lawyer admitted that he does not yet know what will be the basis for the defense, "because the process is being handled secretly by the security office, and I still do not know what the specific charges will be." On the other hand, he said the three members of the tribunal that will try the U.S. citizen are "confirmed Sandinists," and described the chairman, Reynaldo Monterrey, as "a fanatic and diehard Sandinist to the core." Sotelo recalled that on several occasions, he was removed by force from the TPA, while defending several political prisoners.

"People brought before the TPA are already condemned," Sotelo insisted. However, he said he will do "everything humanly possible" to defend Hasenfus.

It was unofficially reported that the charges against Hasenfus will be brought before the Attorney General's Office at 0900 on Monday, in the midst of an atmosphere of great expectation.

It is believed that over 200 foreign correspondents will be following the trial against Hasenfus, who is the first U.S. citizen to be taken prisoner by the Sandinists since the counterrevolutionary war broke out 5 years ago. Over 30,000 persons have been killed in the war.

Meanwhile, it was reported the prisoner's wife, Sally Hasenfus, will probably arrive in Managua on Sunday night, while Griffin Bell will reportedly arrive in Managua at mid-week, in other words, after the trial has already begun.

RSLN, OPPOSITION HOLD 'MULTILATERAL MEETING'

PA181323 Managua International Service in Spanish 0250 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The FSLN and five parliamentary opposition parties last night held their first multilateral meeting behind closed doors in Managua. They met for 5 and 1/2 hours. Political sources said the six political parties discussed constitutional issues, but unanimously agreed not to disclose the results of their first session.

Representatives from the opposition Deomocratic Conservative Paty, PCD; Independent Liberal Party, PLI; Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC; the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN; and the Communist Party of Nicaragua, are participating in the multilateral meetings.

PRO-FDN GROUP REPORTEDLY FORMED IN HONDURAS

PA171625 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- Radio stations reported yesterday that some Nicaraguan businessmen and citizens apparently met two nights ago at a restaurant located on the outskirts of this city to establish a group in support of the FDN's struggle to topple the Sandinist Government. Approximately 50 people attended the meeting, which was to have lasted from 1800 to 0015.

According to this news report, the chieftains of the new organization in support of the "contras," which was given the name Northwestern Command [Comando Nor-occidental] are a former pilot for the defunct National Guard and two top-level executives with businesses here.

The radio news also said the objective of the meeting was to discuss and plan the disbursement of the U.S. dollars that were to have arrived from Florida to be used in actions to support the "contras."

Moreover, these persons reportedly discussed the sending of material to the "contras" fighting in the country's [Honduran] eastern sector. There was mention of possibly funneling the aid through El Aguacate, in the eastern part of Olancho State.

Moreover, and according to this same radio report, the Northwestern Command would provide money to pay for a so-called "softening" campaign in favor of their activities. Some newsmen linked to this organization would participate in this campaign.

LAST PRISONER RELEASED FROM BAY OF PIGS INVASION

PA182141 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2053 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Havana, 18 Oct (EFE) -- Ramon Conte Hernandez, 56, the last prisoner held by the Cuban Government from the 1961 Playa Giron (Bay of Pigs) invasion, was released today. Conte Hernandez, who spent 25 years in jail for his participation in the thwarted invasion, left Cuba this morning following the mediation of U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy with Cuban President Fidel Castro. [passage omitted]

AMBASSADOR SAYS U.S. PRACTICES POLICY OF HYPOCRISY

FL181414 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cuba has noted (rectifico) the existing ties between the mercenary, Luis Posada Carriles, and high-level officials in President Ronald Reagan's administration [words indistinct]. [Cuban ambassador to the United Nations] Oscar Oramas Oliva has accused the United States of maintaining a policy of hypocrisy in its international relations by denying its ties to terrorism when in reality it nurtures those practices. Oramas Oliva referred to the protection Posada Carriles received from the CIA, who maintained him as an advisor in the war-like operations the agency carried out against the Nicaraguan revolution from El Salvador. [passage omitted]

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'BLOCKING' CONTADORA EFFORTS

FL171330 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba has accused the United States of blocking the Contadora Group's peace efforts by their inability to propose or accept a solution to the Central American conflict that would respond to the principles of international law. Upon speaking at the Central American seminar, Crisis or Peace, Cuban Foreign Vice Minister Ricardo Alarcon said in order to achieve a viable and secure solution to the crisis affecting the region, it is necessary to have a clear perspective of its origin and essence and not see it simply as a manifestation of the East-West or North-South confrontation.

REAGAN'S CHILEAN, S. AFRICAN POLICIES COMPARED

PA171340 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Cuban Press Review]

[Text] The Cuban newspaper TRABAJADORES recently published an article by Sonia Sanchez, which comments on Reagan's alleged concern over the future of the Chilean people. This time, Reagan is not expressing his so-called concern for the helpless black people of South Africa, concern he expressed by vetoing the sanctions that the House of Representatives and the Senate passed against the racist apartheid regime. On this occasion the Reagan Administration is worried about what will happen to the very poor in Chile if the Pinochet regime does not receive new loans.

According to Sonia Sanchez, even the news media serving the interests of imperialism have asked Reagan not to approve this aid. The influential U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES did not hesitate to say that the Chilean people will not benefit from aid to the regime, which has become their main headache. Facing economic problems that are suffocating the majority of underdeveloped countries, Chile is expecting the World Bank to approve in November two loans for a total of \$540 million to finance its enormous foreign debt, one of the highest in Latin America, and several development plans.

The TRABAJADORES article says that neither the unemployed, the illiterates nor the displaced persons, most of whom are roaming the same avenues as the Chilean aristocracy, will benefit from these plans. Instead, the poor will get poorer. Some of the sanctions imposed on South Africa halt U.S. investment in that country and exportation of agricultural products. However, the White House immediately began wondering, where will the black population in South Africa find food if the United States does not approve the sale of such products? No one would be surprised if such a cynical argument is used to approve the loans to the fascist Chilean regime. TRABAJADORES, the newspaper of the Central Organization Cuban Trade Unions, says that even if the almighty U.S. empire does not have the right to vote in the World Bank, it will find a way to influence the other countries.

ARGENTINE TV INTERVIEWS CASTRO, ALFONSIN

PY192226 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Havana, 19 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro [title as received] have agreed that all Latin American countries need to overcome stagnation. They also said that the struggle for peace and disarmament were the most important points they discussed in the talks they held over the last few hours.

The two heads of state made these comments during an interview they granted an Argentine television station. During the interview, Argentine President Alfonsin stressed the need to seek solutions to those problems that are affecting everyone. Fidel Castro agreed with Alfonsin's thoughts in this regard. He also described as very important the visit that Alfonsin just paid to the Soviet Union.

Answering a question, Alfonsin expressed his optimism about the future of the talks undertaken to safeguard world peace. Alfonsin said that the talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet head of state did not fail because it has been shown that solutions can be achieved. Castro agreed with Alfonsin's comments on this issue and added that although no agreements were achieved, progress was made.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER REPLACED FOR 'ERRORS'

FL181246 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The Council of State, in response to a proposal from its president and head of government [Fidel Castro] has agreed to substitute Comrade Roberto Ogando Zas, light industry minister. Comrade Antonio Esquivel Yedra has been named as his replacement. Roberto Ogando's substitution is the result of deficiencies and errors committed while carrying out his duties.

AMBASSADOR DELIVERS CASTRO'S MESSAGE TO SARNEY

FL142C09 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Today Cuban diplomat Jorge Bolanos delivered a message from Fidel to Brazilian President Jose Sarney. At the same time, Bolanos presented his credentials as new ambassador.

URNG CLAIMS LACK OF DEMOCRACY IN GUATEMALA

PA192252 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] A week of solidarity with the Guatemalan people is being observed in Cuba. URNG representatives in Havana charged that, because a large part of the population lives under military control, democracy does not exist in Guatemala. The guerrilla organization reported that Guatemala's repressive forces are currently being trained and receiving advice from Taiwanese and FRG police officers. The group added that the Guatemalan Interior Ministry will spend more than \$75 million to purchase Belgian weapons, modern communications systems, and an Israeli computer system to strengthen the regime.

METALLURGICAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS BEGINS

FL171905 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The sixth congress of the National Metallurgical Workers Trade Union began today at the Jose Marti steelworking enterprise, Antillana de Acero.

The morning session was centered around discussion of the main report. The meeting is presided over by Politburo member Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Cuban organization of trade unions, Jaime Crombet, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and Marcos Lage, SIME [Ministry of the Steelworking Industry] minister. The report critically analyzes the principal problems presented in the sector, such as violations in work organization, salaries, and deteriorating norms in a majority of the enterprises. [passage omitted]

Secretary General Ratified

FL181845 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Politburo member Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] has closed the sixth metallurgical and electronic workers congress. Veiga considered the debates successful on salary violations, embellished guidelines, the abandonment of political work on the part of many trade union leaders, and the measures carried out to eradicate these errors.

The closing session was presided over by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Secretariat member Jaime Crombet. During the final session, the trade union's national committee was presented, which is composed of 59 members headed by Angel Villareal, who was ratified secretary general of this trade union. [passage omitted]

MACHADO SAYS BUREAUCRATIC MENTALITY MUST GO

FL180024 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] We have to get rid of the bureaucratic mentality in our leaders, rectify badly done things, and have a more vigilant, active, and combative behavior, said Jose Ramon Machado Ventura as he made the closing remarks at the Party's municipal committee plenary meeting in San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio Province.

AMBASSADOR TO UN SAYS DEBT 'UNPAYABLE'

FL181346 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has reiterated that the foreign debt of developing countries is unpayable and uncollectable. During his speech to the assembly's second commission, Cuban Ambassador Oscar Oramas said it is evident to Cuba that a solution to such a serious problem has to be radical and should be based on total annulment of the developing countries' debt.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH ANGOLAN PARTY OFFICIAL

PA191753 Havana International Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] In Havana, Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, and (Roberto De Almeida), member of the Political Bureau of the Angolan MPLA-PT, have signed important cooperation agreements between the two organizations. The documents that were signed include exchanges of experiences in press and radio, training of Angolan cadres in Cuban party schools, and education of Angolan students in Cuban journalism schools.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH CAMBODIAN OFFICIAL

FL161846 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member, has held talks at the Cuban Foreign Ministry headquarters with Cambodian Deputy Foreign Minister Bo Rasi. Malmierca expressed his satisfaction with this contact, since it will strengthen and expand bilateral cooperation in cultural and economic spheres.

JORGE RISQUET MEETS WITH CYPRIOT LEADER

FL170150 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes today met at the Central Committee headquarters with Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the house of representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, who is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government. During the meeting, held in a cordial climate corresponding to the relations existing between the two countries, subjects of mutual interest and matters related to international politics were discussed.

BALAGUER FIRES POLICE OFFICERS, GENERALS

FL171156 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Dominican Republic's President Joaquin Balaguer ordered 33 police officers fired 2 days after security forces murdered the brother of an opposition political leader in his home. Those fired include four generals and seven officials.

Mr Balaguer, who was inaugurated for his fifth presidential term in August, took action against the 33 after seven police officers accompanied by an assistant from the attorney general's office entered the house of Jose Gabriel Gutierrez (Fleiz), age 39, and killed him.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SHIPMENT -- Santo Domingo, 7 Oct (AFP) -- In an event headed by Prim Pujals, the prosecutor of Santo Domingo, today the national police presented to the press the largest cocaine shipment, 360 kg, seized in the Dominican Republic. The drug, which arrived from Colombia in a private plane, was assessed by the police as having a value of approximately 500 million pesos (approximately \$165 million). The shipment was discovered yesterday at a fertilizers' factory where two Colombians, Constantino Achuri Contreras and Jose Miller Burgos, were arrested. Also arrested were Dominicans Danilo Salcedo Flores, Zenos Augusto Manon Perez, Juan Perez Volquez, Julio Danol Canela, Maximo A. Carrasco Tejada, and Manuel Reynoso Diaz. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0001 GMT 8 Oct 86 PA]

BARBADOSBLP ELECTS CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FL181637 Bridgetown CANA in English 1615 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 18, CANA -- Opposition leader Henry Forde has been elected unanimously as the new chairman of the Barbados Labour Party (BLP), replacing ex-Prime Minister Bernard St John who declined re-election, a party source said.

The newly-elected national executive committee, at its first meeting Thursday since the BLP annual convention Sunday, elected former Trade Minister Louis Tull first vice-chairman, and Billie Miller, the ex-education minister, third vice-chairman.

Forde, Simmons, and Owen Arthur, an ex-junior finance minister, were the only three BLP candidates elected in the general elections last May that swept the BLP out of power.

Tull and Miller, who lost their seats amid the massive swing of voter support toward the Democratic Labour Party (DLP), were nominated to serve in the senate.

- HAITI

FIRST ELECTIONS SHOW 'SCANT PARTICIPATION'

PA200248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The first elections following the Duvalier regime's demise were carried out this Sunday in Haiti amidst a democratic atmosphere which marked the end of the consultations [not further identified] carried out the last 35 years [as received]; however, they were also marked by scant participation, particularly in Port-au-Prince where the abstention percentage was considerable.

Three million voters were scheduled to elect -- for the first time in the country's history -- 41 constituent members, 1 for each district. Twenty other members are to be appointed by the authorities based on proposals presented by the parties and socio-professional associations, each of which nominated three candidates.

Most of the observers believe the heavy abstention can only be explained by the boycott orders issued by certain parties, not to mention the lack of motivation among the people concerning a decision that was not clearly explained to them by either the authorities or the politicians. [passage omitted]

The authorities will publish the first election result estimates within 24 hours; the final count will not be carried out until next week. A government decree will reveal the names of those chosen from the list of people presented by the CNG [National Government Council]. [passage omitted]

JAMAICAPRIME MINISTER SEAGA RESHUFFLES CABINET MINISTERS

FL180254 Bridgetown CANA in English 0251 GMT 18 Oct 86

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 17, CANA — Prime Minister Edward Seaga tonight dropped National Security and Justice Minister Winston Spaulding and demoted Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz in a cabinet reshuffle.

The shake-up brought one new face to the cabinet, trade unionist Clifton Stone, bringing its strength to 16. Stone will head the Public Service Ministry in place of Errol Anderson who will take over from Spaulding as minister of national security.

Spaulding's other portfolios, justice and attorney general, will be taken over by Senator Oswald Harding, formerly a minister without portfolio attached to the foreign ministry. In a radio and television broadcast, Seaga under fire recently for a human rights report critical of the island's police force said Spaulding did not wish to continue in the job due to family commitments. Seaga praised Spaulding's work since taking up the job in 1980 and announced that he would name the police training school and officers staff college in honour of him.

Although Vaz remains in the cabinet, he will be a minister without portfolio, operating under Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer in a new super-ministry that will take in both Shearer's old foreign affairs and Vaz's industry. This ministry will bring under one heading the Jamaica National Export Corporation (JNEC) that was formerly under Shearer, the Jamaica national investment promotions that was responsible to Seaga as well as free zones, until now the responsibility of the minister of public utilities and transport.

This move, according to Seaga, was laying the foundation for merger into a single super-institution for investment promotion, factory accommodation and foreign trade.

The prime minister, who retains the finance and planning portfolios, said Shearer's ministry was being developed because there was much room for improvement in our relationship with the manufacturing and commercial sectors at the senior leadership level. Shearer's appointment would relieve the prime minister of much of that responsibility, Seaga said.

A former prime minister and trade union leader is noted for his negotiating skills and his abilities for finding consensus.

In a significant exchange Education Minister Mavis Gilmour, who presided over a bitter quarrel this year between the government and teachers over pay, has lost that job to Social Security Minister Neville Gallimore. Both are strong Seaga supporters within the ruling Jamaica Labour Party.

Gilmour now heads a new Community, Social Security and Consumer Affairs Ministry. This ministry, Seaga said, will have full authority to seek from any government agency answers to problems experienced by consumers and will work closely with the parliamentary ombudsman. It will also absorb the Women's Bureau of the Youth and Community Development Ministry.

In secondary portfolios, Senate President Jeanette Grant-Woodham has been appointed a minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, while three backbenchers were promoted.

Pat Stephens is a minister of state in the Ministry of Public Utilities. JLP General Secretary Ryan Peralto has also been named a minister of state attached to the National Security Ministry, while Jeremy Palmer is a parliamentary secretary for agriculture.

Seaga announced his planned cabinet reshuffle last Sunday at a JLP retreat at which he also told party members that he would step down next month as JLP leader and follow on August 12 next year as prime minister. Sceptics dismissed the announcement of the resignation plan as contrived to rally the party behind him in the wake of criticisms in the wake of the JLP's disastrous showing in the July 29 local government elections here.

The party has asked Seaga to stay on, and he has said he would make a final decision after the reshuffle.

The leadership issue has been at the fore of discussion in Jamaica this week, but Seaga hardly touched that issue, except to say that there were misleading and michievous speculation on the changes to be made.

He was satisfied, the prime minister said, that the restructured cabinet is now stronger and better able to perform its duties having benefitted from the experience gained over the past six years.

It was Seaga's first major cabinet reshuffle since he came to office in 1980, and he suggested that the team could have gone on. But politics is as much a matter of perception as it is reality, and the public does not perceive change unless it is real, not promised, the prime minister said.

We are merely servants of the people and I am duty bound to ensure that the people clearly perceive that we are sensitive to their needs.

The initial reaction from some analysts was that the chnges in cabinet were not so much to shift policy direction more than an attempt to change leadership style and to win back support from influential sectors. After the serious whipping in the local government elections, Seaga had little option but to seem to do something to his leadership style which has been under serious attack, said Franklin McKnight of THE GLEANER newspaper.

But the reshuffle has shown what little option of leadership quality Seaga has around him, the big question is whether the people will accept the prime minister's overall leadership despite attempts to place adverse public opinion, McKnight added.

FBIS

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PARAGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES SELA SESSION

PY210152

Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 17 Oct 86 p 12

[Excerpts] Speaking at the 12th SELA meeting [date not specified], Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar said that "Paraguay joined the organization because it has faith in it, in its growing importance for regional relations, in its projection in world affairs and, above all, because it is closely linked to the inalienable Latin American destiny." [passage omitted]

Speaking from our country's economic standpoint, Saldivar said: "Paraguay has stated that the economic recovery of our countries is dependent on a good performance by our exports. It is then essential that the developed countries change their restrictive trade policies, suspend subsidies on their uneconomical agricultural production, and stop deliberately depressing international prices of basic products."

The minister emphasized that "there will be no peace in our continent if there is no development, and development requires that the developed countries, particularly the United States, give fair treatment and equal opportunities to and show respect and understanding for the interests of the developing Latin American countries."

Saldivar added that "in addition to these problems, we have to add our tremendous difficulties in obtaining foreign financing, the paralysis of direct private foreign investments, and the deterioration of domestic savings, all of which are preventing us from implementing development programs in our countries."

"It can be states without a doubt," he stressed, "that only through economic growth within a comprehensive economic process can the crisis afflicting the Latin American and Caribbean countries be overcome. Only in this way will our countries be able to repay their foreign debts, which is in the best interests of the developed countries." [passage omitted]

DEL VALLE NOTES SELA SUPPORT FOR CHILE

PY201536 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Oct (AFP) — Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today said here that the SELA will support Chile if the \$250 million credit requested from the World Bank is rejected.

Del Valle returned to Santiago after participating in the SELA meeting in Lima, Peru. While in Lima he met with Bolivian Foreign minister Guillermo Bedregal, among others.

Del Valle said that the final SELA declaration will be released on 20 October in Lima, and will consist of 11 different points of specific subjects.

The sixth point of the declaration, he said, clearly supports Chile's position on international loans, and its condemnation of the possibility that such loans could be subjected because of a political rather than a technical decision.

The possibility of a BIRD [International Bank For Reconstruction and Development] denial of credits from China surfaced when the United States warned through official declarations, that approval could be contingent on President Augusto Pinochet's administration improving the human rights situation in Chile.

The Chilean foreign minister said that SELA's support is only of a moral nature because, from a practical point of view, we cannot sanction the countries or banks that grant us credits.

Regarding the foreign debt, Del Valle admitted that the Lima meeting did not make much progress, but said he believes the subject will be analyzed in the OAS.

Del Valle said he was satisfied at the talks he held with the Bolivian foreign minister, aimed at reestablishing the diplomatic relations which were broken between the two countries in 1978.

These talks coincided with the ones held by Foreign Ministry officials of the two governments in La Paz, within an atmosphere of rapprochement between the administrations of Presidents Victor Paz and General Pinochet.

BRIEFS

NEW FONPLATA DIRECTOR -- Eloy Greco of Brazil was sworn in yesterday as Executive Director of the River Plata Development Fund (Fonplata) replacing Antonio Cespedes of Bolivia. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 Oct 86 PY]

FONPLATA REDUCES INTEREST RATES -- Asuncion, 8 Oct (EFE) -- The River Plat Development Fund (Fonplata), comprising Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, has decided to reduce its annual interest rates on loans to finance various projects from 7 to 6 percent, and on preinvestment credits from 6 to 5 percent. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1415 GMT 8 Oct 86 p 11 PY]

PRESIDENT ALFONSIN ENDS TOUR; RETURNS FROM CUBA

PY201515 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1210 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin returned to the country last night after a 10-day tour to Spain, the USSR, France, and Cuba, where he met with the chiefs of state of the respective countries. The presidential airplane T-01 arrived at 2350, after an approximately 20-hour visit to Cuba, where the Argentine president held two official meetings with Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. Upon arriving at the Ezeiza airport, Alfonsin resumed his presidential duties.

'Objectives Fulfilled'

PY201841 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1055 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By Graciela Petcoff]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin said he is greatly satisfied with the results of the visit he paid to Spain, the USSR, Strasbourg, and Cuba, adding that the objectives of the tour were fulfilled. Shortly before returning to Argentina, Alfonsin made a brief evaluation of his tour, which ended on 19 October.

The president said during the visit to the USSR, which was one of the most important legs of his tour, the two countries promoted bilateral trade and encouraged the possibility of making investments. Alfonsin remarked some of the investments are very important. He added: Argentina wants to become a major trade partner of the USSR. Our balance of trade registers a deficit with the EEC and a surplus with the USSR. We want to see whether we can continue to enjoy this commercial preference, granting more advantageous terms to those who also give us advantageous commercial terms.

During a conversation aboard the presidential plane, Alfonsin told the journalists who accompanied him on his tour that significant changes have occurred in the USSR, because the state has given private companies some autonomy in the foreign trade area; a move that will mean a new kind of competition for us, he said.

When asked about the meeting he held with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Alfonsin said he is a frank and nice person. The Argentine president minimized the fact that the meeting began with a 2-hour delay, by pointing out that if Gorbachev was late it was because he had to be late, because he is not a slave to his watch. We analyzed issues such as the Iceland summit and commercial relations, and this takes time, he remarked. Alfonsin had a very good impression of the Soviet leader.

Concerning his meetings with Cuban President Fidel Castro, Alfonsin said he was very satisfied and they analyzed the international situation. Castro wanted firsthand information on the Reykjavik summit. We also addressed the work by the Group of Six, the Central American situation, the Argentine-Brazilian integration program, and Argentine-Cuban relations, Alfonsin said.

The Argentine President recalled that he met Castro for the first time during the nonaligned meeting held a few months ago in Harare. I believe he acted cordially and with great sincerity. He told me he is very proud of his achievements in health and education.

Asked about the integration of Cuba into Latin America, Alfonsin replied that Castro is aware that decisive steps toward integration are being taken in Latin America, adding that if Cuba integrates itself into the continent it will be able to adjust its own policies and add more fluidity to its relations.

Alfonsin also expressed his gratitude for the warm and cordial treatment he received in the countries he visited.

SOURROUILLE ASSESSES NEGOTIATIONS WITH USSR

PY201820 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Strasbourg, 17 Oct (NA) — Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille has stated that the Soviet goal to become self-sufficient in foodstuffs "must not be viewed as an attempt to isolate the international market, but as a broad goal within which there is room to export and import other products."

For example, "we know that there is less of a chance that the USSR will become self-sufficient in oleaginous products than in grain," Sourrouille added.

Sourrouille explained that "while in the USSR we discussed the possibility of beginning studies, to have a clearer picture by the time the grain agreement ends. Another point in the discussions involved establishing a new level of trade in the industrial sector."

The Argentine minister made these comments today while evaluating the visit President Raul Alfonsin just made to the USSR.

"Originally, the idea was to ratify the current 5-year grain agreement; now we want to study raw materials that could be traded when the grain agreement ends, bearing in mind the [Soviet Union's] 'desire to become self-sufficient'" Sourrouille added.

"This is not an attempt to exclude trade, but one which seeks to diversify or specialize in various products," Sourrouille pointed out.

In answer to a question, Sourrouille said the products to be traded between the two countries have not yet been identified because "we still have some years ahead, the international grain market is not very stable and it does not make much sense to start negotiations so far in advance."

Elsewhere in his assessment, the minister pointed out that with Alfonsin's trip to the USSR and the current level of political work a new road has been paved for the economic relations with the USSR. This is also the case with the Argentine private sector where traditional imports will be substituted by the importation of heavy equipment for state-sponsored projects.

Sourrouille said the other possibility is to conduct transactions that are in keeping with the decentralization that has taken place in the USSR economy after the [27th] "CPSU congress."

Sourrouille stated that now "there is a chance for decentralized enterprises to hold direct relations with foreign countries, something that did not occur before."

Concerning the last leg of this presidential tour, the minister said "our country has two types of economic relations with Cuba, namely, an agreement on the supply of foodstuffs, and the export of industrial products to Cuba with long-term financing."

Sourrouille added that Cuban payments must be discussed in order to breathe new life into the agreement of exports. The agreement on the supply of foodstuffs is still current, Sourrouille concluded.

RESULTS OF MOSCOW TALKS MATERIALIZE IN NEW DEALS

PY210210 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[By J. Iglesias Rouco: "Mirror Reflection"]

[Excerpt] The results of the Argentine delegation's talks in Moscow are beginning to be noticed, particularly in favor of the geopolitical interests of the Soviet Union. These are two small examples:

1) A group of Soviet technicians today will visit the city of Ingeniero White to study and negotiate the construction of an access channel to the port and the expansion of the port facilities. The group will be headed by Igor Vasilyev, economic attache to the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires; engineer Yuriy Kazmin, vice president of the state enterprise Tekhnostroyeksport; and engineer Vladislav Korialav, vice president of Morstrayzagrampastavska.

2) Two Polish representatives might be about to travel, or may already have traveled, to Buenos Aires to discuss with Aerolineas Argentinas the establishment of an air route together with Aeroflot. [passage omitted]

NATION ELECTED MEMBER OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PY170248 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] According to a last-minute report from the United Nations, the General Assembly today elected Argentina, Italy, the FRG, Japan, and Zambia as nonpermanent members of the UN Security Council. Of a total of 154 votes cast by as many member nations in the elections for nonpermanent members of the Security Council, Argentina received 143. Argentina's membership will be for 2 years beginning 1 January 1987 and replacing Trinidad and Tobago. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE DROPS — The National Statistics and Census Institute has reported that the Argentine trade balance surplus in June was \$283 million, which represents a reduction of 58.4 percent compared to the same month in 1985. The trade surplus during the first 6 months of this year is \$1.403 billion, which is 43.1 percent less than the same period last year. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 86 p 13 PY]

COMMITTEE TO REQUEST DEA AGENTS' DEPARTURE

PY201422 Paris AFP in Spanish 1339 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Deputy Mario Velarde has reported the congressional committee investigating the Huanchaca crime -- three murders and drug trafficking -- will request Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents working in Bolivia to leave the country.

Velarde, president of this committee and former foreign relations minister, said the investigations about the largest cocaine laboratory ever found and the murder of scientist Noel Kempf, pilot Juan Cochamanidis, and guide Franklin Parada, will conclude in the next few days. After questioning Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal and Police Colonel Carlos Fernandez, the committee will present a special report to a special session before making a final decision.

According to investigations, the DEA chief in Bolivia, Cuban-American Jesus Gutierrez, and DEA Expert Jimmy Bradley, as well as several other police chiefs knew, one month before the incident occurred, about the existence of the cocaine laboratory in Huanchaca, on the border with Brazil, and had not taken any measure to warn the scientific mission about the drug traffickers.

EL SALVADOR ENACTS IMMIGRATION AGREEMENT

PY202057 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Some Salvadoran families will settle in Bolivia. This information was provided by President Paz Estenssoro in a letter sent to Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon. The letter says that an agreement between Bolivia and El Salvador, which was ratified during the de facto government of Juan Pereda Asbun, is in force. [passage omitted]

[According to the agreement 50 Salvadoran families will settle in Bolivia in the rural areas of the eastern part of the country. The two countries will then agree how many more Salvadoran families will come to Bolivia in accordance with the Bolivian immigration law of 30 January 1976. [passage omitted]

DEL VALLE COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PERU

PY170415 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 CMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 16 Oct (AFP) — Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle stated here today the talks between Chilean and Peruvian military commanders that seek to strengthen mutual trust and to facilitate a future regional agreement to restrict expenditures in the purchase of weapons, are going well.

Upon arriving early this mornig to participate in the 12th SELA meeting that begins today, Del Valle added the talks — according to him -- were going well, and they are part of a gradual process, according to what has been agreed upon by the two countries. We are looking at parallel actions, one diplomatic and the other military, which have a common objective: to reaffirm the mutual trust, the climate of cordiality, and the good disposition in the relationship between the two countries, he stated.

Del Valle stressed the progress achieved on the pending points of the 1929 treaty which was signed by the 2 countries after the 1879 Pacific War. The treaty calls for Chile to construct a pier, and a customs office building in Arica, and a new train station for the railroad leading to Tacna, 1,336 km south of Lima, among other projects favoring Peru.

After praising the work the joint commissions are conducting at technical and political levels, Del Valle stated the achievements obtained in the negotiations on the pending points of the treaty are due to the good level of understanding achieved with his Peruvian counterpart, Allan Wagner.

VALDES CRITICIZES PINOCHET'S STANCE ON DIALOGUE

PY202020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1423 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 20 Oct (EFE) — Gabriel Valdes, president of the Christian Democratic Party and former foreign minister, today said in reaction to the latest speech by President Augusto Pinochet "our proposal for dialogue has not been heard." General Pinochet last week discarded the idea of holding a political dialogue with the opposition, saying the road for institutionalization has been set by the 1980 Consitution. [passage omitted]

Valdes indicated "General Pinochet has stated once again that the procedure has already been set without the need for dialogue, and national and international opinion should hear this." Valdes added that the democratic opposition "has made countless efforts to use peaceful means to achieve democracy." Valdes said: "We have proposed a dialogue to solve the basic problems of the country, but we have not seen even a single real gesture towards an opening only efforts to maintain the status quo."

Citizens' Poll Favors Dialogue

PY210201 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2242 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 20 Oct (EFE) — According to a poll published today by the Santiago weekly ESTRATEGIA, 75.8 percent of the Chilean population supports the holding of talks between the military government and the political opposition. The poll conducted by the specialized company Testmerc indicated that although a large majority supports dialogue, 51.1 percent believe the talks will not be held.

The poll was conducted on 14 October with 397 adults in public places of the Chilean capital. The poll shows that 63 percent of the people who were asked said the most important problems of the country can be solved through dialogue. The poll also shows that 37.6 percent believe the government is primarily responsible for the problems related to holding a dialogue; 10.7 percent blame the opposition; and 50.7 percent blame the government and the opposition.

PS CHALLENGES COMMUNISTS TO GIVE UP VIOLENCE

PY202225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0148 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 19 Oct (EFE) — The Chilean Socialist Party [PS], which is headed by Ricardo Nunez and which is a member of the opposition Democratic Alliance has challenged the Communist Party to give up its violent attitude.

In its document "PS Positions and Proposals in Light of the Current Situation," released today, the PS stresses that the "warrior urge of the regime and the armed actions of the ultraleft" are very similar.

The PS explains that its efforts to achieve a process of "political rationality and demilitarization" within the ultraleft had very few possibilities of succeeding, something which has been demonstrated by the finding of the arms caches and the attack against Pinochet. [passage omitted]

The PS states in its analysis that the rejection of the militarization of politics within the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), of which the Communist Party is a member, and certain disagreements within the Communist Party itself are "encouraging signs." It also lauds the "Bases for Democracy" document signed on 8 September 1986 by 13 parties, including the PS. This document contains the bases for a future democratic government.

Finally, after commenting on the Communist Party's "errors in strategy," the PS states it would be convenient for social organizations themselves to debate the problems this type of policy leads to, and "we challenge them to explicitly reject the militarization of politics."

The PS states it opposes the "anticommunist atmosphere being promoted by the military regime" in an attempt to attract opposition sectors, and thus place the Communist Party in the "neuralgic [Neuralgico] center of the country's everyday way of life." The PS also reaffirms it is willing to meet with the Armed Forces and with the Government Junta as one of the political outlets from the national crisis.

STATE OF SIEGE LIFTED IN SEVERAL REGIONS

PY171406 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The Social Communications Agency, Dinacos, has announced the lifting of the state of siege in the 12th and Chilean Antarctic Regions, with the exception of the city of Punta Arenas. The state of siege has also been lifted in Chiloé Province in the 10th Region, and in Parinacota Province in the 1st Region. Dinacos has reported the corresponding decrees have been signed by President Pinochet. The president has taken into account the spirit of flexibility granted by the Constitution, which allows for an evaluation of the existing situation in each Region, and has taken the

U.S. MILITARY AIRPLANE MAKES EMERGENCY LANDING

PY202347 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Sources at Lima International Airport have reported that a U.S. airplane used to detect submarines today made a spectacular emergency landing at the airport. The two-engine aircraft had problems with its landing gear and had to fly over the Lima area for 2 hours to use up all its fuel and finally landed on its belly on an airfield coated with an antifire foam and an oily substance. There were no casualties. Several commercial flights were delayed by the emergency landing. [In a later report, Lima Radioprogramas del Peru Network in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 21 October adds that the aircraft was "a U.S.-made airplane with serial number AA-544." It also notes that "the airline took off early this morning on a patrol mission."]

CONTRACT WITH U.S. COPPER CORPORATION EXTENDED

PY201712 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 19 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported today in Lima that the Peruvian Government has extended the contract signed with the U.S. Southern Peru Copper corporation for another year. The contract is for the exploitation of the Cuajone-Toquepala-Ilo copper mines in the southern part of the country. The contract was to have expired on 21 October. According to the decree published by the government newspaper EL PERUANO, this decision is based on a provision of the current mining code and on a report issued by the General Tax Directorate, which states that the U.S. company has not recovered all its investments. Maximo Paz, spokesman of the federation of mine and metallurgical workers federation, stated today that the extension until 21 October 1987, with the endorsement of the Central Reserve Bank, is granted at a time when several sectors -- political, union, and civic -- have demanded the immediate nationalization of mines. Engineer Juan Astete, adviser to that federation, has stated that the investment was recovered in 1982 when the Southern Peru Copper Corporation made a \$187 million profit over its investment of \$750 million in Cuajone. On stating that this transnational company has committed a number of irregularities, such as the reduction of its blister copper exports prices, Astete said that a Chamber of Deputies investigative committee recently estimated that it is possible that the state did not receive some \$65 million in taxes between 1976 and 1985 for just this reason. The U.S. company, which has also been accused of having laid off 600 workers during the military government of General Francisco Morales Bermudez (1975-1980), which an investment of \$1 billion in its three complexes, produces 70 percent of the national copper, exporting an average of 280,000 metric tons of copper annually. The infrastructure erected by the company includes highways, railroads, a port, and water and electricity installations for its own private services, in the departments of Monquegua and Tacna, on the Chilean border. The workers federation also accused the U.S. company of carrying out concealed operations, irrational exploitation, prerogatives that reduce their contribution to the state treasury, and of not declaring the content of gold, silver, and other precious metals. Moreover, it has been reported that the Chamber of Deputies' investigative committee has received a number of reports on the irrational exploitation of the mines by the Southern Peru Copper Corporation, thus threatening to exhaust, due to the methods employed, the Cuajone mine in the next 5 years.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS 'DISCRIMINATORY' U.S. TAX

FL210250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0159 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government today said the law approved by the U.S. Congress affecting Mexican oil exports is discriminatory and in violation of free international trade. This afternoon, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat released the text of the formal protest presented to the U.S. State Department by Jorge Espinoza, Mexican ambassador to the United States.

The following is the complete text:

The Mexican Embassy attentively greets the U.S. State Department and permits itself to refer to the recent legislation approved by the government of the United States of America, which establishes a tax of 8.2 cents per barrel for national oil production and 11.7 cents a barrel for imported oil and its derivatives.

Even though the Mexican Government understands the need to continue the efforts to control environmental contamination, it considers financing such actions with taxes on imports contrary to the spirit of cooperation and the cordial understanding on which Mexico and the United States have based their bilateral relations, especially in virtue of the significant importance oil exports and its derivatives represent to Mexico in capturing income, economic growth, and in fulfilling its international financial commitments.

Despite the assurances expressed by several administration officials that the [chief] executive will veto the proposal -- in defense of the principles of free trade and a reduction in regulatory measures, which have been constantly proposed by President Ronald Reagan's administration -- the law has been approved imposing a discriminatory tariff on imports.

The Mexican Government also feels that this unilateral measure, of a discriminatory nature, violates the commitments made by the United States as a GATT member, particularly article III, in addition to being contrary to the contracted obligations made in Punta del Este, Uruguay, when the ministerial declaration was approved on trade negotiations. Among other things, the signatories pledged not to introduce new international trade restrictions.

Because of the above, this embassy, under the instructions of its government, expresses to the State Department its disapproval and serious concern over a protectionist measure that is contrary to international trade norms and which seriously affects Mexico's economic interests, making vulnerable the competition of Mexico's principal export product to the U.S. market. In addition, the embassy notes that the approval of the law erodes the commitment made by the U.S. Government to defend an open trade regime based on the most-favored nation principle and not on discrimination.

The Mexican Embassy takes this opportunity to reiterate [its request] to the Department of State that it give its attentive and distinguished consideration.

Pemex Reports Foreign Profits

FL180055 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0016 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 17 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX foreign sales have yielded the country \$3,950,000 between January and September of this year. The parastatal's export and average price statistics from the last 3 trimesters indicate that PEMEX sold an average of 1,330,000 barrels of crude a day at \$11. However, the oil company has suffered from the 50 percent drop in international oil prices between September 1985 and 1986. Last September, the average price of crude was \$24.50 a barrel, while this September it closed at \$11.80.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW

PA201730 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 17 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Harmful Immigration Law"]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has summarily approved a new immigration law that, Mexican legislators agree, will unleash a witch hunt against undocumented laborers who work north of the Bravo river, in addition to affecting our bilateral relations, which have been plagued with difficulties during the past few years.

It is surprising to see how quickly the U.S. legislators acted to approve a law that had previously been eliminated. It seems this is a new attack against our country, but U.S. interests will be affected nevertheless. There is in fact, a great demand for Mexican labor in the farming states of that neighboring country. That is why it is easy to envision the negative effects of an escalation of repression against the undocumented workers.

It is an undisputable fact, as stated by Romero Flores Caballero, president of the Chamber of Deputies' Border Studies Commission, that "the doors of the United States open and close for the Mexican workers according to unilateral U.S. interests." Such a situation affects the good relations that should exist between two countries that share one of the largest common borders in the world.

However, if the United States insists on negative attitudes, it is only proper to make them see with the only arms that Mexico has -- reason and right -- that no one will benefit from promoting racial divisions that only further darken the two peoples' futures. This seems to be the political background of the new law, which was approved in "great haste." Unleashing discrimination could result in hatred that would be very difficult to erase.

It is no wonder that the U.S. Latin American community took the new law as a "harsh blow," according to a representative of the League of U.S. Citizens of Latin Descent. The new law facilitates the systematic violation of human rights. That is why a work group should be formed to analyze the contents of the law and seek concrete mechanisms to counteract it.

Although it is true that the approval of the law is a sovereign act by the U.S. House of Representatives, it is also true that because of its direct repercussions in our country there should have been at least a minimum of bilateral consultation. It falls to our Foreign Secretariat to act in accordance with the law to prevent these repercussions from being dramatic and irreversible.

It is essential, for the time being, to ensure that the human rights of our fellow countrymen are respected and to prevent a repressive escalation that could unleash violence that would be harmful to both countries. This is especially true now that some sectors of the U.S. media have initiated a campaign to discredit our country. Many people, thanks to this campaign, are conditioned to react to the slightest incident. Therefore, it is best not to make matters worse.

All in all, there is hope that the U.S. Congress will use its wisdom to avoid affecting the interests of the U.S. border states, as well as to avoid tarnishing the image of the Republican Party, which wants to remain in power. The United States must not forget one basic fact: Mexicans and U.S. citizens are obliged to live as neighbors due to unchangeable geographic and historical reasons.

TRADE SECRETARY IN USSR FOR BILATERAL MEETING

PA171700 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 14 Oct 86 p 8

[By Roberto Rodríguez]

[Text] Trade cooperation between Mexico and the USSR must be promoted, the minimal exchange taking place at this time shows that "the existing instruments to increase it" are scarcely being used.

The small amounts, constant fluctuation, and limited diversity that characterize current bilateral trade must be reversed, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, chief of Secofi [Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development] said. He made these remarks during the opening of the Fourth Meeting of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Trade Cooperation between Mexico and the USSR.

The secretary of commerce said: In order to reverse these traits, expeditious and competitive financial mechanisms, and other unconventional complementary mechanisms to promote trade, even amid shortages of foreign exchange, must be made available to the Soviet enterprises and organizations and the Mexican state and private sectors.

During the opening of the meeting, which is taking place in Moscow, Hernandez Cervantes said that the alternatives he mentioned must be analyzed in depth during future negotiations leading to the signing of a new protocol to the trade agreement. He said the protocol must include more dynamic and consistent trade promotion programs.

He stressed that, for its part, bilateral industrial cooperation requires adequate financial instruments. He said: "Mexico is receptive to the eventual signing of reciprocal credit lines."

At the opening of his speech, Hernandez Cervantes stated: "This new meeting of the mixed commission," which is taking place 3 years after the last bilateral meeting in Mexico City, is especially important because it reflects the political goodwill of the two countries.

There is interest in reactivating and increasing bilateral relations in various fields of economic cooperation, the level of which has been affected by the acute difficulties of world economics and their various repercussions in the economic structures of our countries, the secretary of commerce said.

He said that relations between Mexico and the USSR are inspired in the spirit of solidarity and friendship that characterize both nations.

Meanwhile, he noted that Mexico observes with great concern the continuous manifestations of the international crisis, which in the economic field, result in increasingly protectionist policies by the industrialized nations.

He said that in the political realm, Mexico is concerned about the East-West confrontation, which obstructs efforts to understand that many of the developing nations' problems originate in situations of injustice, inequality and bipolar alignment [as published].

In this context, Hernandez Cervantes stressed that the developing countries can accept neither that the crisis continues -- affecting them with the current intensity and magnitude -- nor that the trend for asymmetrical distributions of adjustments [as published] continues.

He added: "It is unacceptable that the economies of developing countries continue to be exporters of capital indefinitely."

In closing, he said that Mexico and the USSR share the concern over the difficult situation of the international oil market, which is characterized by uncertainty regarding oil prices.

This view, the secretary said, is an important step toward the eventual adoption of permanent consultations respectful of each country's capacity for independent decisions and aimed at contributing to the stability of the market and to certainty with respect to prices.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR HOPEFUL NEW SUMMIT POSSIBLE

PA171230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0122 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Vladimir Kasimirov, the roving [itinerante] Soviet ambassador, said here today that the next USSR-US summit could take place this year in Washington if the United States proposes "firm solutions" to the disarmament problem.

The diplomat visited Mexico, where he met with Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and reported the results of the recent Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Kasimirov stated that the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was not the result of this summit and that "it had been decided 2 months ago." He added: "The condition for USSR troops to leave Afghanistan is that Pakistan and its ally stop interfering in the internal affairs of that country."

The ambassador also reported that his country "has the greatest inclination" to establish relations with Israel and that the possibility of allowing Jews to leave the USSR if they so request is under study.

MEETING EXAMINES ECONOMIC TIES WITH NORWAY

FM41335 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2214 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Oslo, 16 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes today noted here that his country urgently needs low and stable prices on raw materials and manufactured goods. During the third meeting of the joint Mexico-Norway Intergovernmental Commission of Economic Cooperation being held in Oslo, he reiterated that more direct investments and technology are needed to help increase Mexican exports to international markets. [passage omitted] Regarding finances and the foreign debt, Hernandez said in 1985 alone the foreign debt service payments amounted to \$17.5 billion and foreign loans have had to be used in the last 20 months. [passage omitted]

Consolidate Debt-Share Exchange

FM201208 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Oslo -- The process of exchanging the Mexican public sector's foreign debt for national enterprises' shares, thus supporting the Mexican industrial sector, has been successfully consolidated. The first phase of this operation will involve the exchange of 25 billion pesos. Commerce and Industrial Development Minister Hector Hernandez met today with the Nordic Credit Bank of Norway. The exchange will provide economic support in the tourism, assembly plants, fisheries, and construction sectors.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST

FM201204 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2000 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Nuclear arms allegedly possessed by Israel will not be used for its defense, because it will surely use them to attack Arab countries, which is consistent with its aggressive posture against those nations, Egyptian Ambassador to Mexico Abd al-'Aziz Sayf al-Nasir has noted. He added that if Israel has nuclear warheads, as reported by the media, it is attempting to frighten its neighbors with propaganda. He explained that so far the Israeli government has remained one of the few countries that does not accept the nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty, in addition to not respecting peace agreements signed in the Middle East.

Not recognizing the rights of the Palestinian people, he added, Israel reaffirms its lack of willingness to solve the conflicts in the region. However, the Egyptian government is convinced that the Middle East problem could be resolved, he noted. He stated that his country, like Egypt, wishes to contribute to the peaceful solution of current tensions, based on the essential principles for good international relations, such as noninterference and self-determination of the peoples, in addition to promoting its negotiating efforts.

Efforts aimed at achieving peace will be supported by the Egyptian Government, he stated with this purpose, Egypt highly values the actions of the Group of Six, made up of Canada, Tanzania, Argentina, Greece, Sweden, and India, as they advocate the peace in the entire world.

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SECRETARIAT SAYS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS TO CONTINUE

FL141954 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 2248 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretariat is expecting 49.2 percent of the 1987 public spending budget expenditures to go towards interest payments on the domestic and foreign debts. As a result, the public sector activities are expected to be moderate. Current spending is estimated to be 25.4 trillion pesos (peso-dollar parity: 780), which indicates a 3.2 percent decrease in real terms in 1986. [passage omitted]

The Secretariat added that the new loans obtained would allow a financial respite for the economy, but they will not be sufficient to contribute to economic recovery and, because of this, the country will have to strengthen its foreign financial sources. The Secretariat warned that the problem will continue and that the present administration will have to confront the continuing decapitalization resulting from interest payments.

POLICE COMMANDER UNDER DRUG INVESTIGATION

PA161428 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 10 Oct 86 STATES section pl

[By Alejandro Sicairos; "En los Estados" section]

[Text] Culiacan, Sinaloa, 9 Oct -- Gregorio Espinoza Medina, commander of the Federal Judicial Police [PJF] in Los Mochis, who had been kidnapped on 7 October by a drug-traffickers group, was found safe and sound today. Nevertheless, he has been undergoing intense interrogation by the attorney general's office because it has been learned that he provided protection to drug traffickers.

Miguel Bureno Pena, an official of the Federal Prosecutor's Office, said that the judicial official was released near Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, where police found him handcuffed.

Bureno indicated that the kidnappers did not harm Espinoza Medina or demanded a ransom, and that this surprised police. The attorney general's office has begun to investigate the case.

The investigation is being carried out by Carlos Pineyro, regional commander of the PJF.

Meanwhile, the PJF appointed Carlos Mena as temporary commander in Los Mochis until the case is cleared.

EL SALVADORREBELS CONDEMN DUARTE'S AID PLAN, SUSPEND TRUCE

PA210252 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0001 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN-FDK in El Salvador -- dated 20 October 1986]

[Text] The 10 October earthquake caused an immense amount of mourning and destruction. Poor families' loss of homes and belongings is incalculable. The catastrophe comes on top of the people's already dramatic living conditions, which are subject to a social system based on injustice and exploitation.

To the imposition of the economic measures, the damage caused by the drought, and the regime's unpopular policy, which has accounted for the genocide of more than 60,000 people, and more than 1 million displaced persons, we must now add the destruction and pain caused by the earthquake.

Under the present circumstances, the state of inequality and social injustice is more obvious than ever before, as a result of the system prevailing in the country. The luxury of the mansions of the wealthy is more an insult today than ever, when compared to the dramatic conditions presented by rubble in the homes of the poor. The opulence of the military oligarchs and Christian Democratic officials is more an insult today than ever, when compared to the dramatic situation of children without hospitals, homes, and food.

The dramatic conditions created by the earthquake have intensified the state of injustice. The surrendering of the nation's sovereignty to the demands of the U.S. government is more obvious. Since the beginning of the day of international aid, the military and Christian Democrats have displayed rampant corruption.

Not even under the present circumstances does the government of Napoleon Duarte give any sign of alleviating the effects of the calamity, by abolishing the unpopular economic measures. Nor does it show any signs of possessing the political will to continue the dialogue and to study a solution that will bring peace to the Salvadoran people. On the contrary, the Duarte regime has boycotted the humanitarian aid which governments, workers, students, solidarity organizations, as well as humanitarian and religious organizations throughout the world have sent through the Salvadoran Church.

Napoleon Duarte has also boycotted the arrival of humanitarian aid from Cuba. The Cuban people and government offered to send medicine, plasma, anti-tetanus serum, antibiotics, analgesics, anti-parasitics, and drugs against malaria. It also offered to send immediately a hospital with the capacity for 400 out-patients, 160 beds, and 30 daily surgical operations. The donation would have been accompanied by a highly qualified medical brigade composed of 43 specialists. Napoleon did not permit the arrival of the hospital and medical personnel, only permitting the arrival of a Cuban Red Cross plane with 22 tons of medicine, worth \$500,000.

What is the reason for refusing the Cuban aid? No one is going to change his way of thinking because he receives medical attention and medicine from Cuba. Napoleon Duarte's attitude reveals an extreme cruelty the face of the Salvadoran people's dramatic situation.

Napoleon Duarte is sponsoring robbery and corruption; he is boycotting the arrival of medical aid; he has rejected a hospital, yet he appears on television eager to rebuild the state's offices and private enterprises production infrastructure. Meanwhile, he neglects the urgent needs of the low-income sectors most affected by the earthquake.

At first, Napoleon Duarte publicly announced, seemingly affected by the impact of the earthquake, that all donations would be accepted, no matter the source.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived here on a visit with new orders and actions to take. From Washington came the order to boycott the aid channelled through the church and to reject the aid from the Cuban people and government.

The Salvadoran people have witnessed the miserable conduct of Napoleon Duarte, who is absolutely subservient to the political and propaganda interests of the Reagan administration.

The dramatic situation of the Salvadoran people is growing worse; as a result, the FMLN-FDR declared a unilateral truce on the same day the catastrophe took place. This measure was well-received by the Salvadoran people and the international community. On the other hand, there was no reasonable reply from the government or the Armed Force high command. In the meantime, the Army's military operations have not stopped.

Currently, there are more than 9,000 men involved in military operations. Armed clashes since 10 October have been part of the Army's operations. The Armed Forces high command has tried to take advantage of the FMLN truce to advance in its positions and to take us by surprise. In view of this situation, in which the government and the Armed Forces did not respect the truce, we have been forced to the logical step of suspending the unilateral truce.

The FMLN-FDR reiterates its wish to make effective a truce to help lessen tension during these dramatic moments. However, it considers it indispensable to have a truce agreed upon by both parties in conflict, for which it is necessary to discuss the conditions of the truce with the government and the Armed Forces high command, to establish geographic limits, the duration of the truce, and all aspects concerning a truce that is agreed upon jointly.

We are waiting for a reply from the government and the Armed Forces high command, through the intermediary, Msgr Rivera y Damas, on the truce proposal, which is to be agreed upon by both parties.

We call on our heroic people to close ranks to raise, with the tenacity characteristic of the Salvadoran people, the powerful force of solidarity. We cannot expect support from the enemies of the people. We must organize and struggle to obtain help. We call on our people to joint the revolutionary struggle. This is the path to put an end to injustice and poverty and to establish a country with sovereignty and social justice for the dispossessed majority.

FMLN-FDR

El Salvador, 20 October 1986

NICARAGUATRIBUNAL OFFICIAL READS CHARGES AGAINST HASENFUS

PA210317 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2323 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Document of charges against Eugene Hasenfus, read by Reinaldo Monterrey, president of the Anti-Somozist Tribunal, in Managua -- live]

[Text] Honorable members of the Anti-Somozist Popular Tribunal preliminary hearing [primera instancia]: I, Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero -- married, lawyer, minister of justice, and attorney general -- in accordance with the accompanying documents that consist of: Decree 121 of 4 September 1985, designating me as minister of justice of the Republic of Nicaragua; and a certificate issued by Minister of the President Rene Nunez Tellez, stating that Minute 80 on the reverse of page 37 in Minute Book 1 of 1985 of the presidency of the Republic records the assuming of office of Dr Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero as minister of justice of the Republic of Nicaragua. This certificate was issued on 4 September 1985. Finally, the accompanying documents include a photocopy of official bulletin [gaceta] No 185 of 27 September 1985, which Decree 121 already mentioned. All this is in accordance with Decree 136 of 8 August 1979 and Decree 327 of 29 February 1980. With respect, I appear before you to say this.

Antecedents. In my position as legal representative of the state, I hereby file a formal accusation against Eugene Hasenfus Hines [name as heard] -- U.S. citizen, married, airfreight specialist, from Marinette, Winsonsin, U.S.A. -- for violation of the order and public security maintenance law. I also charge him with the other related crimes that we will mention later and that will be evident from the testimonies in this trial.

Through this accusation we present in this tribunal today, we will demonstrate that the facts charged are insolubly linked to the official U.S. Government policy toward the Republic of Nicaragua, which violates basic principles embodied in our country's domestic legislation, the United Nations and OAS Charters, other accords in force, and basic principles of international traditional law. It is fair to point out that since the middle of the 1980's, the Nicaraguan people have suffered the largest number of victims inflicted by the U.S. Armed Forces. Nicaragua has suffered the largest number of interventions, which have resulted in the loss of thousands of human lives and material, cultural, and spiritual destruction.

The United States turned the aphorism America for the Americans of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 into the doctrinal and juridical justification to land marines on our coasts. The same doctrine serves as the basis for the national security speech drafted by the so-called community for defense and intelligence and the later contributions of President Reagan's advisers. These contributions, included in the Santa Fe Document, compare every struggle for national liberation and the aspirations of Latin American and Third World peoples toward true and independent development in peace and democracy to a threat against U.S. security, thus whimsically turning the planet into a scenario of an East-West confrontation.

In this way, the United States, convinced of its manifest destiny of imperial dominance, has tried to run the exercise of the right of self-determination, as stated in Article 1 of the international accords of civic, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of the United Nations, in to a simple utopia. Quote: All peoples are entitled to self-determination. By virtue of this right, the peoples freely establish their political condition and provide for their economic, social, and cultural development. unquote. appropriate action.

Because of its privileged geographical position between the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean and in the middle of Central America, Nicaragua has always been eyed by imperialist power: first the Spaniards, later the English, then the United States. Because of this, Nicaragua has suffered yankee intervention more than any other country on the continent since 1856, when William Walker arrived here; and later with the successive and almost permanent occupations since 1909, when the U.S. Government plotted against the constitutional government of General Jose Santos Zelaya. Two Americans, Cannon and Gross, participated in this plot. These men were captured and executed by firing squad by the Nicaraguan Government. In 1933, the Yankees were expelled by Sandino. They left the National Guard as a replica of the occupation army, and Somoza as guarantor of their desire for domination and the presence of the United States in the area. The Sandinist popular revolution breaks this model of dominance imposed by the United States through Somoza and tries to establish a genuinely popular and democratic government the United States cannot accept because it constitutes authentic proof that the idea of the U.S. model of dominance is untenable; that the Central American and Caribbean peoples are not within U.S. borders; that the U.S. border is not Tierra del Fuego, but the Rio Grande; that we do not threaten U.S. security but defend our own; and that we have the right, established in international law, to have the type of government we want.

In view of this situation, the United States answers with force, completely breaks international juridical order, and violates its own domestic laws -- such as the so-called Neutrality Act, which forbids support for armed actions against countries with which the United States is officially at peace. The United States has also violated the Boland Amendment, which forbids supporting military or paramilitary actions aimed at toppling the Nicaraguan Government. Regarding the violation of international juridical order -- specifically in Nicaragua's case -- we must say aggression itself, regardless of the many methods used, is regarded as an international crime according to Resolution 3314 of the 29th United Nations General Assembly of 14 December 1974. Article 1 of this resolution defines aggression as, Quote: The use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of another state or the use of any other form incompatible with the UN Charter. Unquote.

In addition, Article 3 of this resolution, in its pertinent section, establishes, Quote: Any of the following acts, regardless of the existence or nonexistence of a declaration of war, shall be termed as an act of aggression: g) [as heard]. The sending by a state or on its behalf of armed bands, unconventional groups, or mercenaries who execute acts of armed force against another state -- these acts being so grave as to be comparable with the acts previously mentioned -- or a substantial participation by the state in these acts. Unquote.

Also, the pertinent part of Article 15 of this resolution states, Quote: 1. No consideration -- regardless of its nature, be it political, economic, military, or otherwise -- will serve to justify an aggressive act. War of aggression is a crime against international peace. Aggression gives rise to international responsibility. Unquote.

As Nicaragua stated in its report to the International Court of Justice [ICJ], the U.S. Government's hiring, arming, training, financing, and directing of military and paramilitary actions against Nicaragua has violated Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the UN Charter, which in its pertinent part, states, Quote: In their international relations, the members of this organization will refrain from resorting to threats or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or resorting to actions in any way incompatible with the purposes of the United Nations. Unquote.

The U.S. Government has also violated Articles 18, 20, and 21 of the OAS Charter, which states, Quote: Article 18. No state or group of states have the right to intervene — directly or indirectly, regardless of the cause — in the domestic or foreign affairs of another state. This principle excludes not only armed force, but also any other form of intervention or relationship that undermines the nature of the state and its political, economic, and cultural elements. Unquote.

Quote: Article 20. The territory of a state is inviolable; it may not be subject to military occupation or other measures of force by another state either directly or indirectly for any reason, not even temporarily. Territorial acquisitions or special advantages obtained by force or any other means of coercion will not be recognized. Unquote.

Quote: Article 21. In their international relations, the American states are obliged to refrain from the use of force, except in cases of legitimate defense in conformity with existing treaties, or in compliance with such treaties. Unquote.

The fact these violations occurred was demonstrated and confirmed by the historic ruling of the highest tribunal of justice in the world on 27 June 1986. The court, Quote: Rejects the claim of collective self-defense put forth by the United States of America in connection with the military and paramilitary activities it is carrying out against Nicaragua. Unquote. The court ruled that, Quote: The United States of America, by training, arming, equipping, financing, and supplying the contra forces, or by otherwise encouraging, supporting, and aiding in the execution of military and paramilitary activities against Nicaragua, has acted against the Republic of Nicaragua in violation of its obligations under international law. Unquote. It ruled that, Quote: The United States has violated Article 19 of the bilateral friendship, trade, and navigation treaty by declaring a trade embargo against Nicaragua. Unquote.

Therefore, as demonstrated by this ruling, the U.S. Government aggression against Nicaragua is a fact. This was a juridical definition of the aggression Nicaragua has continuously denounced in international forums since the ICJ ruling that cited clauses 4, 5, and 6 [not further identified]. Clause 4 states: The United States, through attacks on Nicaraguan territory in 1983 and 1984, in addition to the acts of intervention mentioned in Paragraph 3 of this document — which included the use of force — has acted against the Republic of Nicaragua in violation of its obligations under international law to refrain from the use of force against another state. These violations include: the Puerto Sandino attacks on 13 September and 14 October 1983, the Corinto attack on 10 October 1983, and the attack on the Potosi Naval Base on 4 and 5 January 1984, the San Juan del Sur attack on 7 March 1984, attacks on patrol launches at Puerto Sandino on 18 and 30 March 1984, and the San Juan del Norte attack on 9 April 1984.

Five [Clause 5] states: The United States of America, by directing or authorizing overflights of Nicaraguan territory and by committing acts attributed to the United States as noted in Paragraph 4 of this document, has acted against the Republic of Nicaragua in violation of its obligation under international law to refrain from violating the sovereignty of another state.

Clause 6: By placing mines in the internal or territorial waters of the Republic of Nicaragua during the first months of 1984, the United States of America acted against the Republic of Nicaragua, in violation of its obligations under international law: to refrain from the use of force against another state, to refrain from intervening in other states' affairs, to refrain from violating other states' sovereignty, and to refrain from interrupting peaceful maritime trade.

Let us proceed. These portions of the ICJ ruling demonstrate that the U.S. Government has committed acts of terrorism against the Republic of Nicaragua and continues to commit them despite the express ICJ order to cease and desist all actions that could constitute violations of the aforementioned legal obligations.

The current U.S. Administration's failure to obey the ICJ ruling is new evidence of the U.S. Government's international crimes and its traditional contempt for international law, which it has reduced to mere empty words, throughout its centuries of development.

The decision of the ICJ thus demonstrates that the war Nicaragua suffers is a war of aggression and, therefore, those who participate in it, hired and financed by the U.S. Government, are mercenaries, although efforts are made to disguise them with the cloak of volunteers. It is evident that whoever kills for money is a mercenary and those who hire them organize crime. In addition, the methods used by mercenaries are methods of terror and mass extermination, mainly against the civilian population.

The war being waged by the mercenaries is a war of aggression, and it is fully in line with the definition outlined in Article 6 of the Nuremberg Court's regulations, which was approved as international law by the UN General Assembly on 11 December 1946 and ratified in Resolution 3314 of the 14th UN General Assembly in 1964.

For this reason, no camouflage can cover the true nature of the mercenary actions which have been described as an international crime against the peace, security, and independence of the peoples.

The theory of the quote, local, unquote, wars have also produced now the quote, local, unquote, criminal groups because they have committed international local crimes. [as heard] In essence, they are not local acts but a modification of an international crime against humankind provoked by the changing international situation and the methods used by the powers that promote these low-intensity wars.

The accusation continues: Although the crime of being a mercenary is not included in our current laws, Paragraph 17 of the Resolution No 40-25 of the UN General Assembly of 29 November 1985 states, Quote: The UN General Assembly reaffirms the use of mercenaries against sovereign states and national liberation movements is a criminal action, and it urges the governments of all countries to approve laws declaring the recruitment, financing, training, and trafficking [as heard] of mercenaries in their territories will be punished. In addition, it urges these governments to ban their nationals from rendering services, and to inform the secretary general about these laws. Unquote.

Nicaragua did not mine the ports of San Francisco, Seattle, New York, and Boston. Nicaragua did not make spy flights over the United States on a daily basis. Nicaragua is not continuously conducting maneuvers on the borders of the United States with 300,000 soldiers, an equivalent number in regard to the U.S. population. Nicaragua has not sent a fleet, equivalent to 150,000 [as heard] warships, 12 miles from New Orleans. Nicaragua is not financing a terrorist operation against the United States which, proportionately, would amount to 1 million terrorists being sent from Mexico and Canada and helped, every night, by planes dropping supplies to them. Nicaragua, the accusation continues, has not organized and trained these murderers. Nicaragua has not drafted and disseminated a manual on psychological warfare in guerrilla operations.

With all the harm done to our country since the past century with the constant military interventions and with the imposition of Somoza on our people for more than 50 years, the U.S. Government, after President Reagan assumed office, has been promoting an escalation in the aggression that has now reached the present moment, the point at which the U.S. Congress has publicly approved \$100 million in aid for the counterrevolutionaries.

In addition to the \$100 million, in November 1981, the National Security Council approved \$19.95 million for covert actions. In December 1982, this same council approved \$30 million to continue promoting covert actions against Nicaragua.

In December 1983, the U.S. Congress approved \$24 million to support, directly or indirectly, military and paramilitary actions inside Nicaragua. In June 1985, the House of Representatives and the Senate approved \$27 million for quote, humanitarian, unquote, aid. In October 1986, both houses of Congress approved \$100 million for military and humanitarian aid, the accusation continues.

The loss of human lives due to this war of aggression promoted, coordinated, and led by the U.S. Government has amounted to 33,000 casualties inside Nicaragua. The number of Nicaraguans who have become victims in this aggression has been twice as great, proportionately to the number of U.S. victims in the 15 years of the war of aggression against Vietnam. And although all the Western media have carried many news reports on the violence in Northern Ireland, in 15 years there have been only one-fourth as many deaths as have occurred in Nicaragua in the past 3 years.

It is within this framework of aggression that the Nicaraguan Government -- exercising its legitimate right to defend the nation -- has been forced to resort to establishing a state of emergency aimed at safeguarding the nation's institutions and its life.

This requires flexible, judicial organs that will temporarily -- for the duration of the state of emergency -- seek out and punish those responsible for such crimes against humanity.

The indictment continues as follows: In resorting to a declaration of a state of emergency, the Nicaraguan Government adhered to the provisions of Article 4 of the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, Article 27 of the American Human Rights Convention, and the consonant provision of Article 49 of the Statute on the Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans. In addition, in compliance with obligations with the UN Human Rights Commission, our government informed that organization, through the UN secretary general, of its decision to establish a state of emergency, and its successive extensions that were declared to confront the escalation of aggression.

Despite the fact the ICJ decided the United States is obliged to cease and desist immediately from all actions that could constitute violations of the legal obligations outlined in the ICJ ruling, high-ranking U.S. Administration officials, including President Reagan, have clearly stated the main objective of their policy against Nicaragua is to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. In an interview with the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR, published on Sunday 17 August 1986, President Reagan said that, Quote: For this reason, the \$100 million in military and humanitarian aid is intended to permit the freedom fighters to exert pressure to convince Managua that it is mistaken. Unquote. He also said, Quote: Another option would be for them to do things their way and take over the government. Unquote.

The indictment continues: In this same vein, assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliot Abrams has said, Quote: The Nicaraguan exiles should forget their differences and unite politically to overthrow the leftist Sandinist regime in Nicaragua. Unquote. Similarly, according to an 18 September Associated Press (AP) dispatch, CIA Director William Casey noted, Quote: the possibility that the leftist government of Nicaragua might be overthrown as a result of the rebel military pressure and the loss of international solidarity and domestic support. [no end quote notation has heard] Casey said that just as communist insurgents have their classic formula for seizing power, there is also a proven method for ousting repressive governments that could be successfully applied in Nicaragua.

In a speech presented to the University Club — a private organization — Casey said the \$100 million approved by Congress for the Nicaraguan rebels will help to, quote: increase pressure on the Sandinists, unquote. He also said the aid will permit the contras to broaden their level of force and to open new areas of operation. He added there is no need to match the Sandinist in weapons or to achieve a classic military victory. Casey said, Quote: History demonstrates that a combination of persistent military pressure by the insurgents and the progressive withdrawal of domestic and international support is what overthrows or changes unpopular governments. [no end quote notation as heard] He added: Such a process is already underway in Nicaragua. The insurgents have made gains among the peasants, who do not agree with the government's collectivization and resettlement programs, the obligatory military service, or the quote, anti-church policy, unquote. He continued, Quote: The heavy financial burden of the counterinsurgency effort being born by the Sandinists, in addition to their poor handling of the economy, is also creating increasing discontent within the country. [No end quote notation as heard] Meanwhile, he said, Quote: The Sandinists are clinging to their original plan of building an all-powerful state security apparatus, building the most powerful Armed Forces in Central America, and developing a center for exporting subversion and terrorism in the region. [no end quote notation as heard]

Facts Section: Just as it is understood from the written confession and the testimony given by Eugene Hasenfus at 1200 on 16 October 1986, he joined the Marines after he graduated from high school [two preceding words in English] in June 1960. His rank was E-4 and his serial number was 191-73-76. He completed his training at California Airborne. His military duty was fulfilled in Okinawa and Camp Pendleton in 1965.

In 1966, he got a job with Air America, through a job service. In Southeast Asia, this airline had different contracts with USAID organization, the USOM [expansion unknown], and the U.S. Embassy.

In addition, many of the contracts were with the CIA to send the military aid. He worked with this company until 1973, when he completed his task. During that time, he received more training from the airfreight department, and became an airfreight specialist for Air America.

He also has reported the planes he used in Southeast Asia were C-123's, DHC-4 Caribous, T-46's, T-47's, and Twin Otters.

In June 1986, he received a call from former Air America pilot Bill Cooper, who asked him if he would be interested in flying in Central America, informing him the work would be very similar to that which he carried out for Air America in Southeast Asia.

On 7 July 1986, he went to Miami, Florida, where he was hired by Corporation Air Services. While in Florida, Cooper took him to Southern Air Transport and showed him a C-123, which he would use to make flights from El Salvador to Honduras and Nicaragua. They also talked about the salary -- \$3,000 per month -- and the fact that the job would entail flying from El Salvador to Honduras and Nicaragua. He was also told that every time he would fly inside Nicaraguan territory, he would get a \$750 bonus.

On 10 July, he was sent to El Salvador via TACA Airlines, and was greeted there by (John McHaines). The other U.S. personnel there were Dutch Sawyer, John Gambling, [name indistinct]. Later on, he met with Jerry Samuel, Jim Warren, John Steelwhite, Dennis Frank, [name indistinct] and [name indistinct].

Corporate Air Travel, which was the company that had hired him in Miami, Florida, was a front company for Southern Air Transport. The contract stipulated that his work would consist of flying military aid to and from Honduras to Nicaraguan territory. This military aid was for the armed group known as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN; and the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO.

This work was coordinated by Bill Cooper but mainly by Max Gomez and Ramon Medina. Gomez and Medina worked for the CIA and Gomez was a personal friend of George Bush, through the CIA.

Hasenfus continued to say he had participated in flights from Ilopango in El Salvador to El Aguacate in Honduras. From El Aguacate, they flew to (?the southeast) of Mokorron and Rus Rus. Mokorron-Rus Rus [repeats and corrects himself].

The main cargo was food, some small weapons, and ammunition that belonged to an armed group fighting the Nicaraguan Government: the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN. Aside from the flights to El Aguacate, they dropped supplies inside Nicaraguan territory.

He participated in four of these night drops. Airdrops were made near Rio Grande in Matagalpa and between El Gallo and San Pedro del Norte. For these airdrops, a DHC-4 Caribou plane was used. The cargo also belonged to the FDN. When the planes took off from Ilopango Airport in El Salvador, which is presently a Salvadoran Army airbase, they used C-123 planes to fly to the south and east of Costa Rica and then back to the north of Nicaragua to drop arms and ammunition. He participated in six of these airdrop flights near Bluefields and Punta Gorda River. On 5 October 1986, Captain Bill Cooper, copilot Gus Sawyer, and Hasenfus arrived at Ilopango Airbase at 0830.

The plane they would fly was a C-123, marked 3-325. This plane was already loaded with 10,000 pounds of arms, most of which were AK rifles, ammunition for these rifles, hand grenades, and jungle boots. Hasenfus has said that prior to leaving Ilopango Airbase at 0930, they picked up an extra passenger, a Nicaraguan radio operator. This radio operator was to coordinate the air drops with the FDN people in southern Nicaragua. In addition, each of the crew members carried his own regulation weapon. Cooper had a Smith & Wesson special revolver, .38-caliber; the copilot carried a Colt .45-caliber pistol; the Nicaraguan radio operator carried an AK-47 rifle; and Hasenfus carried a Russian-made 7.82-caliber [as heard] automatic pistol, which had been given to him by Ramon Medina.

They took off from Ilopango Airbase at 0930. The aircraft flew southward about 40 miles off the Nicaraguan Pacific coast. Upon arriving over Costa Rica, the plane veered to the east over Costa Rican territory. The crew looked for a reference point on the river bordering Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which consisted of a pronounced bend in the river, which also had a small island. In addition, there was to be a sunken boat east of the island. From this point, they headed for northern Nicaragua. They were now at an approximate altitude of 9,000 ft and descending toward the drop zone. When they were about 4 minutes away from the drop zone and at an altitude of 3,000 feet, the aircraft's right wing and right engine were hit by a surface-to-air missile.

Immediately after the impact, both the right wing and right engine caught fire. The aircraft began to spin and lost part of its right wing and engine. At this moment, Hasenfus dropped from the left cargo hatch and opened his parachute while watching the aircraft drop in flames and out of control. Hasenfus reached the ground safely. He wandered around that night and the following morning. Finally, he sought refuge in a small hut high on a hill. Later that morning, he said, he was surrounded by many soldiers of our army and he could not do anything because there were far too many of them. He was finally captured, raised his hands, and surrendered his gun.

According to the EPS report, the downing of the C-123 plane occurred like this: At 1245 on 5 October 1986, the U.S.-made Fairchild C-123 [words indistinct] transport plane, series 20-128 (54-679), registration number 4410F, dark-green and light-green camouflage, slightly blurred marking HC-824 on the vertical stabilizer, was hit on its right engine by a C-2m surface-to-air missile fired by a small unit of the antiaircraft defense operating with the Gaspar Garcia Laviana light hunter battalion in the area of the Fajardo River.

After being hit, the plane fell to the ground in the area near the (Tulito) River, at coordinate 5877 [as heard] on the Camastro River map, scale 1:50,000. The aircraft was flying south-southwest-northwest [as heard], violating Nicaraguan airspace at an average altitude of 800 meters above sea level. It came from Costa Rican airspace and entered Nicaraguan airspace east of (La Yuca), at Marker No 8.

As the plane went into a spin near the time of impact, one of the crewmembers parachuted out of the righthand door. Subsequently, at 1330 of that same day, troops from the Gaspar Garcia Laviana rapid hunter battalion arrived at the place where the aircraft had hit the ground. They found the airplane broken in half, with several of its parts scattered over a radius of 200 meters. It was completely destroyed. Inside the remains of the cockpit, they found the partially burned bodies of two U.S. citizens -- William John Cooper, the pilot; and Wallace Blaine Sawyer, Jr., the copilot -- and the body of a third man of Latin American origin, who was not identified.

Amid the scattered remains of the plane, there were some 60 1985 (AK-MF) rifles with serial numbers FDP 55, 250 pairs of boots, between 100,000 and 150,000 rounds for (AK-MF) rifles, 70 DG-8 grenades, 70 DG-8 grenade pins, 1 M-60 machinegun of 7.62-mm caliber [as heard], 40 survival knives, and a great amount of documents pertaining to the airplane.

At 1300 on 6 October 1986, U.S. citizen Eugene Harry Hasenfus was captured some 1.5 km from coordinate 5377 [as heard]. He had parachuted from the airplane the previous day. He had been responsible for dropping the packages of war materiel to the counterrevolutionaries who are operating on the ground inside Nicaragua.

The Charges: In the capacity in which I appear here, I hereby charge Eugene Hasenfus, who has already been identified, with the crime of violation of Article 1, Paragraphs A and D of Decree 1064; with the crime of terrorism described in Article 499, Paragraph D of the Penal Code; and with the crime of association to commit a crime as described in Article 493 of the previously mentioned code.

The aforementioned events are recorded in Decree 1064, Article 1, Paragraphs A and D, which read as follows: Article 1: The following are guilty of crimes against public security:

Paragraph A: Those who commit acts designed to partially or totally subject the nation to foreign domination or to undermine its independence and integrity. The transgressor [sujeito activo] in this crime can be either a native or a foreigner. In this case, the transgressor is the U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus. The targets of the crime are the rights and interests of citizens that are undermined and injured by the crime. It can be committed by anyone, as we said before, regardless of whether foreign or local forces are used to injure the independence, security, and integrity of the nation.

Evidently, the victim of this crime is the Nicaraguan state, because it is this state that has been harmed by this crime aimed at undermining the nation's independence and integrity.

The actual crime involves an act against one of the principles indicated by the law. In this specific case, it was aimed at undermining the nation's independence and integrity, or at subjecting the nation, totally or partially, to foreign domination.

With the phrase, the act was aimed at, the law denotes the aggressive and intentional nature of the action.

By flying over Nicaraguan territory to specifically deliver supplies to forces financed and directed by the U.S. Government, forces which act against the legitimate government of Nicaragua without the expressed authorization of any authority of this country, Eugene Hasenfus carried out actions that undermine the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the nation.

According the precise statements by the leaders of the counterrevolution -- by FDN and UNO leaders -- one of their objectives is, in effect, to separate a part of our country's territory to install a government that would not only be recognized by the U.S. Government, but that would also be organized, directed, financed, and supplied by that same government.

Therefore, what they are trying to do is to partition a part of Nicaraguan territory. However, this is a single and indivisible territory. They are trying to dismember the nation to form another state inside part of the nation's territory.

The crime not only consists in achieving these goals. In other words, it not only consists of delivering the republic over to foreign domination, but also of carrying out the actions needed to achieve that goal.

In the same way, Paragraph B of Article 1 of the Law on the Maintenance of Order and Public Security states: Those who take up weapons to attack the national government, its organizations, and members, and those who carry out actions or take steps to take up weapons for the same purpose are committing a crime against the public security.

Anyone can be an active participant [sujeto activo] in this crime. The goal of the crime is to attack the national government or to take steps for the same purpose.

The existence of an act of aggression against the national government by aggressive forces is the assumption [supuesto; as heard] of this crime, and taking up weapons not only involves participating as a fighting element in acts of aggression, but also the mere enlisting in any of the structures of the aggressive forces. In other words, this not only involves being active in the field, but also participating in any way in the aggressive army, for example, the participation of cooks, chaplains, telegraph operators, etc.

In this case, Hasenfus performed one of the most important tasks within the FDN-UNO ranks in this war of aggression. This task consisted of dropping indispensable [word indistinct] to continue the war and the military supplies. This has been clearly proven with Hasenfus' statements and the evidence presented to the local and foreign media, and which we will present during this trial.

The victim of the crime, evidently, is the Nicaraguan state and the people of Nicaragua, against whom the U.S. Government, and more specifically, the Reagan administration, have used these task forces.

Eugene Hasenfus Hanes [as heard] is also an active participant of the crime of terrorism as explained in Article 499 of the Nicaraguan Penal Code which states, Quote: The state will consider as a terrorist all those who, with the purpose of undermining public order, promote or cause anguish in the country; import, sell, manufacture, carry, deliver, or transport weapons, open parenthesis, of war, close parenthesis, explosive artifacts or material, open parenthesis, or incendiary devices, close parenthesis, including those who may incite, advise, direct, or promote the import, sale, manufacture, storage, or transportation of such weapons. These crimes are punishable by a 6-month to 2-year sentence. Unquote.

In addition to committing a crime against public security, Eugene Hasenfus has committed a crime against public order. It has been clearly established he was a crew member of a plane that transported weapons and explosives intended for use to inflict more anguish and death in our country. This crime is committed through the implementation of actions directly or indirectly aimed at committing a crime against public order and inflicting anguish, even if the objective is not fulfilled.

The criminal in this case is Eugene Hasenfus because he directly participated in the transportation of war weapons. In his statements he admitted that: I was responsible for the airdrop of military equipment for the counterrevolutionary forces that operate in Nicaraguan territory. This was proven with the cargo found in the wreckage of the plane. The cargo consisted of AK rifles, jungle boots, grenades, and other military materiel.

The victims in this case are the state and people of Nicaragua, and the judiciary has the duty to protect the Nicaraguan people and their tranquility.

Eugene Hasenfus is also guilty of unlawful association as established in Article 493 of our penal code which states, Quote: Anyone who forms an association with three or more persons and maintains this association with the principal purpose of committing crimes with the help and consent of the other members will face a 1 to 3 year sentence in addition to the sentence prescribed for any crime he may commit. Unquote. This crime is committed by the simple fact of unlawful association; even if no real crime is actually committed. That is the essence of the law.

If another crime is committed, the person will be punished for unlawful association as well as for the crime committed. An essential element of this law is the intention to commit the crime even if the crime is not carried out during the duration of the unlawful association. It is a crime against public order which is a right protected by a group of laws that are absolutely binding on private individuals.

Public order is the balance between the right of the state and individual rights. When an individual abuses his rights and attempts to abuse the rights of others, he is attempting to abuse the public power and thus public order.

We can conclude by stating that unlawful associations ensure the establishment of good criminal enterprises. They bring together individuals who seek a common goal and create a system that represents a huge social danger because the larger the group, the easier it becomes to carry out criminal actions, thereby hindering the security of the state and the individual.

From Eugene Hasenfus' statements we have gathered he was hired by a company called Corporate Air Services [preceding words in English] by Mr Bill Cooper; the name of the company was a cover for another company called Southern Air Transport [preceding words in English]; and, he was to work taking military aid to Honduras, to El Salvador, and into Nicaragua. This military aid was for the armed groups called the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, and the Nicaragua Opposition Unity, UNO. We have also gathered that his work was coordinated by Bill Cooper, the man who hired him, and by Max Gomez and Ramon Medina who were CIA agents, and other persons who were involved in this unlawful association. We have mentioned some of the names of these people in this document.

Max Gomez, the Cuban chief who served as coordinator of the company, works for the CIA and is, moreover, a close friend of U.S. Vice President George Bush. Indeed, Bush himself in international news reports, has confirmed he had meetings with Max Gomez in his Washington office. He described Max Gomez as a fine patriot.

Similarly, U.S. President Reagan has promoted coordination meetings of the illegal association formed by Alfonso Robelo, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, and Arturo Cruz -- an association called UNO, which serves as an intermediary for political and military coordination between the U.S. Government and the leaders of another illegal association, the FDN. The FDN's military commanders are Calero Portocarrero and Colonel [Enrique] Bermudez. Hasenfus himself has said he attended coordination meetings with these men.

Among the many crimes the members of these associations have committed against our people are murder, mass kidnapping, sabotage, and the destruction of production units, health centers, etc.

The ruling of the ICJ at The Hague clearly revealed and condemned the illegal policy pursued by the U.S. Government, which violates international law. The court declared the U.S. Government -- by training, arming, equipping, financing and supplying the contra forces, or by otherwise encouraging, supporting, and aiding military and paramilitary activities inside Nicaragua and directed against that country -- had acted against the Republic of Nicaragua in violation of its obligation under international law to refrain from intervening in the affairs of other states. Even after the court said the United States was dutybound to cease and desist immediately from all acts that could constitute violations of the cited legal obligations, the United States has continued its aggressive action of equipping, financing, directing, and coordinating acts of aggression against the Nicaraguan Government. One of its instruments was Mr Eugene Hasenfus, who has become [5-minute break in reception].

Hasenfus' Lawyer Outlines Case

PA202230 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2023 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Interview with Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen by unidentified reporters; in Managua, 20 Oct -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen has been appointed by Hasenfus' family to act as his lawyer. Doctor, what is your viewpoint about this trial? Have you been officially appointed or are you waiting for some notification?

[Sotelo] Well, the family has appointed me to defend him. The family's lawyer, Mr Griffin Bell, also appointed me. He is a former attorney general in Jimmy Carter's administration, and a lawyer of great prestige in the United States. He asked me to assume the defense; however, the final say rests with Mr Hasenfus, who -- as you have seen -- has not arrived yet.

[Reporter] Have you discussed your fees with them?

[Sotelo] We have not talked about this. A lawyer [changes thought] I have sometimes defended political prisoners for free. Many have been released as a result of my efforts and they still do not know me. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Is he a political prisoner?

[Sotelo] He is a political prisoner because this is a political trial. This is a political court and the law on the enforcement of the law and public security is strictly a political law.

[Reporter] Is Hasenfus considered a political opponent in Nicaragua?

[Sotelo] The government considers him an opponent judging from the way in which he is being tried.

[Reporter] Doctor, you say that you have defended political prisoners for free. However, in this case, the fee involves dollars. Will you be paid in dollars?

[Sotelo] Well, first of all, this is an insidious question. In a certain way, you are abusing our friendship and the consideration we have always had with each other.

[Reporter] Doctor will you...

[Sotelo, interrupting] If I receive a fee, it will be paid in cordobas, a coin that has currently decreased in value, but is still our coin.

[Reporter] Doctor, you said there are political prisoners who have been in prison for 19 months and have not been sent to the TPA [People's Anti-Somozist Tribunals]. I would like to know their names because the justice minister publicly pledged to take the necessary measures.

[Sotelo] Very well, I will provide a list -- but I do not have it with me right now. However, I do have a special list of prisoners who have been in prison 18 months, even 2 years.

[Reporter] A prisoner has just been arraigned. Why have you not talked about this until now, doctor?

[Sotelo] I have always talked about this; however, there is no freedom of the press, so it is never published.

[Reporter] You are now on the air, doctor.

[Sotelo] I am talking about this precisely because I am on the air.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] about those prisoners, doctor?

[Sotelo] I have applied for their release many times.

[Reporter] Did you present the list?

[Sotelo] Well, I do not know if the minister has any authority in this court, but if he does, we are always ready.

[Reporter] Doctor, are you worried because you are defending Hasenfus, a mercenary who has brought us death and destruction?

[Sotelo] I fulfill my duty as a lawyer and exert my right to act as a lawyer. The right to exercise a defense is sacred everywhere in the world, wherever there is respect for the law and love for freedom.

[Reporter] Will you win the trial, doctor?

[Sotelo] That is our hope.

[Reporter] Do you -- as a Nicaraguan, as a lawyer, and as a professional -- think that this might earn you worldwide notice?

[Sotelo] I already said that this is a matter of opinion. I believe I am fulfilling my duty: I exert my rights as a lawyer. Above all, a lawyer who acts as counsel is merely an instrument of justice, and is part of the process. Therefore, there could even be some harassment against me; my family and I could even be the victims of an attack. If this occurred, I would give up the case, but I would announce to the world that a prisoner has been left defenseless and a lawyer has been attacked because he was fulfilling his duty.

[Reporter] The U.S. Government had been insisting this week that the trial against Hasenfus would be secret. Do you think it is secret, with so many journalists covering the event?

[Sotelo] It has been secret since 7 October, when he fell into state security's hands and has been held in isolation. We have not been able to see him. The public trial has just begun, but he has been held in secret, without a legal counsel.

[Reporter] But he was seen the next day and presented to the national news media and...

[Sotelo, interrupting] For barely 2 minutes; only 2 minutes. Just enough time to take some pictures.

[Reporter] Are you, therefore, satisfied with being Hasenfus' counsel?

[Sotelo] I am satisfied I am fulfilling my duty because I am a lawyer. I would also defend you if you faced some unfortunate circumstances. Remember that the current law, our fundamental statutes, and draft constitution state every prisoner is assumed to be innocent until proven guilty.

Minister Views Trial Opening

PA210404 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0206 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Interview with Nicaraguan Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes by unidentified reporters at the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal in Managua -- live]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] Your impressions regarding what has happened [in the trial] until now?

[Reyes] I feel we have undertaken a trial which will be historic for Nicaragua because we are not only trying Hasenfus, but also, and especially, the U.S. Administration. Hasenfus is simply an instrument of the U.S. Administration.

[Reporter] What international repercussions can (?we expect) from the presence of so many international correspondents [words indistinct]?

[Reyes] I think this will show them not to believe the State Department if it should apply pressure or say this is a private trial. This proves it is a public trial. The correspondents, family members, and everyone is here.

[Reporter] You have said Hasenfus is an instrument of U.S. imperialism. Could this also be considered an instrument in this man's defense?

[Reyes] I am sorry, I did not understand your question.

[Reporter] You have said he is an instrument of U.S. imperialism. Could this also be considered an instrument in his defense?

[Reyes] Whose defense?

[Reporter] Gasenfus.

[Reyes] I am sorry but I still do not understand your question.

[Reporter] You have said he is an instrument of imperialism.

[Reyes] A U.S. Government instrument.

[Reporter] Could this be a problem in his defense? Could this be used favorably in his defense?

[Reyes] It could be, but it could also directly link him with the U.S. Government. If this should be the case, then we would have other parties involved.

[Reporter] Forgive us for taking up your time; we know that you have explained this on several occasions; however, for our listeners, La Voz de Nicaragua listeners, would you please explain the legality of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal. Much has already been said about this.

[Reyes] The Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal was created in 1979 when the aggression against our country began. Our first emergency law was drafted at that time and the tribunal began to operate. This is a tribunal created in accord with the international treaties that Nicaragua has signed. It is a tribunal that is in accord with the San Jose Pact, the UN Charter, and the UN pact on political and economic rights. The tribunal was created precisely to confront the U.S. aggressive escalation against Nicaragua, which began when Reagan assumed power. [passage omitted]

AMBASSADOR REQUESTS UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

PA202317 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2232 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 20 Oct (DPA) — The UN Security Council will hold an urgent meeting tomorrow to review U.S. disregard for the International Court of Justice ruling that declared illegal the "military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua."

Nicaraguan Ambassador Nora Astorga requested the meeting, citing Article 94 of the UN Charter, which states "if one of the parties in a litigation fails to abide by the ruling issued by the court, the other party may resort to the UN Security Council." In these cases, the Council has the power to "make recommendations or dictate measures" so the ruling will be observed. Astorga noted her country gave the United States almost 4 months — "something like the benefit of the doubt, to see if in practice it would agree to abide by international law and serve the sentence." [as received] However, she added the U.S. Government has "openly disregarded" the ruling and a proof of this is that on Saturday President Reagan signed the bill that approved the \$100-million aid for the Sandinist counterrevolutionaries.

According to the Nicaraguan representative, another relevant episode is the Sandinist forces' downing of a U.S. plane carrying supplies for the "contras." According to diplomatic sources, several documents were found in the plane that will be presented at the Security Council meeting tomorrow.

CASTRO, ALFONSIN DISCUSS HAVANA MEETING

PA202320 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 86

["Excerpts" of interview with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Cuban President Fidel Castro by unidentified Argentine Television Service reporter during 18 October reception at Havana's Palace of Revolution -- recorded]

[Text] [Alfonsin] How are you, Mr President?

[Unidentified speaker] Do you know the Cuban president?

[Alfonsin] Yes, I have had the opportunity to visit Cuba twice before. The last time was during the 1982 Nonaligned Movement meeting.

[Castro] In 1982 the meeting was held during the Malvinas Island problem. Right?

[Alfonsin] Exactly, Mr President.

[Castro] That was very important.

[Reporter] How have the present talks gone?

[Alfonsin] You may have noticed the warm reception the Havana people have given me. It was very moving. Of course, we have begun talks with the Cuban president. Latin America undoubtedly is a main topic. We will meet again tomorrow.

[Reporter] On previous occasions, Commander Castro has surprised me by how much he knows about the history of our country. Is not that true?

[Castro] I wish that were true. That is a topic that interests me a great deal. It is so interesting that it merits the time spent learning about it. I am afraid, however, that I do not have an in-depth knowledge about Argentine history.

[Reporter] You have a good friend to explain some of the events.

[Castro] There is too little time to have everything explained. I will have to ask for relevant books. The president mentioned the warm reception he received. That demonstrates that we are pleased with his visit. It also conveys Cuba's affection for Argentina. I was telling the president that Argentina is well-known and loved in many countries. I also told him that he is very well-known and loved in our country.

[Reporter] The fact was obvious in the reception, as you may have noticed.

[Castro] We did not go through the heart of the city. We went through the outskirts. There were approximately 100,000 people in the city's western sector alone. It was not merely a matter that people were present, but that they were very enthusiastic.

[Reporter] According to the schedule, you are going to give President Alfonsin a brief tour of the city. Is that true?

[Alfonsin] Yes it is.

[Castro] I must invite him to do something tomorrow. We have so little time and want to accomplish so much.

[Alfonsin] Tomorrow, we are going to place a wreath at the Marti Monument. As you know, we also love him in Argentina. He is a figure of remarkable purity.

[Castro] We are going to visit a scientific research center early in the morning. Right? After that, we will take a brief tour of the city. You have seen it now at night. He cannot even see the sea that bathes the capital city's coasts. We are going to place the wreath at Marti's monument and hold a meeting between the two of us followed by a meeting between our delegations. Next, we have to perform the miracle of having the president arrive there [not further specified] on time.

[Reporter] I do not mean to be indiscreet, but I would like to report it. Do you want to stress any particular topic during this very important meeting?

[Alfonsin] Of course, we have all of Latin America's problems in mind; that is, the need for Latin American integration, economic stagnation, and the need for growth — problems we know exist and must seek a solution to.

[Reporter] Commander?

[Castro] We have discussed that. The president mentioned all topics. We have discussed international problems as well, concerning such timely matters as the struggle for peace...

[Alfonsin] Sure, that too.

[Castro] Of course, he has just concluded a very important visit to the Soviet Union.

[Reporter] I think that on behalf of Argentina Television Service I am stealing the time you have available. Mr President, thank you very much. Do you want to add anything else?

[Alfonsin] No, just that we will be in Argentina tomorrow.

[Reporter] Commander?

[Castro] Unfortunately the president leaves tomorrow; we would rather have him depart the day after tomorrow. However, he has to be in Argentina tomorrow.

[Reporter] President Castro, thank you very much.

[Castro] My pleasure.

Alfonsin's USSR Visit Praised

PA201240 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Following the fruitful visit by the chief of the Casa Rosada to the USSR, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin met in Havana with Cuban President Fidel Castro. It is not strange that the Soviet people gave Alfonsin a warm welcome. The Argentine president's visit was not just protocol, but an expression of the close ties between that South American country and the first state of workers and peasants in history, which has proved its loyalty and friendship to Jose de San Martin's fatherland.

There is a key element joining the USSR and Argentina: a common vocation for peace. As a member of the so-called Group of Six, Argentina has promoted a dialogue among the atomic powers to put an end to the arms race and has enthusiastically welcomed the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing as well as each and every one of Moscow's initiatives in the search for detente. This is highly valued by the Soviet people and authorities, whose power is a striking force with respect to Washington warmongering and hegemonistic longings.

On the other hand, the USSR has developed exemplary economic relations with Argentina, which is evidence of the ties between a powerful country and a developing nation. According to press reports from Moscow, it was learned at the conclusion of Alfonsin's visit to the USSR that the Soviets will purchase 4 million tons of wheat from Argentina. The announcement was made after the United States had reported that it was willing to sell a large amount of subsidized cereals, which entails a price much lower than the current price on the world market.

The USSR, however, made a commitment to purchase from Argentina, which -- by the way -- has a foreign debt close to \$105 billion, one of the highest in the world. The agreement also states that the Soviets promise to compensate in 1987 for the purchase of Argentine cereals that were not made this year. These purchases had dropped from \$770 million to \$126 million during the same period in 1985. This exchange is advantageous to the South American country and speaks highly of the solidary nature of the Soviet stands in the difficult terrain of economic relations with the dependent nations of the Third World. No wonder Alfonsin prior to leaving for Moscow said publicly that he was traveling to a friendly country to further strengthen the bilateral ties in all fields.

Cuban Talks 'Very Interesting'

FL201254 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has termed very interesting the two rounds of talks he held in Cuba with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, with whom he discussed matters dealing with Latin American integration.

On arrival in Buenos Aires, after his tour of the Soviet Union, Spain, and France, President Alfonsin expressed satisfaction over the results of the tour, and voiced gratitude for the warmth of the peoples he visited.

Prior to his arrival in Argentina, President Alfonsin was bid farewell at the Jose Marti International Airport by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Since his arrival in the Cuban capital late Saturday, President Alfonsin observed a very active schedule, accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, and was given a warm and friendly welcome by our people and top authorities of the Cuban revolution.

INDIA SIGNS 'PEACEFUL' ATOMIC ENERGY AGREEMENT

FL201058 Bridgetown CANA in English 1815 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Havana, Oct 19, CANA — Cuba and India have signed an agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agreement was signed here by Cuba's deputy secretary in the Executive Secretariat for Nuclear Affairs, Javier Rosales, and Indian Ambassador to Cuba Madhav Keshav Mangalmurti.

WASHINGTON BLAMES EEC SUGAR PRICE DROP

PA201627 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Commentary read by Maruja Garcia and Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The group of Latin American sugar-exporting countries learned last week of the truly negative impact of the policy the United States intends to pursue regarding this product. During the conference held by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries, Geplacea, on Thursday in the Brazilian city of Maceio, U.S. Agriculture Secretary (?Thomas Clay) warned that his country will not increase sugar purchases under the imports program it will announce on 15 December. Furthermore, the U.S. spokesman explained that the quantity to be purchased by Washington may be even less than the current seriously curtailed one, which has grievously hurt the sugar industry in such nations as the Dominican Republic and other Caribbean nations. (?Clay) said that no increases in the purchases, prices, or consumption of cane sugar can be expected.

In addition, he tried to exonerate Washington of guilt in the fall in sugar prices and blamed the EEC for its subsidy of beet sugar. This was the height of cynicism, because later it was learned that the senior U.S. official told the European press that the drop in sugar prices was due to the logical fluctuations on the international market and that the subsidies had nothing to do with it. However, quite a few delegates held an opposite view. The actual fact is that Washington subsidizes the production of corn syrup as a substitute for cane sugar and, as if this were not enough, it recently sold China a sizeable shipment of sugar at 4.75 cents a pound, which is 2 cents below the world market price, causing the official price to plunge. In addition, Western Europe's policy of subsidizing the sweets derived from beets (?in fact depresses) sugar prices, and has turned this area, which was a traditional importer, into a large exporter.

RODRIGUEZ FRONT VIEWS ATTEMPT ON PINOCHET

PA201827 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Statement by Roberto Torres, representative of the Chilean Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, for "We Are the Youth" segment, prepared by Lilia Rosa Lopez and Mario Montes; date not given — recorded]

[Text] The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front represents, through its organization and goals, the sentiment of the majority of the Chilean people, of the opposition. The front has no links with political parties. As a front, it brings together people of various and divergent ideologies. We have Christians, Marxists, communists, former nihilists, and socialists, who, upon joining the front, naturally cease to belong to their respective parties — joining the front as individual Chileans who will struggle against the dictatorship with the objective of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front to confront the dictatorship using all available means. To do this, the front strives to have this goal permeate not only parties as such, but the overall sentiment of the Chilean opposition. To cite an example, the masses, the broadest range of Chilean opposition sectors, including active duty and best-retired military, participate in this organization. To a certain extent, this exemplifies the makeup of the opposition in Chile. The opposition is participating in all the political and social organizations struggling against the dictatorship.

Based on the experience accumulated over 13 years of living under tyranny in Chile, we set forth that a possible course to cut the strings of the dictatorship, to advance more rapidly in the process of restoring democracy, is popular uprising. By this we understand the combining of all options, of all the political, social, and military efforts that the people are capable of carrying out. We believe that this is the course that will allow us to defeat the dictatorship and open the way to democracy. Most Chileans are currently estranged from political, social, and economic processes. The youth, who are important components of society within the overall concept of social organization in Chile, are also affected. The overwhelming majority of youths, both in the three or four most important Chilean cities, as in the rest of the country, cannot finance their educations. Chilean high schools and universities were made private, as health services were. Lacking the means to pay for an education, youths must look for work. However, the [job market] is contracted and exclusive, as part of the dictatorship's platform, and therefore, youths go on to augment the large army of the unemployed that currently exists in Chile.

The situation of the youths is shared by the majority of Chileans. This situation warrants advancing along the fastest possible paths to do away with the dictatorship. The actions our front has staged against the dictatorship have implied careful planning, and the political decision to carry them out at the opportune moment, at the moment that will best help the opposition, not to boost the image of individual organizations. The preparations for the action taken against the dictator began at least 6 or 7 months before it was staged. It involved attacking the most watched-over and best-guarded man in Chile. This required a great deal of intelligence work, information gathering, and selection and training of commandos who were to execute that important action on 7 September. The process of intelligence gathering shows the level and degree of participation of Chileans in general, in terms of providing us with the information that we need to make our hits or carry out our actions.

This specific action was planned just as it was carried out, with the same care that characterized the details of its development. There was nothing extraordinary about it. However, we believe that the manner in which the action was carried out was extraordinary, as was the manner in which we inflicted a number of casualties on the enemy, in which our commandos succeeded in abandoning the area without sustaining casualties, and the manner in which they later blended in with the Chilean people, as they [corrects himself] as we have done during these 13 years.

The makeup of the commando unit that attacked Pinochet was important. It included several active duty military and companeros. [sentence as heard] In general, it was very well prepared, and represented, in terms of its composition, the sentiment of the majority of Chileans against the dictatorship. The commando unit included military people and women. This shows what the patriotic front is nowadays in terms of its organization. This attack could never have been staged — as none other of the actions we have carried out in other areas could have been staged — if it were not for the degree of approval the patriotic front enjoys among the majority of Chileans. To a certain extent this is the principal foundation of the development of our work against the dictatorship in the midst of today's society.

The reaction was as we had all expected: one of joy. It proved that we, as combative Chilean people, can stage blows against the dictatorship. This caused expressions of encouragement and joy, fundamentally among those who are repressed and doing everything possible to bring about the end of the dictatorship. On that day Chilean flags and flags of the patriotic front were taken out, [words indistinct] in the capital and country, and also abroad. The support the action received from the large community of democratic countries was very important. The number of spokesmen in various countries who criticized this action was minimal. The overwhelming majority approved of this action. This complemented the solidarity movement, which sets forth the need to incorporate the experience and decision to fight — in this case, of the Chilean people — into the concept of, support for, and solidarity with a fighting people.

CAMACHO AGUILERA MEETS WITH SHEVARDNADZE

FL210029 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Politburo and foreign minister, today met at the Soviet Foreign Ministry with Julio Camacho Aguilera, Cuban ambassador to the USSR. During the meeting, the Soviet foreign minister and Camacho Aguilera discussed the multi-faceted bilateral relations.

ELECTIONS FOR MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATES END

FL201845 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The elections for municipal assembly delegates ended at 1800 [GMT] on Sunday. It was reported that by 1500 [GMT] about 94.4 percent of the electorate had cast ballots. Beginning at 0700, the Cuban people with the right to vote went to the polling stations to do their duty and elect delegates from their respective areas for the next period of mandate of the people's government local bodies. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro cast his ballot in the afternoon at polling station No. 55 of the Plaza de la Revolucion municipality in Havana City. In a dialogue with newsmen present at the polling station, Fidel commented on various topics of importance for the socio-economic development of the country, and said an essential thing is that no country could develop without work for all, and that many times, that concept is forgotten by the leaders.

Large Voter Turnout

FL210054 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] This morning, Jose Ramon Machado said in a press conference that by massively attending the elections, our people support one of the most important manifestations supporting the revolution. He indicated that more than 6,704,000 voters turned out for elections yesterday. [passage omitted] The president of the National Electoral Commission also said that during the first round, 12,574 delegates were elected and 671 constituents will participate in the second election to complete the 13,256,000 delegates to the municipal assemblies. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL162252 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1914 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] As part of his visit to Cuba, (Taderse Kidane Mariam), commissioner responsible for construction of the Ethiopian Central National Committee, arrived on the Isle of Youth today. (Kidane), who is heading the Ethiopian delegation to the sixth joint Cuban-Ethiopian Commission for Economic Cooperation, traveled to the Isle of Youth accompanied by Emilio Perez, secretary of the Cuban party of the aforementioned commission that held talks in Havana. [passage omitted]

Signs Cooperation Protocol

FL210035 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] In Havana, Cuba and Ethiopia have signed a cooperation protocol in health, education, construction, the sugar industry, and other areas. This completes the work of the sixth joint session of the Cuban-Ethiopian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Politburo member Jorge Risquet attended the signing of the agreement.

RRS NATIONS AGREE TO 'DRUG' EXERCISES WITH U.S.

FL191605 Bridgetown CANA in English 1415 GMT 19 Oct 86

[By Yussuff Haniff, CANA correspondent]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 19, CANA -- The seven-nation Regional Security System (RSS) has agreed in principle to joint exercises with the United States Coast Guard in the region, informed officials said here today.

Details are still to be worked out, but officials said the exercises would form part of the drug interdiction exercises in the area. The objective is to inhibit the use of sea lanes (in the area) for the transportation of drugs, officials added.

Specifics have not been worked out, and officials stated that the legal considerations involved in the exercises now have to be evaluated. Consideration is being given to permitting coast guardsmen from RSS members to spend a period of time during the exercises onboard U.S. vessels.

Similar exercises -- though with somewhat broader objectives -- are conducted on a regular basis between United States Naval and Coast Guard Forces elsewhere in latin America. But officials here said that the proposed RSS/U.S. exersices will not be related to those operations.

Meanwhile, the question of finance for the RSS also came up at the meeting of the RSS council in St Lucia last week, where the decision to explore the possibility of joint exercises with the U.S. was taken.

The council is the supreme political decision-making organ of the RSS which is composed of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

But officials told CANA it did not figure prominently in the discussions, even though sources said that all but two of the members of the system were in arrears with payments. The only up-to-date countries are St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Kitts and Nevis.

Officials reported that the system's budget for the current financial year was approved, but the budgets for the next two financial years, 1987-88 and 1988-89, are still under consideration.

Sources said there was considerable discussion on the question of training for the forces of the RSS. Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines stressed the need for training the police forces of the RSS member countries in internal security measures, as against providing military-style training for defence and paramilitary forces.

Essentially, the concern was for training for police officers in police work, officials added.

Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, in comments shortly after the meeting, however, voiced her support and those of some other RSS members, for offering semi-military training to police officers.

Since these countries had no plans for setting up armies, she said, it was felt they needed some security forces who are able to withstand an onslaught until help arrives.

Charles announced the time that the next round of military exercises will be held in Dominica later this year, but she indicated a lack of enthusiasm on the part of Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines to participate.

CARICOM ABSENT FOR UN VOTE ON ARAB LEAGUE

FL191610 Bridgetown CANA in English 1440 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 19, CANA — Caribbean Community (Caricom) nations stayed away when the General Assembly approved a resolution calling on both the UN and the Arab League to work closer together. All but two of the Caricom countries, Antigua and Belize, were absent when the General Assembly called for closer cooperation between the league of arab states and the world body on political, economic, social, and cultural affairs. In all, close to 50 member-states were absent when 106 nations voted for the resolution. Only the United States and Israel voted against it. No explanation was given for the absence of the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent, St Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The resolution, sponsored by 20 nations, including Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Syria called on the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to work with the Arab League so that UN resolutions on the Palestinian question and other problems in the Middle East could be resolved.

GRENADA

NNP ASKS BLAIZE TO RELINQUISH NATIONAL SECURITY

FL181549 Bridgetown CANA in English 1449 GMT 18 OCT 86

[By George Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 18, CANA — The Executive of the ruling New National Party (NNP) has called on Prime Minister Herbert Blaize to relinquish responsibility for national security. The move came during a two-day session of the NNP's Executive spread over the past week.

It is the first direct demand from the NNP Executive that would effectively strip the ailing 67-year-old Blaize of some of his extensive responsibilities and power, which he assumed following the landslide NNP victory in the December 1984 general elections. Blaize holds responsibility for seven different ministries, including the crucial ministries of finance and national security.

The Executive called for the creation of a separate ministry of national security, with influential party figures quoted by sources as telling the meeting such a ministry should be set up to meet what is perceived as a threat to the security of the state. These figures were said by sources to have cited the increasing prevalence of drugs, the unimpeded activities of the left, and the growing numbers of foreigners working here without official permission, as examples of the threats to the security of the state.

The issue of foreigners employed without work permits from the government has been a source of serious concern, particularly to Labour Minister Dr Francis Alexis, who has repeatedly returned to the theme in speeches he has made. Party officials close to Alexis said that he has raised his concerns directly with Blaize, but has complained of inaction on the part of the prime minister who, as minister of national security, is able to initiate measures to check the problem.

Sources said that there were calls during the NNP Executive meeting for tougher action against foreigners operating businesses without the necessary permits. Local laws allow the deportation of foreigners guilty of violating the country's work permit laws.

The issue over Blaize's handling of the Ministry of National Security appears to be another sign of the growing tension in the NNP -- a three-party coalition put together just before the 1984 elections. Alexis and his Grenada Democratic Movement [GDM] formed the alliance with Blaize and his Grenada National Party (GNP) and George Brizan, the minister of tourism, and his National Democratic Party (NDP). However, recently GDM and NDP elements of the coalition have complained of the growing influence of GNP members, at their expense.

The NNP is scheduled to hold a convention later this year, at which it is widely expected Blaize could face a strong challenge for the leadership. Blaize was recently quoted as telling a meeting of the National Executive that the political leader of the party need not be prime minister. The deputy political leader is Alexis, who, a year ago, was regarded as engaged in some rivalry with Brizan for the number two slot in the party. The 1985 NNP convention rejected a move that would have created a second deputy political leader, presumably to accommodate Brizan. But since then, with the rising influence of the GNP figures in the NNP, Alexis and Brizan appear to have closed ranks and pushed their initial rivalry aside.

Ironically, the manoeuvres in the NNP come during the same month in which the once ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) in 1983, collapsed under the weight of fierce infighting that eventually led to a military coup d'etat in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was slain. The coup d'etat sparked the U.S. invasion of Grenada October 25, 1983, that effectively paved the way for the emergence of the NNP.

JAMAICA

NEW CABINET MEMBERS ANNOUNCED IN KINGSTON

FL191620 Bridgetown CANA in English 2134 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 18, CANA -- The new Jamaica cabinet announced last night is:

Prime Minister and Minister of
Finance and Planning
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
of Foreign Affairs and Industry

Edward Seaga
Hugh Shearer

Ministers of:

Construction

Bruce Golding

Agriculture
Mining, Energy and Tourism
Justice and Attorney General
National Security
Public Utilities and Transport
Public Service
Education
Labour
Social Security and Consumer Affairs
Health
Youth and Community Development
Local Government
Without portfolio in the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs and Industry

Percival Broderick
Senator Hugh Hart
Senator Oswald Harding
Errol Anderson
Pearnel Charles
Clifton Stone
Neville Gallimore
James A.G. Smith
Mavis Gilmour
Ken Baugh
Edmund Bartlett
Neville Lewis

Douglas Vaz

Following is the rest of the government:

Ministers of state

Prime Minister's Office (Culture)
Prime Minister's Office (Information)
Foreign Affairs
Construction (Works)
Construction (Housing)
Agriculture
Tourism
Public Utilities and Transport
Education
Social Security and Consumer Affairs
Health
Youth and Community Development

Mike Henry
Senator Olivia Grange
Senator Jeanette Grant-Woodham
Bascoe Lee
Robert Marsh
Anthony Johnson
Marco Brown
Pat Stephens
Senator Hugh Dawes
Enid Bennett
Karl Samuda
Kingsley Sangster

Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of:

Agriculture
Health
Youth and Community Development

Jeremy Palmer
Horace Chang
Keith Russell

PRESIDENT HOYTE ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE

FL201045 Bridgetown CANA in English 2241 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 19, CANA -- Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte has announced a cabinet reshuffle, adding three new faces to his ministerial team. Hoyte himself has taken an overall responsibility for agriculture following the resignation of Robert Corbin. Corbin quit on October 9 amid allegations of improper conduct.

Three New Ministers Appointed

FL201716 Bridgetown CANA in English 1559 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 20, CANA -- Three new government ministers assumed office here today following a cabinet reshuffle announced by President Desmond Hoyte at the weekend. Dr Pat Mackenzie, formerly chief agricultural officer, took up his appointment as senior minister in the same ministry, with former civil servant Vibert Parvattan as his junior holding special responsibility for planning and coordinating arrangements for the acquisition of fertilisers, spares, and other inputs for the agricultural sector. The third appointee, Jules Craneburg, who is also a former civil servant, has taken over the transport portfolio.

The cabinet changes followed closely on the resignation of Deputy Prime Minister Richard Corbin, amid criminal accusations. Corbin has denied any wrongdoing.

In the shake-up, Hoyte took over responsibility for agriculture -- Corbin's former job -- and relinquished responsibility for regional development. He also created a separate forestry ministry which will be headed by Dharamdeo Sawhzn, previously a minister of state in the same line of forestry.

Seeram Prashad was transferred from the post of senior transport minister to senior minister of manpower and housing, portfolios relinquished by Jeffrey Thomas whose new job is senior minister of regional development.

Jailall Kisoorn, formerly minister of state in the ministry of agriculture, was transferred in a similar capacity to the Ministry of Health.

CULTURAL SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL090022 Bridgetown CANA in English 2043 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 8, CANA -- Guyana and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on cultural and scientific exchanges. Officials said the agreement entails the exchange of personnel and information and training in the fields of science, education, health, culture, and art. Under the agreement signed here yesterday, Guyana would receive a number of scholarships in medicine, science, and other disciplines from Moscow. Guyana and the Soviet Union will also collaborate in a campaign aimed at the eradication of malaria here. The agreement was signed by head of the Department of International Economic Co-operation (DIEC), Dr Cecil Rajana, and Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Ulanov.

INDIAN VILLAGE ATTACKED BY BRUNSWIJK GANG

FL201846 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Indian villages in eastern Suriname again suffered from terror actions by the Brunswijk Gang. The new activities came in the wake of a visit to Paramaribo by an Indian delegation from (Degiston) to discuss with the authorities the actions being undertaken by the Brunswijk Gang. Soon after the delegation returned to the area, the village was attacked and the whereabouts of Captain (Maipew) of the village is unknown.

This was disclosed last Friday by Commander (Nader) during a meeting with the directors of the media on the flow of information on the Brunswijk issue. (Nader) pointed out the vulnerable character of information and how persons mentioned by the press could become targets of the Brunswijk Gang. he also said that members of the Brunswijk Gang tried to attack the people of (Pierrekondre), where the National Army intervened and prevented any action.

People Urged to Fight Rebels

FL181152 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Authorities in Suriname are appealing to the general population to join in the government fight against rebels belonging to the jungle commando of Ronnie Brunswijk. An official on state radio said the people who live there share in the responsibility for cooperating and lending assistance.

'Rebels' Hijack Plane

FL1201933 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Government of Suriname says suspected rebels hijacked a small Suriname airways plane at a tourist site in the center of the country. There were 13 passengers aboard including two Dutchmen.

FBIS

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DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES AIR FORCE CRISIS

PY202334 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena has acknowledged that at least 53 high-ranking Air Force officers are up for retirement. He denied, however, that this is the result of a crisis within this branch of the military, explaining that "they fall within the usual retirement process at the end of every year." He added there will also be retirements "in the Army and Navy, according to our system."

Speaking on another subject, the minister downplayed the importance of an incident that occurred during a military inspection in Rio Gallegos when Nazi symbols could be seen. He said it was an "isolated" incident of "an authoritarian mentality" that "does not correspond" to the democratic system."

It is known some retirement orders, but not all of them, are the direct result of a leak published by a local newspaper on the discontent allegedly expressed by some officers regarding General Ernesto Crespo's leadership.

Juanarena described as "predictable" the "speculation that has arisen over the year-end promotions in the three services." The minister made these comments following a ceremony during which he swore in Daniel Kohan as the new national Civil Defense director, replacing Brigadier Lorenzo Bravo Daza, who retired.

According to what is known, once the executive branch approves the Air Force staff proposal, 8 brigadiers, 37 colonels, and 8 lieutenant colonels will pass into retirement. The proposed retirement orders were almost immediately prepared after a report on alleged discontent among officers was leaked to the press. In a harsh reaction to this leak, Gen Crespo criticized those who spread it by calling them "queers." The order in which the events occurred suggests that some of the retirements and the rumors of discontent are closely related.

Regarding the leak published on 8 October, the minister today said "there are no proceedings regarding the subject in the Defense Ministry," but he admitted the Air Force staff is conducting an inquest. Jaunarena said he believes there is "complete" tranquillity between the three branches of the military and his ministry. He described as "trite" the question whether there is discontent among the military, as well as his own repeated reply that "there is no such discontent."

"The truth is there is a definitive consolidation of the democratic system in the country, and this is being gradually reflected in the people's behavior. The practice of republican life will ultimately eradicate this type of question," Juanarena said. "Meanwhile, in times of transition like the present one, it must be understood all this is a part of a normal process for a society that is definitively adjusting to constitutional life," he stated. He continued: "The important thing is the path we are following. The tendencies being noticed and the Rio Gallegos incident must be evaluated correctly."

The minister insisted the appearance of Nazi symbols "is an absolutely isolated incident and no similar incident has ever happened before."

"Anyway, the incident in itself demonstrates an authoritarian sort of mentality that does not correspond with the democratic system in which we Argentines live, and as such the incident must be sanctioned, as it has been," Juanarena said.

He also denied that a defense minister's job becomes more complicated during the retirement cycle period. He said "of course this time of the year is crucial for all of those who [word indistinct] a military career," since "this creates certain expectations regarding the future. This is a (?normal) procedure that takes place at the end of every year."

He added: "If one determines that there will be 53, or I do not know how many changes or retirement orders issued within the Armed Forces, one can be led to think that this is a crisis, but this is not so. The same thing happens at the end of every year."

In conclusion, he reiterated that the (?retirements) "do not signal" a crisis and that they are "regular" retirements. "I do not know if there are going to be 53, 58 or 75 retirements, but they do not signal a crisis," the minister insisted.

POLL FAVORS ALFONSIN REELECTION IN 1989

PY211836 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1930 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (DYN) -- According to a poll conducted by the company of Lynch, Menendez and Nivel, 28.64 percent of the voters in the federal capital would like to see President Raul Alfonsin reelected in the 1989 elections, while 16.43 percent of the voters would vote for Governor Carlos Menem, the Justicialist candidate.

The poll divided 450 citizens of the metropolitan districts into economic, social and cultural categories and showed that only 10 percent could not define their position. There was also a wide range of votes for other political figures.

The other candidates behind Alfonsin and Menem were Intransigent Deputy Oscar Alende with 10.09 percent of the vote; Corrientes Governor Jose Antonio Romero Feris with 6.34 percent, Justicialist leader Carlos Grosso with 4.39 percent, and Radical Senator Fernando de la Rúa with 4.69 percent.

The other politicians included in the poll as presidential candidates were Italo Luder who received 4.23 percent, Alvaro Alsogaray with 3.76 percent, Juan Casella with 2.58 percent and Antonio Cafiero with 6.58 percent. [passage omitted]

BEDREGAL COMMENTS ON RAPPROCHEMENT WITH CHILE

PY220204 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Following a meeting in Lima with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal said the policy of rapprochement between the Bolivian and Chilean Governments is moving forward. Bedregal added the negotiations over the central issue are going well. He said, though, there is concern, criticism, and opposition to the government's foreign policy. Bedregal called upon the people to have confidence in the government, which is handling Bolivian foreign affairs seriously. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, during a meeting with President Paz Estenssoro, Foreign Minister Guillero Bedregal submitted a detailed report on his trip abroad. The minister said UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar summoned over 40 countries to design the UN emergency plan for Bolivia, which he described as a positive response for the countries. [passage indistinct]

UNION LEADERS URGE UNITY AT MINeworkers' CONGRESS

PY211807 Paris AFP in Spanish 0433 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 Oct (AFP) — The Bolivian mineworkers today opened a special congress in Siglo XX, 250 km south of La Paz, to define their position concerning the governmental policy in the mining sector and appoint their new leaders for the 1986-1988 period.

In addition to the mineworkers trade union leaders, top leaders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) were present and urged the most important proletarian sector in Bolivia to unite. [passage omitted]

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

PY201600 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today begins a 3-day visit to Brazil to push for Mexico's inclusion in the Latin-American economic cooperation effort. Bernardo Sepulveda Amor arrived yesterday in Brasilia and will meet this week with Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre and President Jose Sarney. The Mexican foreign minister, who is accompanied by members of several Mexican ministries, will remain in Brazil until 22 October.

According to the Mexican ambassador in Brasilia, Sepulveda's visit is linked to a consultation mechanism between the two nations that has been ongoing since April 1983. During the meetings he will hold in Brasilia, the Mexican foreign minister will discuss, among other issues, two specific questions: the inclusion of Mexico in the economic cooperation effort that (?has already been) agreed upon by Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, and the possibility of holding a summit of all the Latin American heads of state.

Itamaraty spokesman Rui Nogueira revealed the Brazilian position concerning these two issues.

[Begin Nogueira recording] Brazil has nothing against the inclusion of Mexico in this integration effort currently being conducted with Uruguay and Argentina. Brazil simply believes the process of economic integration among the three countries needs to mature adequately before considering the entry of a fourth country. Neither does Brazil oppose the principle of a meeting of Latin American heads of state, which is an unprecedented initiative. Brazil just believes that in order to implement such an initiative some prerequisites, such as the exact definition of an agenda, adequate preparations, and especially the setting of very concrete objectives, are necessary. [end recording]

Sodre, Sepulveda Discuss Trade

PY211429 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2226 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By Jorge Matiz F.]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 20 Oct (EFE) -- Brazil and Mexico today agreed on the need to eliminate the tariff barriers between the two countries as a first step toward the reactivation of bilateral trade which in the last 5 years has decreased over 60 percent.

This commentary was made by the foreign ministers of Mexico and Brazil, Bernardo Sepulveda and Roberto Abreu Sodre respectively, upon opening the meeting today of the Brazilian-Mexican Mixed Subcommittee for Cooperation and Trade. [passage omitted]

During the opening session, the Brazilian foreign minister made four concrete proposals to increase trade which dropped from \$1.397 million in 1981 to \$540 million in 1985. The Brazilian proposals seek the inclusion of new products in the agreement of preferential tariffs, the elimination of the tariff barriers, the review of the Maritime Transportation Agreement and the revision of the payment system. Bernardo Sepulveda fully agreed with the Brazilian aspirations saying Mexico "has begun a new stage in its foreign trade as a result of the liberalization of its negotiations which will allow us to reevaluate our relations with Brazil."

However, he indicated that "inter-American relations should not be based only on economic, but also on political aspects." "Our crisis has shown we have returned to our own natural roots: Latin America," said Sepulveda Amor in reference to the current Mexican economic situation and its commercial reactivation with this part of the continent. Sepulveda indicated the renegotiation of the Mexican foreign debt has allowed for the first time a coresponsibility between debtors and creditors. He noted this is a fact that should capture the attention of the Latin American countries.

Sepulveda met in private with Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre to discuss the Central American situation and the trade agreements signed by Brazil and Argentina last July.

One of the participants in the meeting told EFE the importance of the Mexican position on regional trade for the southern part of the continent, was emphasized to the Brazilian foreign minister who believes the strengthening of bilateral relations will make possible the extension of the Buenos Aires agreement to third countries.

Sepulveda Amor then met with Brazilian Finance Minister Dilson Funaro to discuss the foreign debt issue. Sepulveda will be received tomorrow by President Jose Sarney and will travel to Buenos Aires that night.

Mexico's Sepulveda Satisfied

PY220156 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] It was decided that Brazil and Mexico will discuss reviewing the partial agreement under the ALADI system in the second half of November in Montevideo. This agreement refers to a list of bilaterally traded products that the two countries want to expand, according to a communique released in Brasilia today by Foreign Ministers Roberto Abreu Sodre and Bernardo Sepulveda.

The main purpose of the Mexican foreign minister's visit to Brazil is to increase economic and trade relations with Brazil. Trade and economic intergration between Brazil and Mexico will be implemented gradually, Mexican Foreign Minister Sepulveda said, adding that binational enterprises might soon be created.

Minister Sepulveda expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit to Brazil, and said closer relations between Brazil and Mexico will contribute to the strengthening of the Latin American economy. The Mexican foreign minister will travel to Argentina tomorrow to seek agreements similar to those that he reached with Brazil.

PRC SHARES 'RECIPROCAL' MILITARY INTERESTS

PY211839 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Oct 86 p 8

[By Special Envoy to Athens Roberto Lopes]

[Excerpt] Brazil and the PRC will improve their military relations following the interest shown by the PRC Government. The Brazilian Government already decided to send Army, Navy, and Aeronautics attaches to Beijing. The original intention was to send just one Army officer to serve as Armed Forces Attache (Adifa) [Adido das Forcas Armadas]

"There is more than one Chinese military officer serving in their diplomatic representation in Brasilia," said Air Force Colonel Henrique Marini -- who was sent by the Air Force Staff (EMFA) to attend the 4th Defense Fair (of land, sea, and air weapons for the Third World) that yesterday closed in the port of Piraeus, Greece -- "And they are not only interested in our military organization," Marini told FOLHA, "they ask about our institutional organization from the educational system for small children, to the higher education of Brazilian citizens."

Colonel Marini and Army Colonel Agenor Homen de Carvalho, military attache to the Brazilian Embassy in Rome, are impressed by the variety of Chinese military products exhibited in the port of Piraeus (40 minutes by car from Athens).

"And they are very smart," Marini said, "since they could not bring war ships, missiles, and tanks to the fair, they brought very well made models." Colonel Homen de Carvalho, 53, acknowledged the Chinese interest in selling PRC war materiel to Brazil. "However, it is reciprocal. While their catalogs are circulating in Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, Brazilian industry personnel are circulating in the PRC."

Neither Marini nor Homen de Carvalho, who are members of the Brazilian military delegation that attended the Defense Fair, could explain why the Brazilian military industry did not participate in the fair in Piraeus. FOLHA found out that Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] participated in the 3d Defense Fair, 2 years ago, also in Piraeus, and the results did not compensate for the costs of transporting the equipment to Greece, not to mention the cost of the exhibition stand itself and the expenses of the necessary personnel. Engesa, which builds internationally accepted armoured vehicles, like the Cascavel, and the Urutu, registered its Middle East manager and two other company members in the fair as observers. However, Brazilian military representatives did not find them during the 5 days of the fair. [passage omitted]

CUBAN MINISTER WANTS TRADE DEALS, CARGO FLIGHTS

PY220159 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz has discussed the establishment of passenger and cargo flights between Brazil and Cuba with Air Force Minister Octavio Moreira Lima. The Cuban minister noted that before establishing cargo flights, the two governments have to agree on the products that will be traded, as well as determine in advance the profitability of such a service. Minister Cabrizas Ruiz said the Cuban Government is interested in fertilizers and equipment and spare parts for the sugar industry.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO PRESENT CREDENTIALS

PY161544 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The new ambassador of the Soviet Union to Brazil, Viktor Fyodorovich Isakov, will present his credentials to President Jose Sarney next Tuesday, 21 October. This will be Isakov's first diplomatic assignment outside the United States where he served for 30 years. According to the Soviet Ambassador, his country is satisfied with the Soviet-Brazilian relations, which are based on principles of equality and respect for sovereignty.

MINISTER GARCIA RECEIVES NATIONAL PARTY LEADERS

PY220147 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The government and the political parties held more contacts this morning at Government House. This time, National Party members met with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia.

Garcia today listened to the concerns of the National Party members. The group was headed by Patricio Phillips and Pedro Correa, who are members of the National Party Political Commission. After holding a meeting in the interior minister's office at Government House, Phillips reported on some of the subjects they talked about.

[Begin Phillips recording] The conversation with the minister was very interesting. He was very precise on certain topics, and in order to avoid distortions and the extraneous opinions of those who believe they know everything, Secretary General Pedro Correa is going to read a document. [end recording]

Pedro Correa then read the document in which the party reiterated previous proposals, which, he said, have only one goal: That the most important political sectors be adequately represented in the future national congress. This congress will be formed through the election of two senators from each region and eventually two deputies from each district.

The National Party document also referred to meetings with other democratic opposition sectors.

[Begin Correa recording] During this meeting the National Party explained to the interior minister the strategy of its dialogue with other democratic sectors that, out of their desire for dialogue, were led to sign the National Accord and the "Bases for the Support of the Democratic Government." These documents are based on the need for reaching an agreement with the Armed Forces and the political authorities for a real transition to democracy that will lead the nation to the direct election of the president, congressmen, and municipal authorities. [end recording]

Correa also indicated the National Party pointed out there is a need for other political meetings. After the document was read, Phillips again spoke, indicating what the party has already said about the minimum number of militants that a party must have still stands; in other words, the party will respect the figure, no matter what number is set. In conclusion, he said they also informed the minister of the party's concern regarding the need to promote interest in politics.

ARRESTED PERUVIANS HANDED OVER TO ARICA CONSUL

PY171705 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Oct (AFP) — The Foreign Ministry has announced the three Peruvian citizens who were detained and placed at the disposal of the Chilean military courts after a confusing incident with the Carabineros were today delivered to the Peruvian consul general in Arica.

The three individuals were members of a group of Peruvians that clashed with the Chilean police on 11 October 400 meters from the Santa Rosa border post [passage omitted]. In the incident, the student Florencio Nina Alex, 26, was killed and 17 other people were injured. During the confrontation, the police arrested traders Pastor Quine, Bonifacio Chura, Mauricio Llanque, and Nestor Quine, who were accused of assaulting the police and of illegally entering the country.

One of the individuals arrested in connection with this case, which is being regarded as a police incident, was released a few hours later. The last three Peruvian citizens who were being held at the disposal of the Chilean military prosecutor in Arica, 2,100 km north of Santiago, today were released into the responsibility of the Peruvian consul general.

COURT FORBIDS RETURN OF BURN VICTIM'S MOTHER

PY211812 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0227 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 20 Oct (EFE) — The Chilean Supreme Court today confirmed the decision not to authorize the return of the mother of Rodrigo Rojas, the youth who died from burn allegedly caused by members of a military patrol.

Veronica Rojas Denegri is a Chilean citizen who has been living in the United States for several years. Denegri lived there with her son Rodrigo who was 19 years old. [passage omitted]

Rodrigo Rojas' mother, who received a special authorization from the Chilean government to return to Chile for 30 days to attend her sons' funeral, returned to her residence in the United States from where she requested authorization to return to Chile to live. Veronica Denegri's request was denied by the Santiago First Appellate Court. She appealed to the Supreme Court. However, the Chilean Supreme Court today upheld the decision made by the Appellate Court, thus denying the appeal and confirming the decision not to authorize the woman's return to her country.

BRIEFS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ENVOY APPROVED — The Chilean Government has approved the appointment of Manuel De Jesus Estrada Medina as the ambassador of the Dominican Republic to Chile. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 86 PY]

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED — Chilean President Augusto Pinochet yesterday received the credentials of the new Turkish ambassador to Chile, Nurettin Karakoylu. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 11 Oct 86 p C3 PY]

NEW KUWAITI AMBASSADOR APPROVED — The Chilean government has granted its approval for the appointment of Faisal Rashed Al-Ghais as new Kuwaiti ambassador to this country. [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Sep 86 p C8 PY]

POLICEMAN'S DEATH LINKED TO DRUG 'REVENGE'

PA201834 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Maria Elsy Morales report from Ibague]

[Excerpts] Captain Rafael Reyes Saavedra, commander of the central police station in Ibague, was killed last night by two gunshots as he was leaving mass held in the El Carmen parish in this city. Two assassins on a motorcycle opened fire on 35-year-old Reyes Saavedra who joined the police 14 years ago. At the time of his death, he was the commander of the central police station in the capital of Tolima Department. [passage omitted]

His relatives do not know the motive for the assassination, but there is talk of a possible revenge over the victim's discovery of a cocaine laboratory when he was police chief in Rovira municipality in Tolima Department. The authorities are now trying to find the hired assassins responsible for the crime.

M-19 COMMUNIQUE WARNS OF LEADERSHIP CRISIS

PA171250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 16 Oct (AFP) — The Colombian leftist guerrilla group M-19 is currently facing a crisis because of a harsh confrontation among its leaders, it was learned today by the news media in Bogota. The situation was revealed by a communique that the M-19 itself distributed clandestinely to all news media in this capital, warning about the crisis.

For example, it was stated that a personal confrontation exists between Commander General Carlos Pizarro Leongomez and other members of the M-19 command, who say he is arbitrary and stubborn. Pizarro rose to leader of the M-19, a group founded in 1973, after its Commander Alvaro Fayat was killed in a clash with the Army at an apartment in Bogota approximately 1 year ago.

Pizarro, who founded the "American Battalion" — which is also comprised of Ecuadoran and Peruvian guerrilla members — is also accused of waging an open struggle that has taken heavy toll among its members. The rebel forces reassert this by revealing that 112 M-19 rebels have died during clashes with the Army in southwestern Valle Department, where Pizarro has centered his operations. An additional 148 guerrilla members have been arrested and are now in jail, where they will be tried in a war council for rebellion. Also, 24 vehicles owned by the M-19 have been confiscated.

The guerrilla leader has also been blamed for the M-19's "atomization" as a result of the constant military persecution that has apparently managed to disrupt the organization's logistic plans. The situation has reached the point where the M-19 has now divided into small groups comprised of six or seven members. According to the flyer called OIGA HERMANO, these groups do not know what to do.

The communique asserts that the crisis led to Pizarro's departure from the country. Bogota police received a telephone call approximately 1 week ago indicating that the guerrilla leader planned to leave for the United States. Nevertheless, when the security organizations prepared an operation at Eldorado Airport, the airplane in which Pizarro was scheduled to travel had already taken off, thus frustrating the possibility of locating him.

The clandestine communique, signed by guerrilla member Hernan Jaramillo, reported Pizarro's escape and stated his final destination is unknown; however, he was apparently enroute to Nicaragua, Libya, or Cuba. Pizarro's departure from Colombia has not been confirmed. However, it was indicated he could have possibly abandoned the M-19 but might maintain contact with the "Ricardo Franco" dissident Communist guerrilla group. It was recalled that Hernando Pizarro Leongomez, one of the commanders in the Ricardo Franco group — which separated itself from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) — is former M-19 Commander Carlos Pizarro's brother.

OIGA HERMANO announces a complete military and political reorganization in the M-19 and admits the crisis began in August 1984, when the Army killed Ivan Ospina in the city of Cali, 500 km to the southwest of Bogota. Furthermore, military sources have reported that 14 of the M-19's leaders have died during the last 3 years in the struggle against the Army; thus, the organization is "on the verge of disappearing."

In addition, it has learned today "an internal rebellion" has risen and led to the creation of a dissident group, whose commander is "Romulo" and has established itself in a plateau located in southwestern Cauca Province.

Likewise, the M-19's crisis has caused what appears to be the disintegration of the so-called National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG), which was comprised of four subversive groups. In fact, it was said that the Pro-Castroite Army of National Liberation (ELN), a guerrilla group founded in 1964, has assumed the CNG's coordination, while the M-19 survivors seek economic and logistic support.

LONDONO VIEWS PROPOSAL ON REGIONAL 'ASSOCIATION'

FA220122 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Oct 86 p 7-a

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes has stated he will carefully study a proposal for the creation of an association of Latin American and Caribbean countries. He also reiterated it is hard to imagine that another organization could replace or modify the OAS. The proposal for a new association was made by Peruvian President Alan Garcia during the Latin American Economic System (SELA) meeting held in Lima, but none of the countries present commented on it. Londono told Todelar [Colombia Radio Network] it is hard to imagine a group replacing the OAS.

OFFICIAL CONCERNED ABOUT NEW U.S. OIL IMPORT TAX

PA201638 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Fernando Santos Alvite, acting energy and mines minister, said yesterday the U.S. President's decision to levy an 11.7 cent tax on each barrel of imported oil is worrisome for Ecuador. He said this problem, which affects Mexico, Venezuela, and Ecuador as Latin American petroleum exporters to the United States, will be discussed in the forthcoming meetings of the informal group of Latin American and Caribbean petroleum exporting countries and of the GLADE next month.

Santos Alvite said that Ecuador will have problems with the negotiating differential [diferencial de negociacion] of the established crude price because it will have an effect on the petroleum exported to the United States. This amount is currently \$1.34 per barrel which corresponds to the freight and to the payment of the Panama Canal tolls and which is reduced from the Alaska North Slope price which is the benchmark crude. If one bears in mind that Ecuador sells directly to the United States 44,000 barrels a day through the [names indistinct] companies, the tax amounts to \$5,148 a day and will have an effect on the petroleum exports revenue.

GOVERNMENT WARNS U.S. ON TAX ON OIL IMPORTS

PA201722 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Venezuelan Government warned the United States today that the oil tax should not be the start of progressive increases in taxes on oil imports because it would adversely affect the economies of the West.

In a diplomatic note delivered by Valentino Hernandez Acosta, Venezuelan ambassador in Washington, to U.S. Secretary of State George Bush [title as heard], the Venezuelan position was set, according to Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. Consalvi said that the next steps to be taken will coincide with the positions of Ecuador, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago, which are also adversely affected by this oil tax that was apparently approved by President Ronald Reagan by virtue of a preelectoral decision.

OIL INDUSTRY AGREEMENTS REACHED WITH USSR

FL212132 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1627 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- For the purpose of contributing to the stabilization of the oil market, Mexico and the Soviet Union have agreed to restrict their oil exports if other countries do the same. According to a report from the Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Secretariat (SEMIP), the two countries agreed on this after the fourth meeting of the Joint Commission on Economic and Trade Cooperation in Moscow.

Other agreements provide for improving bilateral communications mechanisms to be opportunely informed on world oil market events.

In reference to the possible acquisition of Soviet technology for Mexican projects in accordance to respective laws, they agreed on the offers made by the Soviet Union to import the material required for the growth of the Aguamilpa hydroelectric project.

The Soviet Union expressed interest in participating in some projects in the petrochemical area, where the investment percentage will never be greater than 40 percent.

During the talks, the Soviet Government agreed on Mexico's proposal to pay for services with iron and steel products, transfer of technology, and the eventual supply of equipment.

\$60 BILLION LOAN PACKAGE WAITS APPROVAL

FL172334 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1940 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] New York, 17 Oct, (NOTIMEX) -- In the next 2 weeks, Mexico will conduct a series of presentations to European, Japanese, Canadian, and U.S. banks in an attempt to obtain the approval for a \$60 billion financial package.

In making the announcement, Citibank -- the bank heading the committee of 13 international banks negotiating Mexico's foreign debt -- asserted that the package's approval by the approximately 500 creditor banks should be completed by the end of the October.

The creative package, as it was called by Mexican chief negotiator Jose Angel Gurria, will allow the government to receive \$3.5 billion beginning 1 December and save close to \$250 million in the substantial drop of interest rates. [passage omitted]

The Mexican program, which will refinance approximately \$60 billion and was approved by commercial banks last night, involves three different but interrelated loans:

1. One amounting to \$8.6 billion that was given to Mexico between 1983 and 1984. Payments will begin in 1989 and will end in 1994.
2. Another one for \$43.7 billion -- which is the total refinanced amount over a year ago -- which should begin to be paid in 2005 and 2006, according to the new 20 year extension.

3. And another one for \$7.7 billion in which \$6 billion is new money to boost the 1987-1988 encouragement and growth program and \$1.7 assigned as a contingency fund in case the Mexican economy's growth falls below expectations. The first loan is due in 1998 and the second one in 2001. [passage omitted]

The package's success is still subject to the approval of all creditor banks.

The members of the committee of 13 international banks negotiating Mexico's foreign debt are: Bank of America, Citibank, Swiss Bank Corporation, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., Bankers Trust Company, The Chase Manhattan Bank, Chemical Bank, German Bank, Lloyds Bank of London, Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company, Morgan Guarantee Trust Company of New York, an Societe Generale of France.

It is expected that Mexican Finance Secretary Gustavo Petricioli will come to New York to sign this agreement with international banks at the end of November.

SENATOR PROTESTS U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

PA211927 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] In response to the U.S. Senate decision to approve economic measures against Mexico because of our drug trafficking problems, Antonio Riva Palacios, president of the senate's Grand Commission, sent a protest letter to his U.S. counterpart Senator Robert Dole. The measures are considered a source of pressure; they go against democratic values and violate international law. In the letter the Mexican Senate categorically denies statements to the effect that adequate action has not been carried out to combat the drug trafficking problem in Mexico.

It has been reported that Mexico's confiscation and destruction of drugs has increased, while the United States has not reduced its drug production and consumption. The letter to the U.S. Senate majority leader states that relations between Mexico and the United States are complex and should not be arbitrarily restricted to positions of force and conformity. The Mexican Senate points out that the struggle against drug trafficking in our country is a Mexican affair. It also states that dialogue and cooperation are not established for the purpose of surrendering sovereignty and self-determination, but to make these principles more effective.

Finally, Senator Riva Palacios pointed out: We hope efforts will be made to collect the information the U.S. Government has regarding the struggle against drug trafficking in Mexico. This information would contribute to the good relations that exist between the two senates.

EL SALVADORVENCEREMOS ON 'ARMS TRAFFICKING' TO NICARAGUA

PA201346 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0001 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] As our people and the international public have learned various facts as the result of the so-called Hasenfus scandal, all eyes have been on the White House, where President Reagan, Vice President George Bush, CIA Director William Casey, and other U.S. hawks appear as the instigators of the terrorist actions against Central American people. Through one lie on top another, Reagan, Bush, Casey, and their puppets in Central America have slowly been shedding their masks before world opinion now that the complicity of the Duarte government in hundreds of arms-carrying missions from Miami to the CIA dumps at the Ilopango base has been demonstrated. Documents taken from the yankee mercenary Hasenfus include irrefutable evidence in the form of lists of the number and types of aircraft participating in these operations.

In a new attempt at transferring the problem to their lackey Duarte, Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Vice President Bush today opened their mouths to say that the Salvadoran military was never irritated over the use of the Ilopango airbase for the operations of unloading military supplies for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Interviews and reports published by U.S. newspapers, such as THE NEW YORK TIMES and MIAMI HERALD, show the extent to which the Reagan and Duarte governments have united in carrying forward this policy of terror. In its 17 October issue, the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST asserted in its editorial that there was finally clear, undeniable, and undeniable evidence of arms trafficking between El Salvador and Nicaragua. This evidence, however, points to the Duarte regime as the culprit. THE WASHINGTON POST said: We must bear in mind the Reagan administration's appeal for the need to arm the counterrevolutionaries so that they can go on fighting. But the existence of the important airlift established in San Salvador has just been disclosed.

The Salvadoran regime can no longer pretend to be only a victim of intervention. Consequently, Duarte's assertions saying he has not received sufficient food to alleviate the difficult situation the Salvadorans are enduring as the result of the 10 October earthquake are ridiculous and insulting to our people, because it has been revealed that the number of planes and the volume of the cargo that the CIA flew in through the Ilopango airbase during the time that this base has been used to supply the criminal Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries is much larger than the number of U.S. Government planes that have landed in the country to bring food for the earthquake victims.

Duarte and the CIA have not had any qualms about bringing death to our people. However, when efforts have been made to bring in life, when our tragedy-stricken people have required medicine or food, Duarte and the U.S. Government have raised a thousand and one obstacles. This is why we appeal to the public to attentively follow this process [words indistinct] of the Duarte regime in the U.S. imperialism's war plans in Central America. Today, it has been the hawk Abrams who has contributed further evidence of this commitment. With every passing day, Duarte, the Armed Forces, the CIA, and the Reagan administration get more and more entangled in their own game.

REBELS ON GOVERNMENT REFUSAL OF CUBAN AID

PA211449 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0001 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Napoleon Duarte government has rejected a field hospital the Cuban Government offered to send. Here is a report on that. The Napoleon Duarte government has unbelievably rejected a fully equipped field hospital the Cuban Government had offered to send to care for earthquake victims. The Cuban field hospital that would have benefitted our people, and that Duarte has rejected, has a capacity for 400 out-patients, 160 admitted patients, and 30 surgeries daily. The hospital includes 43 specialists. Duarte's rejection in the midst of need for medical attention required by our people at this moment is a truly reprehensible attitude resulting from anticommunist and backward feelings that prevail over the most urgent needs of the people. It must be noted that in our country, where there is a high incidence of malnutrition, where the sick die outside hospitals, where there is only one doctor for thousands of families, there is a great need for good medical attention and medicine.

At this moment of national tragedy, measures are being adopted based on anticommunist and backward feelings that are stronger than the needs of our people, as the rejection of the field hospital makes evident. However, the Cuban people and government have managed to send the Salvadoran people a plane loaded with 22 tons of medicine, including plasma, antibiotics, antitetanus serum, analgesics, and antiparasite and antimalaria medicine. The day will come -- a day when the Salvadoran people achieve victory -- when planes loaded with bullets, bombs, death, and destruction will be rejected. This is the kind of plane that arrives every week at Ilopango Airport from the United States.

GUATEMALACEREZO REPORTS ON EUROPEAN TOUR, 'NATIONAL PRIDE'

PA211431 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Speech by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo at Guatemala City's Plaza Mayor -- live]

[Text] Dear friends, Guatemalan people, friends and brothers: We return home after fulfilling another mission to make our country greater, recover our national pride, and show the world that Guatemalans can forge their own future. [applause]

I went to other areas of the world to tell people who we are and that the Guatemalan people are proud of their history, of the Mayas and indigenous peoples who are at the root of our cultural identity; [applause] of our mestizo, Spanish-Indian background; because Guatemalans are a combination of two cultures -- mestizos and Indians -- who are aware of their heritage.

We went to tell them that our government is not working for the president or a group of officials. We went to explain to them that this democratization process belongs to those Guatemalans who have offered their lives, souls, and efforts to construct it. [applause]

We went to tell other countries of the world that we are happy with what we are doing, that we are building a democratic society, but not a society such as the one the Americans like, because that kind is good for them. It is not a society such as the one the Europeans like, because that kind is good for them. We are building a society that Guatemalans like, because we are building it with the heart and soul of the president, his government, and his people, to satisfy the needs of Guatemalans. [applause]

We went to tell them that we do not need other airline companies to go to Europe, China, or anywhere else, because Guatemalans can go by their own means; that we do not need others to organize trips to Europe for us, because Guatemalans can organize themselves, be punctual, efficient, and work, as long as we work to benefit our people, not the small minorities who in the past became rich through our suffering. [applause]

We went to ask, but not to lower our heads, to tell them that we need a little help, because the fundamental riches are here in this country, in the heart, the will, and the determination of the people to overcome any obstacle. Here we are, amid absolute success, because right now Guatemala is again making its quetzal beat its wings alongside the condor and the royal eagle, as a bird of peace, work, and solidarity. [applause]

Friends, with this trip, during which we obtained more than what even the most optimistic expected, we have shown that this country is not the little country that various opponents of democracy spoke about. We proved that this country has a president who can be trusted. That is why I thank you for coming. Some people tried to tell me how to do things, but you know that you elected me so that I would decide the course and path that the Guatemalan people should follow. [applause]

There is much more. We went aboard a Guatemalan aircraft, in which for the first time in Guatemalan history, representatives of all sectors traveled: representatives of private enterprise, of opposition parties who dared go with us [crowd boos]; representatives of cultural sectors, of government political sectors, of the government, and Army. They all [words indistinct] democracy in Guatemala can do the things they set their minds to, and that the people are right in trusting the government of the people, for the people, and by the people of Guatemala.

[Words indistinct] despite the benefits we obtained for the people, which total more than \$200 million that we will use to give land to many peasants, to help the cooperatives, to help our companeros who want to maintain the Guatemalan people's cultural activity, to create jobs, to promote exports; we obtained much more than even the most optimistic expected, but despite all this, we arrive with humility. We did not come here to throw this in anyone's face. We come to tell those who did not believe, those who did not have confidence, those who thought that Guatemala was a little country of [word indistinct] as was said in those times [applause], we come with humility to tell those who had no faith that they should join this movement of hope, faith, and determination.

Guatemala is not a little country. Guatemala is a country that is at the vanguard of peace, solidarity, and building a better world. Just as we no longer want death in Guatemala, just as we do not want hatred or confrontations, we are also going to contribute, so that our Central American friends will have peace, so that they will not have confrontations, and so that they can build a society like ours. So friends, what are we doing right now? We are ratifying hopes and uniting here to confirm our decision that Guatemala's destiny is not in the hands of one man, one commentator, or of the pessimists. Guatemala's destiny is in the hands of those who believe in the future, those who have faith, those who have determination, those who overcome obstacles, those who reject violence, and those who want all of us united in peace to build the Guatemala that we all want. Good-bye and good luck. God bless you. [applause]

NICARAGUASOTELO CHALLENGES TPA COMPETENCE TO TRY HASENFUS

PA212105 Paris AFP in Spanish 2007 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 21 Oct (AFP) — Attorney Enrique Sotelo, defense counsel for U.S. prisoner Eugene Hasenfus, announced today that he will "challenge" the competence of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals (TPA), so that the U.S. citizen can be tried by the regular courts.

Rodrigo Reyes, the prosecutor and Nicaraguan minister of justice, presented the formal charges on Monday against Hasenfus, who was accused, based on his own statements, of the crimes of terrorism, association to commit crimes, and violation of the law on the maintenance of order and public security. Nevertheless, Sotelo, a criminal lawyer and leader of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], today questioned the competence of the TPA to try Hasenfus, also claiming that the statements made by him before the state security (secret police) are not legally binding. "The accused party gave the testimony under psychological pressure, was without means of communication, and did not have legal counsel," Sotelo explained.

According to Nicaraguan laws, the TPA, based on the principle of constructive criticism [sana critica], can use testimony rendered by a prisoner before the state security as evidence. Furthermore, Sotelo said that his defendant's statements "did not imply" that he worked for the CIA, but for "a private company that paid his salary." Nonetheless, independent lawyers consulted by AFP indicated that the circumstances in which Hasenfus was captured virtually leave the defense "without arguments." [passage omitted] In addition, Sotelo deplored that "two-thirds" of the documents containing the charges against Hasenfus "are devoted to criticizing U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, which does not have anything to do with the TPA."

In the document, Minister Reyes stated that the charges against the prisoner are "connected closely to the official policy" of the United States. Other Sandinist leaders have also declared that Hasenfus "is nothing but an instrument and even a victim of the policy of Washington, which sponsors the contra groups." [passage omitted]

Addresses Journalists on Case

PA220312 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 21 Oct 86

[News conference given by Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen, defense lawyer for Eugene Hasenfus, at the International Press Club in Managua on 21 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Sotelo Borgen] Gentlemen: I wish to thank you very much for your attendance and to apologize for being late to this news conference with international journalists.

First of all, I wish to say that, in addition to being a lawyer with 28 years experience, I have participated in over 100 trials in the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA]. In other words, I have defended over 100 persons. I am also a politician. I am the unofficial national coordinator of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN].

[Second,] I am accompanied by the national political secretary of my party, Sergio Torres Obregario, whose presence here does not constitute any kind of political involvement, viewed from a purely juridical point of view. I am making use of my rights, I am fulfilling my duties as a lawyer.

Third, I also want to tell you that I have no public opinion media favorable to me, as far as Nicaraguan media are concerned. I am in the hands of the foreign media or opinion. You are all aware of the restrictions on the press in my country. There is no independent newspaper here. Although I must admit I like many of our local newspapermen, who are my friends, they are also very restricted. We do not have a single newspaper on our side, because as you know, the daily LA PRENSA was shut down.

Therefore, I urge you to present the news in an objective manner, in a textual manner without getting carried away with emotions, which is probably what the national press will do. The local press is in the hands of interested parties. The government is the prosecutor of my defendant. [passage omitted]

I cannot base my opinions on statements or confessions signed at the State Security Office, because I know the kind of confessions they get. I was once a prisoner there, so I know the methods they use to get their statements and confessions. According to what Mr Hasenfus has told me, he was subject to constant interrogations. This was what forced him to sign a confession that, legally speaking, is worthless. In legal language we call these confessions provoked confessions. There is a difference between a provoked confession and a spontaneous confession. A spontaneous confession is made before a judge, before a qualified judge and with the legal assistance of a defense attorney. It is a confession made under every guarantee of the law. When a confession is made in a darkened room, under psychological pressure, with no defense lawyer present, with no adviser present, when it is not made before the appropriate court, it is a worthless confession. [passage omitted]

In a previous document I said that the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal is not the appropriate tribunal to hear this case. This case should be heard by a court of common pleas. The tribunal is not appropriate in this instance because it is not recognized by our fundamental statutes. It is a tribunal that resulted from a state of emergency; a law that suspended all guarantees. This law only involves Nicaraguans. It would have been better if this case had been brought before a court of common pleas under the Supreme Court of Justice. [passage omitted] I had always been under the impression that a mercenary was a person paid to carry a weapon. He [Hasenfus] specialized in air cargo. As a matter of fact, I am learning that this type of work consists of many specialties. The truth is that he is not what we would call a businessman. He was not a man captured on a battlefield or during combat. He was shot down from a plane. There is much to be debated regarding this matter.

However, as I have already said, I have no definite plan regarding this case. I do not have all the material. I am just beginning to study the case. I began to gather information yesterday. You were there and you saw that the process ended at approximately 2100. I met with him after 2100 and the meeting ended at 2230. This morning I have been answering questions for the press. I have lost quite a bit of time doing this. However, the term mercenary does not apply to Hasenfus, at least not at this moment. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Will you request an extension?

[Sotelo] I plan to. I do not know if it will be granted. I must make the request before the president of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal. They may grant me an extension; it is only fair. I have not had enough time to study the charges and properly present my reply. [passage omitted]

[Announcer breaks in to remark that listeners are calling in to ask that the station stop its broadcast of Sotelo's statements. He points out that "we were not invited to this news conference; the local media was not invited to the International Press Club." The announcer adds that the U.S. Embassy, "the sponsors," did not invite the local media to the news conference. The announcer then takes a call from a man who identified himself as Juan Hurtado, who says that Enrique Sotelo's statements are a mockery of the Nicaraguan people and that there is no reason why real Nicaraguans should be forced to listen to his statements. The announcer remarks that he shares the listeners' feelings but "Enrique Sotelo is Eugene Hosenfus' defense attorney and we want our people to know what the defense attorney for the U.S. military adviser is planning."]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Does the fact that you are already thinking of requesting a pardon mean that the charges against Hasenfus are too strong and that it is not probable he will receive a mild sentence?

[Sotelo] Just for the record, my friend Torres was the one that brought this up. It had not crossed my mind. The truth is that we could request a pardon. It would not be the first time a person has been pardoned. It has been done many times for persons being tried by the Court of Common Pleas. A pardon means to forget. The state presents charges and can withdraw those charges whenever it pleases. A person does not have to be condemned to receive a pardon; but a pardon cannot be granted before a person is accused. He [not further identified] has still not specified the crime against the state.

[Question indistinct]

[Sotelo] Excuse me, I made a mistake. You brought it up and I was a bit confused by all the questions I have heard. Pardon means that a person has been pardoned for his crime. An amnesty means the same as forgetting. The state can forgive the fact that a person violated the law. Amnesty is something different; amnesty is absolute; it is something much more important. Amnesty must be viewed in a broader sense. We could ask for a pardon at this moment; however, I do not think the time is right for that. [passage omitted]

D'ESCOTO AT COUNCIL URGES ICJ COMPLIANCE

PA211747 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1557 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Speech by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to the United Nations Security Council in New York -- live]

[Text] Thank you, Mr President. Before beginning my speech, I wish to render an emotional homage to the memory of Marshal Moises Samora Machel, forefather, national hero, and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who has passed away in tragic circumstances.

This loss fills us with deep sorrow. In addition to being the leader of his country's independence, Companero Samora Machel stood out as an untiring struggler for the freedom, self-determination, independence, and unity of the African Continent. The cause of nonalignment was enriched and strengthened by his struggle. The Nicaraguan people and government render sincere homage to this distinguished struggler. The mourning felt today by Mozambique is also our mourning. Their sorrow is shared by all Nicaraguans who are today fighting for the same causes. I express to Ambassador Dos Santos and to the Mozambican mission to the United States a most heartfelt condolence.

Mr President, I wish to congratulate you on the occasion of your tenure of the chairmanship of the UN Security Council during this month. Your country and mine maintain excellent relations. A nonaligned country, the United Arab Emirates, shares its tradition, which attaches maximum respect to international law and order. You have personally distinguished yourself in the defense of the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter. Your excellent diplomatic abilities will guarantee to us a fair, balanced, and effective direction in the work of this foremost body.

Today we are undertaking the review of a matter of extraordinary importance. Likewise, we express our recognition to Ambassador Aleksandr Belonogov of the Soviet Union for the excellent direction of the debates of this council during September. Mr President; Messrs of the Council: The Security Council is familiar with the efforts made by Nicaragua to normalize its relations with the United States. This council is equally familiar with the fact that the United States has been waging war on Nicaragua for over 5 years. Nicaragua has tried by all peaceful means to put an end to that war. In that regard, it has carried out bilateral efforts, used the good offices of other states, the Contadora Group and the Lima Group, and it has resorted to the Security Council, which in 1983 approved a historic nonintervention resolution.

Since all those efforts failed, Nicaragua found itself forced to resort to the ICJ so that that forum could rule whether the United States has the right -- as it claims -- to organize, finance, arm, and direct the systematic killing of our people through the terrorist structures of the CIA. This is why on 9 April 1984, Nicaragua appealed to the ICJ for the opening of a legal process against the United States because of its illegal policy of force and intervention against Nicaragua.

On 10 May 1984, the ICJ adopted provisional protection measures pointing out the United States' obligation to respect Nicaragua's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. U.S. disobedience is public and and notorious. Since the United States questioned the court's jurisdiction in the case on 26 November 1984, the court ruled on the jurisdiction issue and on the admissibility of the suit. It established that it had jurisdiction in the case presented by Nicaragua. On 27 June of this year, the Court publicly announced its ruling on the suit. Mr President, the ICJ ruling of 27 June 1986 rejected the U.S. argument that its aggressive actions were justified by the right to collective legitimate defense established in Article 51 of the UN Charter. The rejection, which the court masterfully supported, unmasked the aggressive nature of the war being waged by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua.

The court condemned the United States for mining Nicaraguan ports in 1984, for its armed attacks on Puerto Sandino, Corinto Port, the Potosi Naval Base, Port San Juan del Sur; on patrol boats in Puerto Sandino and San Juan del Norte; and for other armed attacks. It also condemned the commercial embargo against Nicaragua. These actions, according to the ICJ, have had the objective of defeating the object and goal of the friendship, commerce, and the navigation treaty signed by the two countries on 21 January 1956. The ICJ has also condemned the United States for promoting and encouraging mercenary forces to carry out actions that go against humanitarian international laws; that is, for having encouraged terrorist actions. Therefore, the Reagan administration has become the first and only government in history to bear the shameful distinction of having been condemned by the ICJ for promoting and encouraging terrorism.

Finally, the court condemned the United States for violating common international laws that obligatorily call for nonintervention in the domestic affairs of another state. The ruling states, and I quote: The court has decided that the United States of America by training, arming, supplying, financing, or equipping the contra forces, or in any other way encouraging, supporting, or aiding in military and paramilitary activities in Nicaragua and against Nicaragua, has acted against the Republic of Nicaragua and has violated obligations acquired under the common international law of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of another state, end quote. Consequently, the court, and I quote, has decided that the United States of America has the obligation to immediately stop carrying out actions that could represent violations of these legal obligations, end quote.

Mr President, as a member of the United Nations, a signatory of its charter, and also a permanent member of the Security Council, the United States has the obligations to respect and enforce respect for the principles and norms of the charter. It is interesting to recall what the U.S. position regarding the ICJ has traditionally been. It is suitable to point out that this position remained unchanged until the moment Nicaragua filed charges against the United States. In 1959 the U.S. Attorney General summarized his government's attitude toward legal resolution of controversies as follows, and I quote: For over 50 years our statements have been in favor of an impartial international court that should rule on international controversies.

In 1907 U.S. Secretary of State Elliot Wood, speaking to our delegates at the second conference for peace in The Hague, said we should create a permanent court composed of justices who would dedicate all their time to process and pass judgment based on laws and on international cases.

In 1925, President Coolidge in his inaugural address spoke in favor of a court that would administer justice among nations with equanimity. As the president said, the weight of our huge influence must be used in favor, not of force, but of the law and legal procedures, not in favor of war, but of reason. Since World War I, all presidents have spoken in favor of resolving international controversies of a legal nature through the legal court, end quote. The United States was one of the first countries to acknowledge the ICJ's obligatory jurisdictional right. Proof of this is the original declaration of 26 August 1946. This position was upheld until the current administration involved the United States in a dirty and illegal war against Nicaragua.

Since the begining of the ICJ, the United States has been the country that has most resorted to it in search of international rulings on its controversies. Recently, when they resolved a controversy with Iran, the federal attorney general representing the United States said, quote: That the United States is resorting to this court proves that international law must not be ignored and that the international structure of civility must not be broken with impunity end quote.

Despite of the fact that the Tehran hostage situation was resolved before the court could rule on the suit that the United States filed against Iran, and with no intention of establishing a similarity between the two cases -- since there is none -- it is nevertheless interesting to examine the official position of the U.S. Government toward the court, as established by the past two administrations -- including that of President Reagan. The United States has had no doubts and no jurisdictional problem regarding the obligations that parties have to obey the ruling and sentences issued by the court when a controversy is taken to court.

In the case we have just mentioned, the United States, in presenting its request, said, quote: We are mindful that, as a member of the United Nations, and with basis on paragraph 1 of Article 94 of the UN Charter, Iran has formally assumed the responsibility for complying with the court's ruling in all cases in which Iran could be a party. Therefore, the United State trusted and expected that the Government of Iran, in compliance with its formal commitments and obligations, would obey all the rulings and decisions that the court could issue during the current process, end quote.

This general obligation of the UN member-nations, without qualifications or exceptions, was reaffirmed under President Reagan's administration on 20 May 1980 by the State Department in a public statement when it asserted, and I quote: In accordance with the UN Charter, Iran is obliged to abide by the court's ruling and the United States urges it to do so for Iran to be free to promote its international interests as a member of the law-abiding international community worthy of the respect and cooperation of all nations, end quote.

Mr President: Since 27 June, several developments indicate that the U.S. Government is bent on continuing its war of aggression against Nicaragua. On 5 October, a young Nicaraguan patriot, fulfilling his military service, shot down near the border with Costa Rica a U.S. aircraft piloted by North Americans, which was carrying a large quantity of war material for the contra mercenaries. After the downing, our soldiers captured the only North American survivor and seized important documents that prove once more the full responsibility of the United States in the mercenary war.

These documents and the statements by the prisoner, Eugene Hasenfus, have made possible the structure of air support from the U.S. Government for the contra mercenaries. [sentence as heard] As a U.S. Senator said recently, a smoking gun that clearly pointed to the White House was found in the C-123 plane downed in Nicaragua. However, independent of the degree of official U.S. Government involvement in all matters related to the particular case of the plane downed in Nicaragua on 5 October, and in order not to override the rulings of the judges in the ongoing judicial process, the truth is that this flight could only have been made in the context of the major campaign of support and encouragement personally directed by President Ronald Reagan, who canonizes the terrorists who take sorrow, destruction, and death to the Nicaraguan people.

On 14 October Under Secretary of State Elliot Abrams said before a U.S. Congress subcommittee that the two Americans killed in the downing of the U.S. plane and the prisoner were, I quote, brave men committed to the task of helping Nicaragua in its struggle for freedom, end quote. When Abrams said this, the U.S. Administration was clearly disobeying the ruling of the International Court of Justice [ICJ], which orders it not only to desist immediately from training, arming, equipping, financing, and providing supplies to the contra forces but also order the United States to immediately desist, and I quote, from in any way encouraging, supporting, and assisting military activities in Nicaragua, end quote.

Therefore, when, during his statements to the congressional subcommittee on 14 October, Under Secretary Abrams proceeded — after denying any direct or indirect involvement by the U.S. Government in the case of the C-123 plane — to exalt the valor and idealism of those mercenaries, and when, in the context of that same testimony, Under Secretary Abrams asserted that Americans are free to support any of the parties in Central America, end of quote [as heard] there is no doubt that he is encouraging and abetting the carrying out of terrorist actions for which the United States was found guilty at the court.

However, as we all know, not only has Under Secretary Elliot Abrams disobeyed the ruling of the court, but also President Reagan himself when he publicly says, and I quote, I am also a contra, end of quote. He abets and encourages the activities against Nicaragua condemned by the ruling of the court as illegal and contrary to the most elementary international obligations of states. Recently, when he answered a question as to whether he was in agreement with activities of U.S. citizens like Eugene Hasenfus against Nicaragua, President Reagan responded, and I quote, we are in a free country in which the citizens have many freedoms, end of quote. By so doing, President Reagan, as President of the United States, disobeyed the ICJ ruling, because there is no doubt that this response gives a green light to, abets, and encourages terrorist actions against Nicaragua. In the name of freedom, President Reagan defends terrorism and crime and promotes debauchery among citizens to deprive other peoples of their freedom.

A week ago, on 4 October, mercenary terrorists from the CIA attacked a bus carrying 70 civilian passengers in the La Gateada area in southern Zelaya Department. They killed 3 innocent citizens, among them a woman, injured 15 others, and kidnapped 20 others. A week before this incident, on 6 October, mercenaries from the counter revolution attacked the El Diamante Agricultural Cooperative in Jinotega Department, where they totally burned down six houses and partially destroyed nine others. During this attack, they destroyed a school, a health center, and a market. All of them were civilian installations built by the Nicaraguan Government for the people. The list of similar atrocities committed by mercenaries from the CIA from 27 June to the present is too long to detail here at this time. However, I have just received information from Managua describing the most recent attack last night. This is the latest one of the atrocities committed by terrorists financed and sponsored by the Reagan administration yesterday. A civilian passenger bus was blown up by a mine placed by CIA mercenaries. In this explosion, at least three women and one child were killed. This was less than 24 hours ago. However, it suffices for our purpose to note that, to finance this type of activity, U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed the law on 18 October that allocates \$100 million to continue the assassination of men, women, children, the elderly, and Nicaraguan youths; \$100 million for crime; \$100 million for terrorism; \$100 million to destroy schools, hospitals, day nurseries, and peasant cooperatives; \$100 million to destroy projects made with the heroic effort of the people and with the solidarity of civilized countries of the world; \$100 million for ignominy; \$100 million to destroy peace, to prevent a peaceful solution, to attack the principles of the United Nations and international law.

Mr President, almost 4 months have passed since the ICJ announced its verdict publicly, almost 4 months in which it has been evident that the U.S. Government has not followed the court's ruling. The U.S. Government has claimed that the ICJ has no competence in this case. It has claimed rights that the United Nations has given no country. The United States is determined to become judge, plaintiff, witness, jury, and police of its own cause. It intends to continue with its attacks against the weak. It intends to have rights over the lives and deaths of small countries, a right comparable only to the ones leading to the holocaust during the last world war. At this point, we should ask the following question: Where is the commitment freely made by the United States when it signed the UN Charter? On 26 August 1946, the United States accepted in Article 36, Paragraph 2 of the statute that the ICJ had compulsory jurisdiction. That is, it accepted the right of another country that may have accepted this jurisdiction under similar conditions. The United States has the duty to obey and respect the ruling of the ICJ as a result of a lawsuit. No one seriously believes that the United States did not understand the scope of the ICJ's jurisdiction. That would be like saying that they were unaware of the contents of the UN Charter and of the ICJ's statute, unless we assume that they signed this international pact in bad faith.

Even more, when the United States objected to the ICJ's (?decision) to hear the case introduced by Nicaragua, it did so based on Article No 36 of the ICJ Statute, whose Point No 6 literally states, and I quote: In the event of a dispute as to whether the court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the court, end quote. This article establishes the right of each state to object to the ICJ's jurisdiction. However, it also establishes that the ICJ solely and exclusively will make that decision. Therefore, it is not up to the states to make that decision. So it is more than evident that the United States cannot use any pretext to refuse to accept the ICJ ruling. Failure to do so will mean adding another serious violation to its countless violations of international law.

Mr President, Paragraph 3 of Article No 2 of the UN Charter states that the organization members will settle their international disputes by peaceful means, in such a manner that international peace, security, and justice are not endangered. All of us know that a legal settlement, that is, one by the ICJ, is one means to find peaceful solutions to disputes considered in Chapter IV of the UN Charter. The refusal by the [4-second break in reception] (?substantiated) by the UN Security Council could mean the failure to find peaceful solutions to disputes and the imposition of force as a valid tool of international relations. It would mean the triumph of the law of the jungle over the objectives of peace and justice our organization is seeking. For that reason, it is imperative that the Security Council, the United Nations, and the entire international community call the attention of the United States to the need to accept the ICJ's ruling by ending its war of aggression against Nicaragua and beginning a process of negotiation, which the court itself suggested in its ruling.

In July, when Nicaragua appealed to this honorable council due to increased U.S. aggression, it did not invoke Article No 94 of the UN Charter, thus giving the United States the benefit of the doubt regarding the ICJ ruling, and leaving the path open to a last opportunity that it might decide to abide by it, honoring its international commitments. Today, it has become impossible to continue to wait for a change of attitude. Based on that reality, we have come here to ask the Security Council to urge the United States to accept the inescapable need to abide by the ruling issued on 27 June 1986.

Mr President, Article No 94 of the UN Charter clearly establishes that every UN member pledges to comply with the decision of the ICJ in any case to which it is a party. Article No 2 Paragraph 2 of the same Charter, establishes that the organization members shall fulfill in good faith obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter to ensure the rights and benefits resulting from membership. Therefore, we cannot say that there is any reason or pretext that lets any state disobey its obligation to comply with an ICJ ruling. The United States, then, is obliged to faithfully and immediately comply with the ruling of 27 June 1986. It is all the more obligated because it enjoys the privilege of being one of the UN Security Council permanent members. That privilege was granted so that it would live up to the objectives and principles of the charter, and not think that it can disregard with impunity its obligations and trample on the rights of the UN member-states and on the rights of small nations by taking advantage of its immense military and economic power.

Today, Nicaragua is appealing to the Security Council so that this honorable Council, in accordance with Article No 94 of the UN Charter, will urge the United States to implement the ICJ ruling to which it is bound as a United Nations member and as a state that had accepted the court's compulsory jurisdiction. There are no sacred cows or untouchables in our organization. The obligation to respect the principles and guidelines of the UN Charter equally applies to all of us. The future of our organization will be seriously imperiled if we let the United States disregard with impunity its commitments under the UN Charter, disregard the ruling of the ICJ, and continue its war of aggression against Nicaragua. Nicaragua is not asking for sanctions against the United States. However, without a doubt it would be more than fully justified in doing so. We are only asking that the Security Council remind the United States that, in accordance with its commitments under the Charter, it must immediately abide by the ICJ ruling on 27 June 1986.

If the council were not capable of doing this, it would be more than regrettable, it would be tragic, and the only possible explanation would be that, in the Security Council's opinion, there should be sacred cows and untouchables within the United Nations. It would be a negation of the principle of the juridical equality of states. This cannot be.

Today we want to strengthen our organization. We want to broaden the path of peace, justice, and security in the world. We could open the doors to a world of endless low-intensity conflicts, to genocides in the guise of geopolitical experiments in which the weak would perish or be condemned to death or to desperate actions to escape from submission to the powerful. Then the world would rightfully ask, what happened to the United Nations and the goals that inspired its creation?

Mr President, the ICJ has acted in good faith, trusting in the possibility — even for small countries — of achieving peace through the objective and impartial application of justice. Our faith in that possibility was not disappointed by the court. It is with this same faith that we come before the Security Council today, trusting that in fulfillment of its solemn duties, the council will remind the United States that, as a member of the United Nations, it is obliged to fulfill its commitments in accordance with the charter, and to heed the ICJ ruling issued on 27 June 1986. If the council acts in this manner, our organization will be strengthened, and to strengthen our organization means to advance the cause of peace, the greatest desire of all humanity. Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

WHEELOCK AFFIRMS MAJOR LAWSUIT AGAINST U.S. FIRM

PA221259 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Nicaragua today filed a \$35 million suit against the Standard Fruit Company. Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, agricultural development minister, has said the following regarding the suit:

[Begin Wheelock recording] Today, the Nicaraguan Government filed a suit at the U.S. District Court in San Francisco against the Standard Fruit Company for approximately \$35 million. This company, whose headquarters are in San Francisco, produces and markets bananas and other fresh fruits worldwide under the Dole trademark. Beginning in 1980, the Standard Fruit Company developed a banana production project, establishing with Nicaraguan private producers a number of partnerships in which Standard Fruit reserved for itself the administration and practically all the rights. It was interested in buying at cost the Nicaraguan fruit, which it subsequently sold on the U.S. west coast. In this suit, the Nicaraguan Government charges that Standard Fruit is responsible for breaking a contract that the Nicaraguan Government and the Standard Fruit executives signed in 1981. Through this contract, Standard Fruit would buy all of Nicaragua's banana production for 5 years. [end recording]

Commander Wheelock explained that [name indistinct] will be in charge of this suit in the United States. They were also partly in charge of the suit against the United States at the International Court of Justice.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON SAMORA MACHEL'S DEATH

PA211520 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Decree issued by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra in Managua on 20 October — read by Leila Zamora]

[Text] The president of the Republic, whereas:

1. Through the death of Marshal [title as heard] Samora Moises Machel, forefather, national hero, and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Mozambican people and the peoples of Africa and the Third World have lost an unflinching defender who devoted his life to the struggle against oppression and in favor of human dignity.
2. The great merits of Companero Samora Machel as leader of the struggle for Mozambican independence and untiring struggler for the freedom, self-determination, and unity of his continent, have left a profound and indelible mark on the antiracist, anticolonialist, and anti-imperialist history of the African peoples.
3. President Samora Machel's invaluable contribution to the cause of nonalignment has strengthened and enriched the constructive and [word indistinct] of the movement in favor of international peace and security.

4. President Samora Machel was a loyal defender of Nicaragua's freedom and independence, and his permanent solidarity and friendship led him to condemn the aggressions and efforts to deprive Nicaraguans of their inalienable rights, making him worthy of an eternal place in the hearts of Nicaraguans.

Exercising his powers, [the president] decrees:

Article 1. To express on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government and people to the Mozambican Government and people a most heartfelt condolence over the regrettable loss of Marshal Samora Moises Machel.

Article 2. To decree 3 days of national mourning during which the national flag must remain at half mast in all public buildings and military installations of the Republic.

Article 3. This decree will enter into force upon its publication in any mass communications media [words indistinct].

Issued in the city of Managua on 20 October 1986.

25 years later, all weapons against aggression.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic.

GOVERNMENT LETTER PROTESTS HONDURAN EPS ATTACK

PA211908 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Oct 86 p 2

[Note from Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras, dated in Managua on 15 October]

[Text] To Your Excellency, Carlos Lopez Contreras, Honduran Foreign Relations Minister, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Mr Minister: I am addressing Your Excellency to report the following: On 11 October, Honduran Armed Forces soldiers ambushed EPS troops in the Lomas Las Mesas sector, located 14 km north of Jalapa in Nicaraguan territory. As a result of the attack, 6 soldiers of our Army were killed.

The Nicaraguan Government formally protests this unjustified attack, which in no way corresponds to the rules of behavior that must guide relations between states. The Government of Nicaragua strongly urges the Honduran authorities to immediately begin an exhaustive investigation into the incident. Likewise, Nicaragua asks that the Honduran officers who are found guilty receive the appropriate punishment and that necessary measures be adopted to prevent the reoccurrence of actions as regrettable as those mentioned.

I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency my consideration and esteem.

Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister.

TIRADO LOPEZ NOTES IDEOLOGY, U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

PA200225 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2006 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Closing speech by Commander of the Revolution Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez at "the national meeting of fundamental forces of the revolution;" date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] I want to greet the companeros in the Army, those who are on the first military border, the companero workers who are in the first military trench of production, as well as the companero who downed an airplane and mercenary, and the companeros who are in the trench of production, who are one and the same. [sentence as heard] This is like saying that in the United States the Congress, the Pentagon, and the White House are one and the same thing. [as heard] But here they are going to confront the force of the revolution.

We regret that the antiunion sectors did not attend this event in response to the invitation circulated. This event was solely and exclusively against intervention.

The following were not present at the just concluded event: the CGT [General Labor Confederation], the CUTS [Single Central of Sandinist Workers], the CTN [Nicaraguan Workers Federation], and the CAUS [Labor Action and Unity Federation]. They argued that it was an FSLN event and also an event [words indistinct] of Carlos Fonseca. If that was their argument, then I dare say that, whether unconsciously or consciously, they are linked to the U.S.' policy, the policy of the Reagan government.

This is because nobody can show contempt for or abandon this event, or make common cause with imperialism, nobody. If we were told the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the CAUS, or the CTN were commemorating their 20th anniversary and they had invited us, we would attend that event. But they did not attend this event because they have genuinely and unwittingly been converted to a policy they do not understand, but which is unconsciously subject to the policy of aggression of the United States. That is a serious matter in a workers' movement. But if they want to put up a fight, we will too. We will be present at all events, be they economic, political, ideological, or diplomatic. The [name indistinct] invited them, not with the idea that the [name indistinct] invited them, not with the idea that the [name indistinct] is the vanguard of the workers' movement but, as the companero who downed the plane said, to form a great national unity. And if that great national unity is not achieved, at the hour of intervention the FSLN will have to take charge; once again, against the intervention.

And to those companeros who did not attend because this was an FSLN event, we can say that during the 25 years of the FSLN's existence other companeros could have said of the birth of the Socialist Party, the CUT, the CAUS, the CTN, and Sandinism: so-and-so died in this or that year [words indistinct] we could not say that Carlos Fonseca died 10 years ago. [sentence as heard] These are the things which some companeros and confederations have been wrong since the beginning of the development of the revolution. This is also a strategy, a move against the revolution. Had it not been for the FSLN, not one party would exist at this time. And we would not want to say this. We could say it because we outlined our strategy and our moves. But all we seek is a great national unity against intervention regardless of what any organizations might think.

The companeros and leaders who did not attend this assembly [words indistinct] deserve to be criticized, deserve harsh criticism because this assembly deals with a great national unity aimed at rendering useless plans of imperialism. They do not think aggression is being plotted here. They have never believed it. What would be their arguments for not attending this meeting? Why are they not here? Why do they disregard this meeting? Because it has been convened by the FSLN? The FSLN is not to blame if it created a strategy before and after the triumph of the revolution. If they were not able to help create this strategy they should at least join the struggle against intervention. They still have not joined this struggle. I (?criticize) particularly the leftist forces, namely the Socialist Party, and also the noncommunist parties, including the Conservative Party and Social Christian Party. [Words indistinct] in criticism. Whether it is a direct or an indirect aggression -- as it is said in law -- the FSLN will be able to confront such an intervention.

During this introduction, we would like to mention why these parties or unions did not attend this meeting, why they stray from the revolution. Why do they say the FSLN is totalitarian if it has policies similar to those of the United States? Why do they say the FSLN does not abide by its treaties and strategy? The FSLN has never failed to fulfill any of its treaties. We want to tell you many things, some of them are very significant. I think you want to reflect as revolutionaries and interpret these situations. This event is closely linked to the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the FSLN. In addition, we also commemorate the 11th [as heard] anniversary of the combat death of Commander in Chief Carlos Fonseca Amador. For this reason, we now commemorate the anniversary of the principles of the Sandinist people's revolution -- national identity and self-determination -- this is to say, Sandino's struggle to continue expounding upon the theory of national liberation.

This meeting and commemoration... [changes thought] I think many sectors are represented here, such as the economic, social, production, and political sectors, all of which constitute the basis for the nation. Perhaps some of these sectors entertain varied and sometimes contradicting views, but all of them are united around (?maintaining) our sovereignty, self determination, and national independence. We have defined what we mean by fundamental forces of production [words indistinct]. Fundamental forces are the national producers' wealth: the field and urban workers. We also regard political forces as fundamental. These combatants make the defense of the nation against U.S. aggression possible.

However, the nation's fundamental forces are not only economic and political, they are also ideological. They are economic because all sectors want to keep this revolution going, at any price or sacrifice. This is one aspect of the fundamental forces of the revolution. The next aspect of the fundamental forces of the revolution. The next aspect we must consider is the revolution's political nature. The third aspect is that the people should know how to use ideology to transform and move this new society we are constructing forward. The ideology we acquired and use is one of the important aspects of the revolution. And what for? For understanding the social problems, for transforming the social problems.

The Sandinist people's revolution -- one of the great revolution's of mankind, a great revolution of an undeveloped country -- has contributed, through these forces of the revolution and the teaching of workers, to continuing, developing, and animating the theory of national liberation. The revolution is active in the struggle against imperialism, aggression, and intervention.

We are speaking, in general, of all those organized forces that make possible economic survival, defense -- in the military realm -- political stability, and ideological unity of the people around their causes.

The revolution's fundamental forces shape the big national idea. At given moments they unite to advance and transform society. These forces include rural and city workers and the productive sectors who have made those political and ideological factors their own at a time when the struggle is expanding into all fields, including the international field.

The FSLN was founded, among other reasons, to rescue those principles and implement them. In its 25 years of struggle, the FSLN has experienced trying, difficult moments. However, it has always made it through. Many times Somoza proclaimed our defeat. Somoza would burn us at the stake. However, like the phoenix, we would rise from the ashes.

The failure and defeat of Somozism proved the vitality of the FSLN. At present, the Reagan administration is continuing Somoza's policies, and we are certain it will meet the same fate.

Many adversaries must understand the FSLN was established to stay. We could say it is immortal. It is not the product of historical good fortune, but the continuation of a tradition of struggle that has deep roots in the people; a tradition that began with Andres Castro, continued with Zeledon, was invigorated by Sandino, and continued by Carlos Fonseca. Reagan has been unable or willing to understand this, despite the lessons of past and recent history which have been carried on into recent developments.

Throughout history our people have faced the same enemy: U.S. imperialism in its various manifestations. Sandino, at the head of a small army of workers and peasants, defeated the interests of the predominating oligarchy, forcing into retreat the interventionist troops who supported the regime to ensure its survival. This enemy has been feeding off of the limited and poor economies of the countries of Latin America and other continents. In its zeal to dominate, it exports militarism by means of mercenary troops in order to sustain the power of destruction and death.

Over the past several days we have seen, confirmed -- no longer surprised -- why the Reagan administration acts cynically and unashamedly. [It is because] the U.S. Government is the real threat, the real aggressor. Once again it has been proven that the U.S. Government exports counterrevolution to Nicaragua and engages in arms trafficking to attempt to destroy revolutionary power. [words indistinct] supplier of military equipment to the mercenaries to sow destruction and death in Nicaragua. Without any basis in fact, the U.S. Government's propaganda machinery launched a scandalous campaign that accused us of exporting revolution in Central America; of sending arms to the Salvadoran rebels from here.

For many years the Reagan administration has attempted to justify its aggressive policy against Nicaragua under the pretext that we are striving to subvert order in our neighboring countries and that we are sending arms to El Salvador to overthrow that country's government. This is a lie. It is not true. However, history is often sarcastic and mocks those who indict us.

The fact is that if a flow of arms does exist between Nicaragua and El Salvador, it does not initiate here, but from the other side, in CIA planes. In the case of mercenary Eugene Hasenfus, the U.S. Government has plotted tactics to try and divert attention from its part in supplying the counterrevolutionaries. Ronald Reagan's government is also attempting to tell us how to try Hasenfus and what court should do it.

It seems as if the U.S. Government does not want to accept the fact that it no longer runs this country, that for the past 7 years Nicaragua has been free and sovereign, and that only the Nicaraguan Government can make decisions regarding the country's domestic and foreign policies. The U.S. Leaders also want to give us lessons in legal procedures and respect for the law. The U.S. leaders are the main violators of that country's laws and of the most basic judicial rules that govern the international community. Hasenfus will be tried according to our laws, independent of any other court. He will be tried by competent courts, within the authority, legitimacy, and sovereign law established by the revolution. We are currently victims of the criminal hostility promoted and directed from Washington, which is symbolized and unified in Hasenfus. The accusers are now in the defendant's seat. In response to the overwhelming proof against them they proclaim their innocence, and no one believes them. They reject the charges, but to do so is useless because the position of the U.S. Government, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica is indefensible.

In general, we believe that when speaking of our revolution, of our communist development, of the aggression of people trying to destabilize the revolution -- such as Mr Hasenfus -- in general we believe our economic development, the economic transition will lead us to a new society. We are moving toward a new society, not a capitalist one. A new society. This will be achieved either in the medium- or long-term; it all depends on circumstances because we are going through a transitional period, a sort of phase to arrive at the new society, to arrive at socialism. We are not saying our country is a developed capitalist country capable of overcoming phases that other countries have overcome. We are in the underdevelopment phase, we belong to the Third World. We are struggling against imperialist aggression and are in a phase of survival to overcome, to fully overcome these aggressions. As long as the aggression continues we will not be able to truly create the natural bases of economic development. First we must totally overcome the aggression to surpass the survival phase. Only then will we be able to say we are progressing in our effort to establish socialism.

We must consolidate power for the future and increase the people's ability to solve their own problems; then we will be able to say we are building a new democracy. The current generation must take decisive actions that constitute a great effort because they must hold jobs and also participate in our military defense. The fruits of this effort are not for us, but for future generations.

This is how we view work in the countryside, in factories, in shops, and in combat. We understand that not only does work humanize and dignify, it also provides authority [as heard]. All in all, work consolidates power and guarantees a dignified and noble future for our children: the children of workers, farmers, of the patriotic sectors that work and direct, and promote this new society. All of us, under a revolutionary ideology, must interpret and transform the society of Sandino's fatherland, with its principles of sovereignty, independence, and national unity. This is the ideology of national liberation that confronts imperialism. This ideology has emerged from the deepest realms of our history of struggles, as it was practiced and taught by our heroes and martyrs: born with Zeledon, growing with Sandino, and developing with Fonseca.

It is an ideology that (?sums up) the experience and thoughts of the great ideologists of liberation in Latin America and throughout the world, such as Bolivar, Sandino, Marx, Lenin, Ho Chi Minh, Mao Zedong, Marti, Morazan, and all those who struggled against imperialism, influencing the theory of national liberation and the economic development of the underdeveloped countries.

Ho Chi Minh created a strategy against colonialism that contributed to a national liberation theory. Sandinism is a liberation ideology (?sanctified) by its historic roots of struggle, and it is part of world revolutionary thought. It is the ideology of national unity against intervention, aimed at defeating the imperialist with our production and military defense.

Companero workers present at this assembly, we must realize the commitments this assembly has made toward national life, toward the basic issues of the revolution. We must continue to multiply the ranks of our vanguard workers, increase the number of workers, increase the number of workers involved in volunteer work, [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, the strength of the FSLN comes from a people with whom it has always (?mixed) and served. This is what has made the victories of the FSLN, the people, and the workers possible before and after taking power and during this war imposed by the imperialists.

However, our victories were also the result of a well-planned strategy that took several years to prepare. The principal leader of this strategy was Carlos Fonseca, to whom we will pay homage on the 10th anniversary of his fall in combat, and whom we will remember as the principal founder of the FSLN, and as Sandino's most distinguished son. The imperialists [words indistinct] at this assembly of national unity, of this great national unity; the working and peasant classes are here; all of the fundamental forces of the revolution are united here; the small industries; the [word indistinct] farmers; and today, [words indistinct], (?under one flag), we will face the aggression. We are enjoying and will continue to enjoy victories, encouraged by our people's combat morale, and the immortal recollection of our heroes and martyrs. The imperialists will never defeat us.

I want to mention -- I do not know if you have heard -- that as of today the U.S. Government, through Ronald Reagan, signed a national package, a national budget that includes a million dollars in aid for the contras. This package provides \$100 million in aid for the contras and it has been approved. [Words indistinct] it is ready to be processed. [Words indistinct] to the international community and the large international organizations. How can these organizations support the \$100 million? I want to clarify that the budget was signed 5 hours ago, approving the \$100 million. I want to tell you something. Our revolution [words indistinct]. If the United States approves \$100 million for a criminal process, who is violating international law and human rights? With all the United States has done, it has violated human rights and international law. This is what the U.S. Government is doing.

They say that we violate democracy, but our democracy is so human that it is directly related to human rights. We do not approve budgets [as heard] or violate human rights. The nature of human rights and international relations can change and can [words indistinct]. The United States is capable of immediately authorizing a military invasion of our country to murder our people, our youth, children, and elderly people, and this would not be a violation of human rights. Is this the U.S. democracy that is (?good); the best in the world?

Meanwhile, the United States exploits human and material resources in our underdeveloped countries — Nicaragua and Central America — and violates human rights. [Words indistinct] the Third World countries are beginning to enjoy their judicial, economic, diplomatic, and judicially [word indistinct], because the Third World countries (?do not need experience). Therefore, the law Reagan signed today providing aid for the contras and their revolution against the Third World gives the United States the right to invade our country at any time with its [words indistinct] forces. The law was signed 5 hours ago.

[Words indistinct] of international terrorism with the basic intention of invading third world countries seeking national liberation. They have created a concept of international terrorism as if the Third World countries were responsible for humanity's problems, as if the underdeveloped countries did not have the right to carry out revolutions, saying that if they have a revolution it is international terrorism.

Hence, international rights (?must undergo a change) if we really want to overcome backwardness. In order to overcome backwardness, to overcome economic destitution, we must confront imperialism. We are not involved in human rights violations or terrorism, but in revolutions in backward countries [words indistinct], not in terrorism.

What they [not further identified] do is called terrorism. We have the right to carry out revolutions independent of our country's internal (?needs). As long as certain U.S. citizens strive to prevent more revolutions — to prevent another Cuba in Nicaragua — I assure you that there will be even more revolutions, because this is not a terrorism issue, but justice [words indistinct]; it involves problems of economic development. Hence, we must continue [word indistinct].

The aspect of human rights cannot be applied to us [approximately 37 second break in reception] they claim to be the most humane in the world when they have looted our economy and human resources. Our human rights are directly linked to the democracy we are establishing here. If they want to discuss this [words indistinct], which are human rights in democracy.

They will not impose human rights or democracy on us. We will determine our own democracy and human rights. Only poor Third World countries are said to violate such rights. In their eyes Sweden, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries never violated human rights; they are perfect humanists. Is this true? Is this fair? Do they in fact have no faults? Why are we the only one accused of violations? It is because they aim to stop national liberation movements and revolutions. That is the only reason.

Hence, this is a contradictory problem all Third World countries must face by confronting them in a united stand to solve these problems [words indistinct]. When we hold a labor or peasant meeting to resolve economic, production, social, and survival problems, yankee imperialism says that we are anti-democratic.

We are accused of that. However, despite great U.S. opposition, the Third World is creating its own international law to defend itself at the international (?level), to overcome underdevelopment, [approximately 13-second break in reception] the Third World will greatly contribute to the process of overcoming backwardness, which clashes with the interests of imperialism. Thus, we must confront imperialism.

When countless [people] try to achieve independence, when people demand a representative government, and laborers and peasants establish a great alliance with all economic sectors of the population, they are enjoying a human right; this is democracy. Democracy is to be against imperialism and dependence and in favor of human liberation, as advocated by Sandino; that is to defend human rights. To defend ourselves from aggression is a human right.

Take note of the first step we have achieved as a popular Sandinist revolution. I believe — but this must be studied, I do not want to categorically state this — that Nicaragua is the first third world, underdeveloped country to have won an economic battle against imperialism at the principal UN Organization; that is, the International Court of Justice at The Hague. We won that case. I do not know whether any other underdeveloped country has achieved this.

If the Third World and developed countries want to have a bright future, they must realize that it does not involve war, it does not involve a war in outer space as Reagan says. Humanity does not want war to be the product of social relationships. We say that the United States is committed to the nuclear-military complex to (?defend) its economic interests and meet economic interests from a military standpoint.

We say to the U.S. Government that its policy [word indistinct] that the economic aspect is the most important; that a political option leads to negotiation and understanding between each other; that the Third World wants to overcome backwardness. They must understand this and negotiate with the Third World.

We issue a call from this forum, where [words indistinct] companeros who participated in this assembly of the fundamental forces of production, to the international community to unite in a common front against imperialism and for the new world economic order; a common front for peace, so that mankind and countries that want to overcome backwardness may find peace.

(?Various) developing countries claim terrorism will defeat backwardness. Terrorism is the invention of U.S. imperialism. Terrorism, from the point of view of the class struggle, is an invention of the imperialist class, of the large international conglomerates. It is not the invention of the Third World because the Third World has never controlled a capitalist country [sentence as heard].

Companeros, in closing I want to say the workers, peasants, and cooperative (?movements) have (?been discussing) what makes a great thinker. Who might have been a great thinker? Who might be an intellectual of the revolution? A man with new ideas? A leader who contributed new ideas? I will not discuss the concept of intellectuals of the revolution — whom you represent — because I want to close this address.

For us, the classical men were not great thinkers [sentence as heard]. Jacinto Hernandez, who influenced the Sandinist revolution, was a great thinker. He was a peasant who could hardly read and write. The peasants who were killed in 1974, 1975, 1976 were great thinkers. However, unfortunately [words indistinct] does not preserve their contributions. [Words indistinct] The peasants and workers of Nicaragua should receive the Nobel prize for literature and the Nobel Peace Prize. However, they do not get it because the prizes also have political connotations. I announce this here because it is important that [words indistinct] be said that the Nicaraguan people deserve the Nobel prize in literature or peace. What you have contributed to the development of thought is as profound as [words indistinct]. Your participation, your knowledge, and the works we are undertaking deserve those prizes and many more.

CASTRO COMMENTS AT POLLING STATION DURING ELECTIONS

F1211640 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1240 GMT 20 Oct 86

[News Conference by Cuban President Fidel Castro at polling station No 55, District No 13 of the Plaza de la Revolucion Municipality in Havana City, 19 October — recorded]

[Text] [Castro] [Words indistinct] congress here. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday [does not finish sentence]. It is busy here every Sunday, every weekend with a congress, a visit, elections.

[Journalist] What do you think of our congress [fifth Union of Cuban Journalists, UPEC, congress scheduled for 24-26 October]

[Castro] I have not had time to even think about your congress.

[Journalist] Will you attend the congress?

[Castro] I do not see that there is any other alternative.

[Journalist] we invite you [to the congress].

[Castro] [I will attend] unless something serious occurs, something more important than the congress, which would be very difficult, which would prevent me from seeing you there and giving you criticism because you have misquoted me many times. Many times you have [does not finish sentence].

The last time was in Cajobabo. The AIN [National News Agency] [does not finish sentence]. I do not want to criticize the AIN because it renders a very important service but it made an error. They quoted me as saying that all of Santiago de Cuba Province will have family doctors next year. What I said was that all the mountain areas in Santiago de Cuba will have family doctors. [I said] the mountains, not the entire province. It is not the same.

They made another error. They said there were between 1,500 and 1,600 family doctors. What I said is that this year there will be 1,500 and 1,600 family doctors entering the program. There are more than 2,340 family doctors. They misquoted me. I have another [example].

[Journalist] On mortality, on the mortality [rate] under 10 [percent].

[Castro] Yes, the clarification was printed in the newspaper. I am pleased.

[Journalist] Yes, it was printed.

[Castro] I was quoted [as saying] that all the municipalities who have family doctors had [a mortality rate] under 10 [percent]. I do not know what the statistics are for every municipality. What I said was that all mountain area municipalities which have family doctors have [a mortality rate] less than 10 [percent]. I cannot say every municipality has a mortality rate less than 10 percent because it is possible some areas have less than 10. One could call me a liar.

I could not say this because I do not have those statistics. What I said is that all the mountain area municipalities which have family doctors have a mortality rate less than 10 [percent]. That is the figure I was given.

The journalists have to be tremendously careful. They have to be very careful or they make people think of one as a liar. They do things very rapidly. One has to be very careful with the details but these are opinions of [words indistinct] not much more. There could be another.

I have said before that I prefer the inconvenience of errors to the inconvenience of silence. You have asked to interview me. It is pending. I have not rejected this request. [interrupted by journalist]

[Journalist] It was on 8 March 1985. It was 8 March 1985 at the closing ceremony of the Federation Congress.

[Castro] But you spoke with me again at the plenum [words indistinct] with you. I granted an interview and it is not complete [words indistinct]. You persevered.

[Journalist] No, the good thing is that you remember.

[Castro] I do not have such a bad memory. Above all, I remember the things you have requested, that I want to do and have not been able to do. I am always aware of this.

[Journalist] Do you think it will be this year? [laughter]

[Castro] This year is very short. Nevertheless, you are going to have a very important meeting, the congress. What do you think? The way you speak, the way you have prepared, it will be a tremendous meeting. The meeting begins on the 24th [of October]?

[Journalist] [It will be held on] the 24th, 25th and 26th.

[Castro] The meeting extends through the 25th and 26th. What do you think of this kind of life? Will you be holding a congress every Saturday and Sunday? Will you be holding elections every Saturday and Sunday?

[Journalist] We will be holding a Red Sunday.

[Castro] What day is Red Sunday?

[Journalists answer simultaneously] November 2nd.

[Castro] You do not say!

[Journalist words indistinct]

[Castro] The result is that everyone has one free Saturday and one Saturday work day and it turns out that there is nothing here.

[Journalist] No, we do not have a short week

[Castro] I am going to bring this up with the trade union [interrupted by laughter] because this seems very bold to us.

[Journalist] [Words indistinct] No, we do not have a short week. We have no short day or night.

[Castro] Nothing. We have the vocation of a monk. [the journalists deny this] Yes, of consecration (consagracion) otherwise, how could all this be tolerated, [words indistinct] the people. [words indistinct]

One hundred percent of them were working, 100 percent. They work more than we do and it clearly has to do with human life, health, and if it does not have to do with human life, [words indistinct].

No capitalist country has that. Some countries have experience [words indistinct] what I congratulated the other day, in the mountain, that type of people.

[Journalist] [A people showing] human charity.

[Castro] Yes, yes. In this country, one can find doctors in the mountains, the best, 139 because [changes thought]. I said 136 and that is the truth but 150 were chosen so that 136 could be sent [to the mountains]. There were three women who did not want to go and they had to accept it. There are 139. What country has that? The best doctors go to the mountains. Of those, 24 of them do not even have electric lights. They do not even have an [electric] plant.

The people of Guantanamo are now capable of completing the family doctor homes and offices. It is tremendous. They made a grand work. There were 6 [doctors]. Add 139 and it totals 145. There are 150 [words indistinct] in the mountains.

Now, we have to carefully analyze what happened in the year 1986 and the infant mortality rate until October 1986, and what is the infant [words indistinct] or at least the pregnancies which are one of the causes of infant morality in the mountains. The girls do not have the physical development or all the experience or a minimum of experience. Time is needed to convince the people to wait awhile and take precautionary measures.

That is why I think the [infant morality rate] will not be as high in 1987 or 1988. We will be able to compare the statistical results of infant mortality. Now it is less than 10 where there are family doctors. We have several programs we are going to introduce. The Infant Cardiovascular Surgery Program is beginning. The Prenatal Genetic Program is functioning. The Intensive Prenatal Service is a program we will carry out. [Words indistinct] but in the mountains, with just the presence of the family doctor, the rate has lowered to 10. It is a phenomenon. Now it is very important to follow what happens because they are the first. We are going to see what happens in Guantanamo, in the mountains of Guantanamo.

Clearly they do other things. They educate on how to take care of children, how to boil the things that need to be boiled, how to feed the child, how one should not sleep with the child in the same bed because it is a cause of accidental infant mortality. They teach about vaccinations and other things.

I am very impressed because the rate has lowered to 10 in the mountains which distorts our index. It is now lower than in Havana City, in the very illustrious Havana City. What do you think?

People are working in Havana City. There are less complaints. The hospitals are doing their work. The party is making a tremendous effort and we have a good program.

We already have the Cardio-Centers, which will service the entire country. But, we are also going to have pre-natal care services and we are going to start this in Santiago [de Cuba]. The Pre-Natal Genetics Services have already begun. They are being applied... in the case of science [word indistinct] because of congenital malformations. They must be detected in time and the pregnancy stopped.

But, what about those people? That doctor and they are new. I had met with them here in April. Later on, I met again with them there. But, I was not satisfied, I wanted to talk to them directly. At 2200, I met with them in Guantanamo, with all those who went from Havana. I told them: I know very little about you. I want to know you inside out. Tell me your plans, your ideas, your concerns, what are you going to study later on, your plans for the future, what are you going to do.

I had a long conversation with them. Of course, they had a lot of interesting things to say. They want to meet again next year. I am sure that after 1 year they will have changed. [laughter in the audience]

[Reporter] They will want to stay there.

[Castro] No, no, it is not a matter of wanting to stay there or not. It is because the problems they will have will be entirely different. By then, they will have the experience. They said something very interesting. They said, I mean one of them said... [leaves thought unfinished]. The majority of them are women. There are 66 women and 33 men up there on the mountains. One of the women said that the preparatory training they had received in Havana was not the same thing needed on the mountains. In the Havana training, they are told to see the specialist, and there are no specialists here. So the training they have received is for those who are going to work in the cities.

I said: Well, why do you not do this? Since Havana next year (?is going to send some 1,300) to Santiago, what would you say if we sent you those assigned to Santiago to train with you 3 weeks? That way you will train them [words indistinct]. They were given a reception with honors there, the peasants tell me. All of them had made a previous visit to see their offices. In Havana, I have already visited some of them. In the Diez de Octubre Municipality I visited... [leaves thought unfinished]. I went to one of them, but she was not there. I visited a female doctor. She was there in her new little home.

You know, there are always problems such as the water pump. I was asked if it should be sent to the plumber's shop. There was a window with missing slats. The party members in the Diez de Octubre [Municipality] established contact between all those family doctors with the party nuclei in that area. [words indistinct]

The houses are small. They have a bedroom. [words indistinct] Her name is Yamilca.

[Reporters in unison] No, her name is Francis Alfaro.

[Castro] No, the little girl's name is Yamilca.

[Reporter] The doctor's name is Francis Alfaro, the girl's mother.

[Castro] No, I believe her name is Sanchez. What is her name?

[Reporter] Elena.

[Castro] That is Elena. Then it is Elena.

[Reporter] I was there, I know.

[Castro] You were there?

[Reporter] Yes, when you were there.

[Castro] Then -- that is a coincidence -- [laughter in the audience]. The little girl has a small bedroom, but very small. We are already making new plans. The houses will have 33 percent more area. But something very important is that it has a terrace, which makes them more spacious, a library and two bedrooms. We are making new plans for 1988, which will include the house for the nurses, the poor things. This one began with a garage. The idea began with a garage in a house.

Now, they have their homes. It is a little bigger, but you know the family grows, a mother-in-law shows up. [laughter] The mother-in-law is a headache for everybody. At one time the sons-in-law were a headache for the mothers-in-law. For 1988, we will also have houses for the nurses.

I have found out something, everyday something new comes up. They do not pay for the house, because it is a support element. If there is a divorce, we do not want problems. The male or female doctor keeps the house. That is clear. We decided they should pay for the electricity, so that they will save energy. We do not do that to have a source of income. Correction, I meant the water and electricity. The kitchen also has electric appliances.

Well, they will pay for the water and electricity so they have to save. The party members tell me telephones have been installed in many of these houses. That is another outlay, so let them pay for it. That way they will not call Santiago de Cuba. Then, we uncovered something else. They have only one water meter for both the house and the office. The same with electricity, only one meter. The same is the case with the telephone. I said to myself: How are we going to straighten this out? Should we have meters for each place? Something has to be done about it, because they are paying for the office's electricity. They should be paid a percentage, or something else.

We have made the doctors responsible for the electricity [words indistinct]. The telephone is in the office, and there is an extension upstairs in the house. If I were a doctor, I would say I do not want a telephone. I am going to get calls in the middle of the night, my nerves will be shattered. The people will take care of them. How about the wrong number calls? The telephone rings and you jump.

Almost 1,600 doctors have incorporated every year. It is making great progress. When I spoke about the genetic energy center [words indistinct]. They are dedicated. The only thing they have is the marriage. That is the only thing different from the monks. Of course, they have not taken the celibacy oath, the chastity oath. But, they are dedicated. They are also admirable. These doctors have the best school records. Next year, it is Santiago's turn. The city will have the people they now have. It is a magnificent, marvelous plan. That family doctor plan is very promising.

The most astonishing thing is that they have reduced the mortality rate without pre-natal services, without pre-natal genetics, without child cardiovascular surgery. They have reduced the mortality rate to less than 10. [ratio not defined] We are going to win this struggle. We are going to go below 10 in the future.

[Reporter] There is a serious infant mortality rate problem in Las Tunas. Do not forget that they have problems because Las Tunas is underdeveloped. [words indistinct]

[Castro] [words indistinct] Las Tunas has a hospital and a medical school. [words indistinct]

We began with Granma and sent more doctors to the Granma Mountains. The mountains of Guantanamo have been covered fairly well. Next year, we will cover the Santiago de Cuba Mountains. Of course, we give priority to the mountain areas. We have to help Granma to improve its medical services because there are still deficiencies and work has to be done on that. We need to send family doctors to the poorest areas and to sectors where there are higher mortality rates or health problems. We are also sending family doctors to the workers' neighborhoods, the proletarian, the poorer sectors of Havana.

I am not going to talk about a neighborhood of indigents because we do not have those kinds of neighborhoods but they are working in Arroyo Naranjo, Diez de Octubre, workers' neighborhoods.

[Reporter] La Lisa.

[Castro] In La Lisa. I was told about the situation in La Lisa so I decided to visit it. I thought I was going to find a neighborhood of indigents there. La Lisa is not a neighborhood of indigents. Of course, a new neighborhood was built there and it was said that some people even used the doors for firewood. But I did not see that somewhat anecdotal picture. I found many very good houses in La Lisa. There is a group of houses that is between Frank Pais and La Linea. Those houses are being removed and others are being built.

Microbrigades are beginning to operate. What do you think about that? That is an impressive force. That is a very serious kind of working force. It is not going to affect production in any way. It is going to operate with workers whose skills are not being used but remain on the payroll and by using the free time of the workers' workday. With those workers alone, an enormous housing plan can be built. There are the kinds of workers everywhere except at the Genetic Engineering Center. There are some in the Biology Center and another new center we are building. At the Film and Television School, do you know about it?

[Reporter] In San Jose de Los Banos.

[Castro] It is a great school. We are going to apply the same principles we applied at the Genetic Engineering Center: multiple skilled jobs, irregular schedules, selected people. We are going to have foreign people there, the future cadres, Third World film and television leaders are going to be trained there. We have to set an example of efficiency, of work, of dedication. Because bad examples are imitated and good examples are imitated too.

That is why we have to set good examples. But I have observed very good reaction in many places. Things we had not seen before. For the first time, I am beginning to observe awareness that human resources have to be saved. [passage indistinct]

It is excellent. We have not yet found out why the party committee in the Salvador Allende (?hospital) [words indistinct]. We gave them a task in the administration...that hospital will be tripled (?in size). You know, we have expanded it three city blocks. We gave apartments to the neighbors and expanded it three city blocks because there was no room. Of course, the neighbors of other city blocks asked us if there was a plan for their area. [laughter in the audience] The houses were not that good. They wanted a plan. I told them not to worry, that sooner or later there would be a plan. Per chance, we will build a high rise there. [passage indistinct].

Probably it will triple (?in size). We need a director there. We moved Caballero [not further identified] from the party sphere to the administrative sphere. We have given him a bad deal, I said. I thought it was a tough job, nevertheless he was happy with it. He said he has uncovered many things he was unable to see from the party side [passage indistinct].

Fifty-two doctors were not standing watches. The management council ordered that everybody stand watches. He is the first one to stand a watch, the hospital director, once every week. He does surgery on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and holds office hours on Tuesday afternoon. There are only two doctors left that do not stand watches. He gained everybody's affection with the example he set. He told me that six or seven mosquito nets were needed there. Now they have 2,000 or more. He told me that 5,000 liters of gasoline were used in the month of April and down to 5,000 liters in the entire last 3-month period. This is one way to demonstrate that there is always a possibility to save all kinds of things. There was a 7 percent absenteeism in the Nursing Department. Well, he organized platoons and gave them names of martyrs. Now the absenteeism has been reduced from 7 to 3 percent in the Nursing Department.

[Reporter] You talked about political work.

[Castro] That is not political work, or money involved. There was nothing of that sort. Setting an example is political work. But he is saving. He said the amount of materials used in surgery is enormous, materials lost or wasted. Well, in 5 months they have already used almost 60 percent of the hospital's budget. People in this country like to waste. There are still many areas where a lot can be saved. But, this young man is running into such things.

There are such cases in many places. I am seeing them in many places. For the first time in the revolution's history, I am seeing people talk about rationalizing. And it is not a case of laying people off, because they will not be fired.

But Caballero says that with 1,200 or 1,400 workers, the hospital can be expanded. He will talk to the workers and will reduce the payroll little by little to 1.93 worker per bed. Now it is almost 3 per bed.

Gentlemen, we have to work hard. We forget many times [passage indistinct]. That is without a timekeeper. There are people who arrive at 0800 and leave at 1000, and no one knows it. There are those kinds of things, many of these things. The first thing that has to be changed is the principles. [passage indistinct] No country can develop without hard work. Socialism cannot be built without work. We have to work. Many people have forgotten the notion of work.

What did a work force do that really impressed me? The one in the (CIN), yes, in the (CIN) [expansion unknown] It is a great work force. It is a very complex and difficult project, and they are doing it with quality. They have a number of cafeterias we built some time ago. The cafeterias are closed during working hours, not the same conditions. They send one person out of each brigade to pick up the lunches. The time has been reduced from 40 to 15 minutes. The workday is now being used 73 percent instead of 67 percent before. They are planning to raise it to 85 percent. Of course, it is very difficult to do there, because supervision must be maintained constantly [passage indistinct] it is a nuclear power plant that has (?physical) examinations, x-rays, and other things. This is repeated and work stops. Despite all that [passage indistinct].

They began to struggle, to work and many cadres [passage indistinct]. The famous textile mill of Santiago de Cuba... the people made a good impression but they do not have industrial culture yet. They have different problems. They do not have a bus. [passage indistinct] There are some problems of that same type. The mechanical plant has to be set in motion. We discussed many things. I do not want to make a summary. We discussed many things to set the factory in motion.

We will have a very ambitious plan in 1987. We have to establish the conditions. We have to raise the level and the quality will improve.

Conditions are present for a leap forward in 1988. That industry has 148 apartments. We already made a plan to build 450 a year so that the most outstanding workers, the key workers live there. No social development has taken place. They did not have a single bus. It has 148 apartments and 180 more will be completed this year. We are going to have (?419). We transferred 300 from Moa [passage indistinct] to begin production.

Moa does well with 900 new houses a year. If we have to increase this figure, we can do so at any time. We have transferred 300 Moa houses to the textile plants.

[Reporter] Are they going to be built with microbrigades?

[Castro] No, those cannot be built with microbrigades because they have many problems there, and we cannot use them for construction. They have to solve a problem they have with the roof, because it has a flat roof.

The plant has to produce parts and find raw materials so it can produce all its needs. A problem has to be solved with the Soviets. They have to supply parts that cannot be produced here yet. An assessment has to be made to see which are the parts needed the most because sometimes the parts that arrive first are the ones needed the least and we get fewer of the ones most needed. We are going to introduce computers in the area of spare parts so the spare parts' supply is computerized. We have a number of plans and measures to initiate there.

I saw a good job in Moa. There are still some problems with some gigantic plants, with the ovens, with the workers, with the coolers, with some metals. It is impossible for such a big factory not to have some problems when it is the first one of its kind. The second time around, we will use the experience gained in the first one. [Words indistinct] with a better quality equipment, with a process that [words indistinct]. It will benefit from the previous experience. We have 5,000 workers taking care of the plant. But they are still working without producing. There are 1 billion (?rubles) invested there without producing anything yet. That is also the case of the (?sympson) billions invested before it produced anything. Those investments need to be made before they begin to produce.

Some of them -- I believe at the [word indistinct] textile mill [words indistinct] there is a ghost town there. [Passage indistinct] they did not have dining rooms. It was incredible. There was a ghost town there.

[unidentified speaker]. It did not even have streets.

[Castro] It did not have streets. There was a big stable where child care centers had to be built. It was crazy. [passage indistinct] who could imagine that was happening there. The coordination of investments was lost. But we assigned a certain number of houses here, others... [changes thought]

We agreed at a meeting in Moa to build 350 houses for those who are going to operate the (CIN), only for those who are going to operate the (CIN). It is the minimum amount, the necessary amount. Three hundred and fifty for the brigade, for the construction contingent because that contingent has to spend 30, 40 years, all its life building nuclear power plants. Highly-skilled workers are needed, class A welders. Argon welders who are not easily trained are needed. There is a school there for 350 welders. Therefore, stability is needed. We are going to build housing for the most valuable workers.

Later, they have to go to the north of Oriente to build another nuclear power plant. This [Cienfuegos] power plant has incredible parameters. There is nothing like it in the world. No such plant is built with the security parameters we are observing here in Cienfuegos. It is a serious business. We must give stability to it.

We are going to build 350 housing units annually in Cienfuegos, not in the city itself. They will be for the builders. After we move to the north, there will be a need for some there because they have to go there. Later on, they will go west. Conditions have to be prepared. It is a lot of work. We are graduating as builders with that project.

Listen, I stood up at a level under zero, and I could see some construction sites. I asked which was the level -- we were almost reaching the ceiling. It was level 10. [not further explained] We have to reach level 70. The dome for each reactor is almost as high as the capitol building. [words indistinct]

It is an impressive project. We have excellent workers there. We are having special things for them. Transportation has been improved. [words indistinct]

Now in the Santiago textile mill, they have 10 dining rooms, and none of them has a completed refrigerated area. They wanted to make their own bread and requested an amount of flour as a reserve. We are going to send it to them. Sometimes we find things that are ridiculous. They do not have enough brushes to clean and maintain the quality. The brushes are made in Ciego de Avila. I sent someone out there to see about it. This problem must be resolved. Because in a textile mill, cleanliness is very important for the quality. Also, the thread-combing machines, which consist of thin wires, are involved in this problem.

If a key drops in there, anything would cause a defect. If there are any holes in the first panels of voile, the thread would be affected, and from the very beginning the entire production would be affected. More interesting things are learned in a factory in 1 hour than in 6 months of meetings.

Let us see how you will help us now that you have the commitment of uncovering things and do constructive work, serious and profound things, without making mistakes. It would be a very great help and that way we uncover the problems. If we use the people's shame, no one can imagine how much strength therein lies.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Castro] Then you plan to use all this, are you going to publish it?

[Reporter] Are you going to attend the congress?

[Castro] Sure, I will be at the congress. Even the children can attend.

[Reporter] We are on the air now.

[Castro] I do not care. I am delighted that we are on the air. [passage omitted]. We do not have to use lies.

[Reporter] Anybody can make a mistake. We have great hopes for the congress.

[Castro] How many delegates are going to attend?

[Reporter] Five hundred and thirty-nine.

[Castro] Have you begun receiving the material, such as typewriters, and other things?

[Video shows reporter responding negatively]

[Castro] There is a program for that. There is a program on what we discussed there, and it is being fulfilled.

[Reporters] [indistinct crosstalk about the plenum]

[Castro] At the plenum, we discussed materials and many other things. What did you say about the OIP [International Organization of Journalists]? They sent some to you.

[Indistinct crosstalk by reporters]

[Castro] About what?

[Reporter] Typewriters.

[Castro] Are you sure those are not the ones we agreed on that day? Please find out. Please find out because the order was given for the purchase of the typewriters, solving the problem of the table, acquiring the equipment for all this.

[Reporter] Not yet.

[Castro] It has not been a very long time. In just a few weeks, it is impossible to have all these things arrive here. Attention has been given to all that. They have reasonable prices. I do not think the prices of the parallel market are being charged.

[Reporter] Do you have any more news for us?

[Castro] I always have lots of news, but you have to settle with this.

[Reporter] For us, for the national press.

[Castro] Sunday we will meet again. Next Sunday there will be the congress, do not forget. I do not know...[leaves thought unfinished] we will be here for sure. We cannot have an electoral fraud. So, there will be no other way out but to have a second round of elections.

[Reporter] We will come here from the congress.

[Castro] At what time is that congress going to end?

[Indistinct crosstalk by reporters]

[Castro] At noon I will have to look into the time. Better than to have lunch is to vote.

[Reporter] Commander, it could be the other way around, because the congress begins early in the morning. We will have to come early.

[Castro] Well, so long. [applause]

SOVIET FLOTILLA BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 20 OCT

FL201408 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] A Soviet naval detachment will arrive in our capital today on an official and friendly visit to Cuba. The detachment is made up of the Kara-class cruiser Ochakov, the Kashin-class destroyer Krasny-Kavkaz, one Foxtrot-class diesel submarine, and the tanker Boris Chilikin.

The Soviet naval detachment is commanded by Vice Admiral (Fedor Tarenchilov), and will be accorded a warm reception on arrival in the port of Havana.

Leaders Visit Detachment

FL211401 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Leaders of the party and the revolutionary government have visited the Soviet naval detachment on its first day of an official and friendly visit to Cuba. This is the 26th time a Soviet naval fleet has visited us.

During their stay in our country, the chiefs, officials, and officers of the Soviet Navy will tour places of economic and social interest and will meet with combatants of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy.

RADIO REBELDE NOTES EXPULSION OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS

FL220045 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The U.S. Government today expelled 55 Soviet diplomats accredited in that country in an act of reprisal that could open a new chapter in the crisis of Washington-Soviet relations, said Washington political observers.

Last Sunday, the USSR expelled five U.S. diplomats who were accused of carrying out improper (indebidos) activities, a euphemism implying espionage activities, said the PRENSA LATINA news agency.

According to the Reagan administration order, the Soviet diplomats expelled today have until 1 November to leave U.S. territory.

That measure is the second important action that has introduced an element of friction in Soviet-U.S. relations after last month's expulsion of 25 Soviet diplomats accredited in the United States.

TRADE ADVISER SAYS U.S. VIOLATING AGREEMENTS

FL212156 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0324 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) — Arnoldo Rodriguez Carps, trade adviser at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, has said the United States is violating international trade agreements which it previously signed with developing countries and because of this, countries have to unite to avoid problems.

After inaugurating Expo-Cuba 86 in Mexico City, the Cuban official said the rights of each nation cannot be annulled by a unilateral measure and because of this, one should demand compliance with the trade agreements signed. He added that GATT agreements benefit Cuba despite the constant violations.

Rodriguez Camps said one of the many U.S. violations of agreements is the decision to apply a tax on oil imports and the hydrocarbon-exporting nations should demand respect.

MINISTER REVIEWS COOPERATION TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA

PA211538 Havana International Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba and Ethiopia have agreed to increase their cooperation in the health, agricultural, hydraulic resources, educational, and planning fields, according to a protocol signed in Havana at the end of the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Mixed Commission. Jorge Risquet Valdes, a member of the Communist Party of the Cuban Politburo, attended the ceremony where the document was signed by (Tabese Kinave Mariam), Ethiopian commissioner in charge of construction, and Cuban Minister Without Portfolio Levi Farah.

The protocol establishes the expansion of a new production line in the [name indistinct] cement plant, the increase of Cuban medical personnel in Ethiopia, and cooperation in the agricultural field to contribute to the food production of that African country which has been affected by drought in recent years.

Alberto Martinez has interviewed Cuban Minister Levi Farah who referred to the development of the talks:

[Begin recording] [Martinez] Today we are talking with Cuban Minister Levi Farah who headed the Cuban delegation at the sixth session of the Cuban-Ethiopian Intergovernmental Mixed Commission. What were the basic points addressed at this meeting?

[Farah] At this week-long meeting, we analyzed all aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the economic and scientific-technical fields. We also agreed on a plan for cooperation for the 1986 - 1988 period. We reviewed the following fields: the health sector, because there are approximately 250 Cuban doctors and medical personnel providing services to that sister country. We also reviewed the agricultural, construction, and education fields. We are not only cooperating with Ethiopia in their country; there are also Ethiopian students studying in the primary schools on the Isle of Youth, and there are also Ethiopians obtaining technological and university degrees in Cuba. We also reviewed the field of planning, specifically the field of (physical) planning where we are also going to cooperate with that sister country.

We can tell you the talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood characteristic of the relations between our two parties, governments, and peoples. It was truly a very sincere atmosphere showing the strong ties of friendship that link our two revolutions. We can tell you we are pleased with the session results. We will have to work jointly to implement all these agreements. They will specifically help the economic and social development of that sister country.

[Martinez] Cuba has maintained relations in all fields with Ethiopia for almost 10 years, since 1977. Are these relations going to be increased in the future?

[Farah] Yes, of course. Just creating the intergovernmental commission between the two countries was precisely a step to develop our relations. Our relations are very strong in the political field. Now with the work of this commission -- this was the sixth session -- very serious steps have been taken within Cuba's possibilities to support the social and economic development of that sister country. It is precisely the agreements in this session that will bring increased cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

HAVANA RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. AID TO HONDURAS

PA211709 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Almost everyone knows Honduras is a poor country, but very few people know that it has one of the highest infant death rates on the continent: 130 for every 1000 children. It also has a huge number of illiterates: 60 percent. In addition to this there is malnutrition, prostitution, and many scandals...

In 1985, the U.S. Congress approved the polemic allotment of \$27 million in so-called humanitarian aid for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. However, a few months later, as a result of strong rumors, the Office of the U.S. Attorney General decided to investigate the real destination of the aid. This is how it was discovered that an important share of the money had ended up in the private bank accounts of so-called freedom fighters and in the pockets of Honduran generals and colonels.

That was the beginning of scandals, and even the most unwary people were easily able to note that U.S. taxpayers' money had gone to fatten the already fat accounts of Honduran military men.

It was very correctly said on those days that this is how the Honduran Armed Forces made Ronald Reagan pay rent for the anti-Nicaraguan mercenaries, in spite of the fact that presidents Roberto Suazo Cordova, first, and Jose Azcona Hoyo, later, repeated lengthy speeches denying that such forces were in Honduran territory.

The main actor in that financial scandal was a famous Tegucigalpa store called Hermano Pedro. Its owners have alleged that millions from that aid served to pay for 20,000 "humanitarian" uniforms and other materiel for the contras. The office of the U.S. Attorney General reported, however, that not that many uniforms were delivered. This report led to the deduction that the number of contras had been inflated so honorable Honduran military men could add to their personal bank accounts.

At this point, it is good to point out that Hermano Pedro is just one of the stores that provide food, uniforms, boots, knapsacks, caps, hunting knives, and other items that a certain counterrevolutionary organization describes, with good imagination, as humanitarian.

In any event, it is possible that Hermano Pedro is the largest Honduran store dedicated to this business, but there are others. The others do not engage in this business publicly, but they serve the same purpose.

We have said that the adjective humanitarian has been used — after President Reagan, of course — by an organization at the service of the mercenaries. This organization is known by the acronym of NHAO, which translating from English means: Nicaraguan Humanitarian Aid Office, which depends on the yankee State Department and is in charge of distributing current funds and those that will be available with the arrival of the \$100 million.

It is expected that part of the \$350 million package approved, together with the aid for the counterrevolutionaries by the U.S. Congress, will be arriving in Honduras at any moment now. It is to be expected that the Honduran Government will not use that money to resolve the problems of thousands of illiterate and poorly fed people but that the Armed Forces, again, will be in charge of administering it, and everybody knows what that means.

AGREEMENT INVITES BRAZILIAN BUSINESSMEN TO VISIT

FL211424 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] In the next few days, two important groups of Brazilian businessmen will travel to Cuba as part of the first trade agreements signed between the two countries.

The first mission will be composed of a group of officials of Rio de Janeiro's small and mid-size business association and the second one of a group of specialists of the industrial confederation of Brazil.

SALVADORAN MILITARY, REBELS TO SUSPEND TRUCE

PA220410 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Salvadoran FMLN has suspended the unilateral truce it declared after the 10 October earthquake while reiterating its willingness to seek a cease-fire with the Army through mediator Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador.

In a communique released by its official organ, Radio Venceremos, the FMLN said the Salvadoran Army had mobilized over 9,000 soldiers in various operations in combat areas with the purpose of taking advantage of the rebel truce to advance and occupy rebel positions.

The communique adds that, due to this situation, the guerrilla movement is forced to suspend its unilateral truce. Radio Venceremos reported that from 11 to 20 October, FMLN forces had to repel enemy attacks in several areas of the country, inflicting approximately 12 Army casualties.

WORLD CONGRESS DELEGATES TO COPENHAGEN ANNOUNCED

PA142129 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba is one of the countries which is strenuously struggling for peace. Consequently, it participates actively in every international meeting on the subject.

Socialism needs peace. Peace is an indispensable condition for it devoting all of its resources and intelligence to the supreme end of this social system: the constant advancement of man.

Consistent with this elementary principle of Marxist-Leninist practice, Cuba pursues a foreign policy that is fully identified with the currents that advocate staving off the danger of war in the world. In this regard, our country will have a broad participation in the World Congress that will be held beginning Wednesday in Copenhagen to mark the International Year of Peace. This congress will be attended by delegations from 140 countries.

The congress is sponsored by the United Nations, and one of its outstanding features is that it will be held in a country that is a NATO member but is interested in engaging in a dialogue about the possibilities for peaceful coexistence in today's world.

The topics for discussion are fundamental: disarmament, human rights, freedom, and justice, all of which are connected with man's desire to not be erased from the face of the earth by the colossal atomic stockpiles accumulated on the planet to date.

As an expression of the concern raised by the topic of peace among all sectors of our country, the Cuban delegation will include the following people, among others: Orlando Fundora, president of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples; former athlete Alberto Juantorena, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Education, Physical Culture, and Sports [name as heard]; Rev Orestes Gonzalez; and Dr Rafael Peralta.

COUNCIL OF STATE DECREES MOURNING FOR MACHEL

FL211420 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Council of State of Cuba has decreed a 3-day official mourning period for the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel.

FBIS

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ALFONSIN EXPLAINS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

PM221046 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18-19 Oct p 2

[Interview with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin by Irene Jarry in Strasbourg on 17 October]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Question: Can we hope for any information about the conditions under which 10,000-30,000 people are reported to have disappeared during the "dirty war," or have the records been shelved for good?

Answer: We are doing our utmost to discover what really happened.

Question: During the trials of the military leaders threats were recieved both by witnesses and by the public prosecutor. Last year a series of bomb attacks forced you to declare martial law.

You yourself were the target of an attack in May. Is Argentine democracy threatened by the terrorism of those wanting a return of the dictatorship?

Answer: No, definitely not. Democracy is not threatened. This does not mean that we, like any other citizens or country, are not targets for bomb attackers. I have never believed that French democracy was threatened.

Question: Do the economic problems and the very stiff opposition of the CGT (left-wing General Confederation of Workers) not constitute a threat to democracy as well?

Answer: The economic situation is improving. Argentina will increase its GNP by 5 percent. Gross industrial output will increase by over 12 percent. We have reached an unemployment level of 4.8 percent. On the whole, our economic policy has enabled us to increase investments considerably. In the first two quarters of this year they increased by 16 percent. We inherited a 15 percent budget deficit. This year it will be approximately 3 percent of GNP. We are moving in the direct direction in the economic field. However, the Argentine people are having to make great efforts at all levels. This provides an example to all the leaders. I am sure that this is the right way to go. This is how we will grow, consolidate democracy, and issue a proper response to social justice requirements.

Question: How do you view the South American democratization process?

Answer: Very positively. At present this process is becoming permanently consolidated. But it must be said that these emergent democracies are experiencing extremely serious economic problems. These stem from foreign debts and the discrimination that we suffer in foreign trade -- I have in mind particularly the EEC and U.S. subsidies policy. It is causing a sharp fall in our prices abroad.

Question: Together with Peru, Brazil, and Uruguay, Argentina has formed an organization to support the Contadora group, which is seeking a peaceful solution to Central America's problems. Do you believe that it still has some chance of success?

Answer: If we are working for it is because we still have hope. The situation is extremely difficult but we believe that it is still possible to envisage peace in Central America based on observance of the principles of self-determination and noninterference. It is also necessary to seek -- both in Latin America and with all the world's democracies -- economic solution to the region's problems.

Question: You visited the USSR this week. Tomorrow you leave for Cuba. This is the first time that an Argentine president, a democrat, has visited those countries. Does it imply a new Argentinian political orientation?

Answer: No. The same policy as always is being pursued -- that related to Argentina's first traditions. We are trying to meet with the various governments within mutual respect for each side's system, and in all instances encouraging bilateral relations. This also enables us to conduct exchanges of viewpoints on the issues of greatest importance to mankind. Thus, we can work to make our small contribution to the struggle for peace.

Human Rights, Moscow Talks

PY222301 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Strasbourg, France, 17 Oct (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin dedicated the Human Rights Medal he was granted here today by the European Council to the "Argentine people, who are the true source and builders of the returns to democracy." Alfonsin stated that human rights "do not end with respect for individual rights" and that "to reach its fullness, democracy must include justice and equal opportunities at the economic, social, and cultural levels."

Giulio Andreotti, acting president of the Committee of Ministers of the European Council, said the prize was granted to Alfonsin in homage "to the courage shown to face and prevail over a somber past with absolute respect for the law." Andreotti said that Alfonsin's attitude "clarified painful events in Argentina through justice and not through vengeance." The Italian minister said that the Argentine attitude "is an example for all, including Europe, which, despite its glorious history, has had its own dark periods."

Meeting with the press following the ceremony, Alfonsin said that Argentines "know very well to what extent our stagnation is related to authoritarian rule." He added that "when the people participate as they do now they produce wonderful results."

The Argentine president spoke before the European Council, which awarded him the Human Rights Medal, the first time a Latin American politician has been so honored. "The prize I have just received," Alfonsin said, "prompts me to reaffirm before you the unyielding commitment of the Argentine people and their government to work hard to maintain full respect for human rights." He recalled that Argentina "experienced a clash between two kinds of violence: subversive violence and the violence of those who held the power of the state in their hands and abused it." He added that "the Argentine people are the ones who really deserve" the prize.

Alfonsin further said that "we must face the fundamental task of the transition from weakness to strength in order to fully secure democracy and make true respect for human rights in our country possible." He added that we Argentines "know that democracy is not possible without a basic democratic pact that will commit us all to recognize that we are participants in a shared system of norms that will establish among the various groups, beyond their disagreements, an indispensable basis of coexistence."

He emphasized that Argentina must achieve unity to attain the basic democratization of society, the state, the economy and culture, in order to have maximum equality with the maximum possible freedom. Alfonsin justified the efforts of the Group of Six for peace. He also considered the right to life "as the most elemental of human rights" and warned about the dangers of a nuclear war. In this regard, he said that it is urgent "to start a real struggle at all levels to eradicate violence from the hearts of men and to neutralize the ambition of any country to dominate another." He also said that he was concerned about the "weakening of multilateral organizations" and stressed that international forums "are the correct means of promote, under equal conditions and with mutual respect, dialogue and cooperation among all states." Later at a news conference in the Honor Room of the European Council, the Argentine president said: "The country had a 15-percent deficit in the Gross Domestic Product when I assumed the government. This year the deficit will only be 3 percent. Gross Industrial Production will grow 12 percent, investments will grow 16 percent, and we will collect 50 percent more in taxes than last year. The unemployment rate has dropped 4.8 percent, and we are getting closer to full employment. This is the result of democracy."

When a journalist asked him about what she believed to be Argentine coincidences with the Soviet position regarding disarmament and the Central American crisis in opposition to the U.S. position, Alfonsin replied: "You have asked a loaded question, and I am going to answer it." He said he analyzed bilateral relations with President Gromyko and together they reached "interesting and fruitful conclusions." This will be followed by an "important" trade relationship.

Regarding Central America, Alfonsin said that his country is searching for peace in the region, based on the principles of "self-determination, nonintervention, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, pluralist democracies, and economic development." In this regard, he stated that Mikhail Gorbachev assured him that the Soviet Union "has no interest in establishing military bases in Nicaragua."

When questioned about relations between Latin America and the EEC and especially between Europe and Argentina, Alfonsin said he has often personally thanked the Europeans for their solidarity regarding human rights, but he added that "I have also said this solidarity could be too late, because the absence of solidarity in other fields could open the doors to dictatorships." The Argentine president strongly emphasized that the EEC "should not institute on commercial discrimination based on subsidies, which are notoriously harmful to Latin America."

When a French journalist asked another question on the same topic, Alfonsin said he wanted to make "a differentiation." He said Argentina maintains "excellent" bilateral relations with many European countries, "some of which cooperate economically with us." He then added that "this does not occur when the EEC acts jointly as a whole, depressing international prices of raw materials which are also produced in this part of the world," referring to Latin America. He was also asked about a report on the possibility of some refugees wanting to settle in the Malvinas Islands. He answered that Argentina "is open to all refugees." "If they want to go to the Malvinas, let them go. But we can only offer them the territory because we need hands to work it," he added.

Asked about the Argentine diplomatic position on the Malvinas, Alfonsin said: "We have talked with the British opposition, and we would sit at the same table with the British. The only one who could not do this is the British Government." "We want negotiations, because they will show we are right," he said.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON AERONAUTIC, NUCLEAR R&D

PY221111 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Oct 86 p 8

[By Dalton Moreira, from the Valle do Paraiba branch office]

[Text] Aeronautics Minister Octavio Moreira Lima, 60, stated on 16 October that "government policy today calls for the development of nuclear technology, but exclusively for peaceful purposes," in accordance with the "basic guidelines set by President Jose Sarney." The minister added, "research is being conducted at the laboratory level. This will help Brazil to master advanced technology, but not for military purposes."

In an exclusive interview granted to FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, from his office in Brasilia, Moreira Lima said "any nation that wants to be considered developed must fully master three specific areas: informatics, space, and nuclear."

Research into uranium enrichment is being conducted at the Aerospace Technology Center [CTA] -- an organization headquartered in Sao Jose dos Campos (Sao Paulo) and linked to the Aeronautics Ministry -- through the Advanced Studies Institute [Instituto de Estudos Avancados -- IEAV]. The minister stated "nuclear research requires a large number of physicists, specialized engineers, and large investments. And we do not have them yet. This research also demands a technology which we have yet to develop, because nations which possess that technology will never transfer it."

Regarding the use of the military base installations in Serra do Cachimbo, Moreira Lima said "Brazil has very few testing grounds for its equipment," and that "Serra do Cachimbo is an uninhabited and barren region, since it lacks mineral resources which could be exploited. The land is not suitable for agriculture or for raising livestock. It is an ideal ground for testing weapons. Enterprises such as Avibras [Brazilian Airspace Industry] and Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] have expressed interest in using it." Although the land belongs to the Armed Forces Staff [EMFA] the area has been under the responsibility of the Aeronautics Ministry since the 1970's.

The subsonic fighter-bomb AMX, manufactured jointly by Brazil and Italy, will be tested this year at the Serra do Cachimbo base, according to the minister. This aircraft will go into service with the Brazilian Air Force in 1989. "We are in the final stage of preparing for tests with rockets and attack aircraft in the area reserved for that purpose," he stated. According to him, the military personnel living in that base are about to complete construction of a 300-kw hydroelectric plant that will supply energy to the base installations. For the time being, we are only doing that there." [quotation marks as published]

After 5 years in Serra do Cachimbo building wells for testing nuclear devices, and domes (for dumping nuclear waste), the CTA people left the area in July 1985. Now, the base is under the control of the Aeronautics Ministry Research and Development Department. According to Moreira Lima, "the CTA did nothing more in Serra do Cachimbo than to prepare the area for research and tests. This was preliminary work carried out by CTA technicians, preparatory work," he added.

Over the past few years considerable sales of Brazilian war materiel, to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Turkey, a market considered to be exclusively the domain of the great powers, represents for the minister a way to generate employment opportunities, in addition to making a "contribution to even up our trade balance," regardless of the criticisms of peaceful organizations. He added "the development of our country in terms of mastering advanced technology," is something which is "generally transferred to civilian use. Obviously there are those who criticize this, but we have to be realistic: the whole world needs weapons to maintain their Armed Forces on a professional level." For him, the great powers have achieved such a high level of technology and their products are so advanced that very few countries can purchase them. "In this manner, the so-called traditional equipment was no longer being produced by them" and the Brazilian businessmen "know how to exploit that empty space." He added: "Our products, in addition to being of excellent quality, are cheap."

By the end of 1989 Brazil will have placed in orbit its first data collecting satellite, which is being developed by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE)- The Air Force is participating in this project -- which is called Complete Brazilian Space Mission [Missao Espacial Completa Brasileira] (MECB), under the responsibility of the EMFA -- with the construction of a launching center and with the manufacture of the Satellite Launching Vehicle (VLS).

Regarding the base, which will be installed in Alcantara, Maranhao State, Moreira Lima has said "its construction is contemplated within the scheduled plan. We are now appropriating the land from the families that are residing within the future center's perimeter. We have already asked for bids and the construction of the base will begin in 1987." The same firmness cannot be observed about the deadlines for the construction of the VLS. Since the end of September the Institute for Space Activities (IAE) has been running into difficulties: Various types of experts have left the institute for better salaries. In view of this factor, the MECB runs the risk of being delayed.

Although Moreira Lima does not believe the project will be delayed, he does admit the IAE's brain drain is due to low salaries. The same thing happened at the INPE during 1985. "Regarding the development of the VLS, the only difficulty we are facing is the run on technicians and engineers, who have been lured away by private enterprises that pay better salaries." The minister also said the government has been warned of the need to update salaries, although he believes they will never equal those paid by the private sector. "But, if at least we can come close to them we will be in a position to maintain our team. That is our concern, because they are very experienced men." Regarding the MECB, he said that "it is a problem that is causing us grave concern."

RESTRICTIONS AFFECT MULTINATIONALS' INVESTMENTS

PY220104 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 15 Oct 86 pp 128-131

[Excerpts] Many politicians of the coalition now in government have for years called for restrictions on the multinational companies operating in Brazil. Now, the government of President Sarney is facing a problem with the multinational companies: To keep them from continuing to send more dollars out of the country than those they bring in for investments in the country; or even to keep them from closing down their operations and going home. The foreign subsidiaries have never before sent so many dollars out of the country in the form of profits, dividends, or even liquidation of part of their business in Brazil as they are doing this year. By 31 December, according to the Central Bank, the remittances of multinational subsidiaries will total \$1.55 billion -- nearly \$150 million more than they sent back last year.

The balance of the inflow and outflow of dollars for which those subsidiaries are responsible has been negative by nearly \$1.2 billion over the past 2 years. This figure is equivalent to the Ford Motor Company's holdings in Brazil and to nearly 5 percent of total foreign investments in the country since Pedro Alvares Cabral discovered Brazil in 1500. The director of the External Area of the Central Bank, Carlos Eduardo Freitas, said: "I still do not have a clear idea of what is happening." Along with the increasing withdrawal of capital by foreign companies, Freitas has observed a gradual decrease in the inflow of dollars in the form of new investments, as well as a gradual increase in the remittance of profits and dividends.

The effective negative balance between inflow and outflow of capital officially foreseen for this year totals \$780 million -- in fact, it will be \$1.18 billion. This figure is even more worrisome, according to Central Bank officials, when from the total foreign investments expected for this year, one subtracts bookkeeping entries registered as debt converted into risk capital. This operation consists of the purchase of Brazilian debts with foreign banks by multinational companies, which are then converted into risk capital by their Brazilian subsidiaries. Although these operations represent productive investments, they do not represent an inflow of foreign exchange into the country. [passage omitted]

The advisers of Finance Minister Dilson Funaro and President Jose Sarney have begun to look into the possible causes for the change in the intentions of foreign capital regarding investments in Brazil. [passage omitted]

According to their analysis, the bad climate for investments may reflect the difficulties in the foreign debt renegotiations, the complications brought about by the Informatics Law with the White House, and the repeated threats by government sectors to extend the reserved market concept to the pharmaceutical industry -- which is primarily in the hands of foreign companies. Furthermore, the election of a constituent congress next November is raising new uncertainties for foreign investors and the price freeze under the Cruzado Plan has caused losses among many foreign companies. [passage omitted]

Automobile makers, as well as enterprises in other sectors, are bitterly complaining about the restrictions imposed on foreign capital by the Special Informatics Secretariat (SEI). For instance, SEI actions are said to be responsible for the General Motors decision to freeze its plans to manufacture Kadet compact cars in Brazil. This would represent an investment of \$500 million over a 5-year period. The General Motors decision was prompted by the SEI refusal to grant permission for the manufacture of computerized equipment in Brazil. The SEI wanted General Motors to transfer the technology for the computerized equipment to three Brazilian companies, and then place orders with them.

"Brazilian democracy should be extended to the economic area," said Edson Vaz Musa, president of the Rhodia Company, a subsidiary of the French petrochemical and pharmaceutical company Rhone Poulenc. He added: "The government should quickly define the position of foreign enterprise in its development plan." The pharmaceutical companies, in fact, are threatened by the bogey of the reserved market and shrinking profits. [passage omitted]

In addition to the price freeze, foreign capital is facing restrictions such as those imposed by the SEI. "We could invest more, but we will not until the interpretation of the Informatics Law is fully clarified," said Dieter Siegelberg, director-superintendent of the Philips do Brasil company. The Dutch executive has a story of difficulties to tell -- a story that is common to subsidiaries of multinational companies in Brazil. For 3 years he tried to obtain permission from SEI to install in Piracicaba, Sao Paulo State, a factory to manufacture digital records for laser record players.

After much coming and going, the SEI granted permission for the construction of the factory, which would represent a \$15-million investment, but made a proviso: Philips could manufacture only digital records for recreational purposes, not computer memory records. Siegelberg accepted the condition, but it needed to be ratified in a document. After a new period of silence, SEI told him last July that it would not give an authorization in writing. "We are now more cautious," said the Philips superintendent, who decided to file the project away.

The U.S. Hewlett-Packard company, one of the world's giants in microelectronics, decided to sell its holding to Brazilian Iochpe group and to haul its dollars out of Brazil. This operation, which involved \$132 million that will mostly be sent abroad, put the U.S. company definitely out of the domestic computer and calculator market. "We must sadly leave the most promising computer market," said Luiz Carlos Barata, president of Hewlett-Packard do Brasil, which will continue its Brazilian operations only in the area of instrumentations. [passage omitted]

In view of the present flight of capital, which has already prompted President Sarney to ask Finance Minister Dilson Funaro and Central Bank President Fernaldo Archer for explanations, the government is studying possible measures to stop it. To this end, it is practically certain that the resolution of the National Foreign Trade Council issued in 1980 forbidding the importation of more than 5-year-old used machinery will be taken off the books. The rationale behind this likely decision is that, under present legislation, a foreign company can invest in Brazil either by bringing in cash or by fitting its subsidiary with equipment it manufactures abroad.

There are many companies that are waiting for that measure to expand their operations in Brazil. The U.S. Reynolds Company is interested in opening an aluminum can manufacturing plant in Minas Gerais State and plans to invest something like \$55 million. The plant would come disassembled from the United States, and the equipment in this case is more than 5 years old. For the same reason, Kodak has been hesitating to install a new photographic camera factory in Brazil or Singapore. The government has not yet formally made a decision at the political level, but according to an official close to the Sarney office, the decision has already been made in favor of Kodak.

The Central Bank is also considering whether to reinstate the 10-percent tax incentive for operations that convert foreign debt into stock subscriptions. [passage omitted]

"Planalto Palace is not thinking of reviewing the Profit Remittance Law," the chief of the Civilian Cabinet, Marcos Maciel, said last Thursday night. Central Bank President Archer, who agrees with Maciel, has said: "Our law is old, but it has attracted \$25 billion in foreign investments to Brazil."

Both for Maciel and Archer, the true problem has nothing to do with the Profit Remittance Law. The problem is a political one related to the uncertainties posed by the results of the Cruzado Plan and the November 15 elections for a constituent congress. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT TO EXAMINE FOREIGN LOAN ALTERNATIVES

PY230220 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Oct 86 p 36

[Text] The government will examine all possible alternatives to reestablish the inflow of foreign resources and to reduce the outflow of funds. To this end, the alternatives that will be explored are: cofinancing operations so the World Bank and private banks can jointly make loans for specific projects or economic sectors; partial capitalization of interests; reduction of spreads (charges for risk added to interest rates); and application of the LIBOR [London Interbank Offered Rate] to the entire foreign debt.

Advisers of Finance Minister Dilson Funaro and Central Bank President Fernaldo Arger, the principal foreign debt negotiators -- have stated the government does not intend to adopt a hard stance with the bankers as a grandstanding gesture, but to show its determination to conclude a reasonable agreement, which it is willing to negotiate with all the necessary flexibility.

These advisers preferred not to comment on the declaration the new Brazilian ambassador to the United States, Marcilio Marques Moreira, has made that beginning in 1987, it will be possible to reduce the transfer of real resources abroad by \$1.0 to \$1.5 billion.

They admitted, however, that Minister Funaro expects to reduce that transfer by more than those figures just through reduced spreads. Brazil intends to negotiate spreads that are lower than the 0.875 percent of the LIBOR that Mexico obtained.

The government's intention is to limit transfers abroad to 2.5 percent of the GDP, which tentatively will mean a reduction of \$3-\$4 billion. Of course, as Planning Ministry experts have pointed out, new resources that will reestablish the inflow of foreign savings are to be included in that amount. The new resources may come in various forms, even as financing loans.

As some experts in the economic area have noted, a mechanism to implement the capitalization of interests can be set up through an equalizing fund that will absorb the difference between the fixed interest rates previously negotiated and the current market interest rates. They recalled this idea, with some differences, was aired 2 years ago by former Central Bank President Paulo Lira.

Denying that Brazil has abandoned the cofinancing alternative, which would make it possible to conclude a \$1.2 billion joint financing operation between the World Bank (\$500 million) and the private banks (\$700 million), these experts said it would be an elementary strategic mistake to stick to a single proposal obsessively. According to them, the ideal would be to present a set of alternatives, and, whenever possible, gain some ground with each of them until the desired final result is attained.

They stated that taking the Brazilian foreign debt off the reference prime rate of 23 percent would mean a reduction, in a single stroke, of \$23 billion in interest payments, which indeed would be a substantial savings.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER WARNS OF EQUIPMENT NEEDS

PY221802 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Oct 86 p 9

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- In a speech addressed to President Jose Sarney, who was invited to attend an exhibition of Brazilian Air Force [FAB] bombers at the Sylvania (Goiás State) military training camp, General Rosa Filho, commander of the Air Force, yesterday stated that "considering the balance of the Air Force power of Latin America, our situation is not at all comfortable." Rosa Filho added: "What I want to convey is not concern, but a warning about our real situation and our constitutional duties which cannot be overlooked, the need to preserve the country's sovereignty, and the credibility of the Air Force."

Rosa Filho, designated by Aeronautics Minister Octavio Moreira Lima to greet the president, stated in his speech that the FAB's combat "techniques and equipment are equal to those of World War II."

Addressing in particular President Sarney, who was only some four meters away from him, Rosa Filho stated: "The FAB needs real disuasive fire power to maintain its political justification; that is to say, a well equipped, trained, and strategically deployed Air Force is imperative for national security." [passage omitted]

The aeronautics minister in an interview has ratified the speech made by the Air Force commander. He stated: "Regarding the Gross Domestic Product, the Brazilian Armed Forces are receiving the lowest percentage." He added: "We are not even receiving 1 percent, which is much lower than other Latin countries are receiving, some of which receive as much as 10 percent." According to the aeronautics minister, "Brazil needs the necessary equipment to maintain peace, as far as the defense of sovereignty is concerned." [passage omitted]

LIBYA BUYS BRAZILIAN SPARE PARTS TO SELL TO IRAN

PY222121 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 22 Oct 86 p 59

[Text] The fact that the Libyan Government has been buying more spare parts than they need for the Cascavel and Urutu armored vehicles created suspicion within Brazilian Government intelligence agencies. After some investigation, it was discovered that the parts are being sold to Iran, where they are being used to put the vehicles captured from Iraq back into operation. Following instructions from Itamaraty, the Brazilian war materiel industry does not sell war materiel to Iran.

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET, IRISH AMBASSADORS -- New ambassadors of the Soviet Union and Ireland today presented their diplomatic credentials to President Jose Sarney. Soviet Ambassador Viktor Federovich Isakov told President Sarney his government intends to step up its cooperation with Brazil. The new Irish ambassador is Bernard McHugh who previously served in Stockholm, Brussels, Bonn, and New Delhi. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Oct 86]

PINOCHET REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE MANDATE

PY221819 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Antofagasta, 21 Oct (AFP) -- During a public act in this city, 1,400 km north of Santiago, President Pinochet said the government will not negotiate the mandate entrusted to him by the people, and he criticized the moderate opposition.

Referring to the Democratic Alliance [AD], Pinochet said these sectors, with their talks about dialogues want to upset the process by the 1980 plebiscite, in which the majority approved the Constitution that enables him to rule until 1989.

No gentlemen, the government will not negotiate the sovereign mandate entrusted to me by the people themselves, General Pinochet remarked before a crowd of 30,000 people who gathered in the O'Higgins Park of this city, according to the government news agency ORBE. An understanding and an exchange of ideas will be admitted, Pinochet said, but with respect for law and constitutional order, and this must be demonstrated with concrete and honest facts, not with words, but with a clear, democratic will, and an honest, determined, and definite rejection of violence.

The chief of state, who is accompanied by 11 ministers in his 4-day tour, named some of the works carried out in the region, and asserted some sectors do not accept this progress and are blind and deaf to the undeniable truth. He added those sectors are well known, as is their style, methods, and objectives, again referring to the AD which groups rightists, Christian democrats, social democrats, and moderate leftists. They are the same ones, he said, who have called for peaceful demonstrations, for civil disobedience, and for ungovernability. We know all this ends in violence.

Pinochet remarked the AD has joined the strategy of extremism, which is always willing to make pacts and alliances that favor methods of death, violence, and terror. He then referred to the finding of a 70-ton arms cache, and the frustrated attack against his life on 7 September, during which 5 of his guardsmen died.

Now, he said, after being witnesses, together with the rest of the country and world, to the recent violent incidents that have endangered the peace of our country and the life of the president, those sectors hasten to assume a position of saintliness and respect. These politicians, he said, change colors according to circumstances, just like a chameleon. He said these sectors think they can obtain ignoble party advantages by joining extremism and its violence, but they are actually promoting chaos, violence, and unrest.

Pinochet concluded by saying when the government strikes a harsh blow on Marxist extremism and unveils its criminal strategy, these sectors immediately abandon their old friends.

SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS ACQUITTAL OF GEN LIEGH

PY222350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Supreme Court this evening confirmed that General Gustavo Leigh Guzman, retired, former Air Force commander and former Junta member, must be acquitted from the charge of unlawful association to make illegal arrests, according to Amnesty Decree 2,191; in other words, he should receive the benefit of the amnesty.

Gen Leigh appealed the acquittal issued by the Eighth Appellate Court because he said he was not guilty of anything and he should be declared innocent of any responsibility. However, that appeal was rejected by the Supreme Court, which confirmed the Appellate Court's decision.

This was a last minute report from the courts.

JUDGE UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASES PDC'S LAVANDERO

1221 Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Former Chilean Christian Democratic Party (PDC) congressman Jorge Lavandero was granted unconditional freedom today after being interrogated by the judge advocate who is investigating the discovery of an arsenal and the frustrated attack on President Augusto Pinochet on 7 September 1986.

Lavandero was summoned by the judge advocate to investigate his participation in an international debate of the Latin American foreign debt that was held in Havana. Lavandero denied journalistic reports that while in Havana he met with Fidel Castro and with Andres Pascal Allende, the secretary general of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left.

After 4 hours of questioning by Judge Fernando Torres, Lavandero said there are no other charges against him and he was granted absolute freedom. The former PDC congressman told the courts he has been the object of persecution and he has asked for police protection after receiving death threats from unidentified persons. His lawyers have reported the houses of all his relatives have been raided early this morning. [as received]

Lavandero said he left the court absolutely free. Moreover, the judge advocate has told the Interior Ministry that my life must be protected and that I be given the necessary protection to prevent being murdered, as I have demanded, he said. He added that to prevent this from happening, he will be forced to continue his self-exile abroad. [passage omitted]

JUDGE ORDERS ARREST OF CONSTRUCTION UNION LEADER

PY221409 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago 2d Military Court Judge Rodrigo Gonzalez has ordered the arrest of Manuel Jesus Urbano, a construction union leader from the town of Puento Alto, on charges of alleged possession of weapons. The judge also lifted Urbano's status of incommunicado. This report was made by the defendant's lawyer Ricardo Bravo who also said Urbano is presently in the medical unit of the former Santiago prison building. Bravo has requested a legal medical examination of his client because during his last interview with him he noticed marks caused by torture, possibly resulting from when he was arrested.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON LIFTING OF STATE OF SIEGE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "State of Siege Lifted in Several Regions," published in the 21 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page E 2, last paragraph, line seven:

...evaluation of the existing situation in each Region, and has taken the appropriate action. (providing dropped words "appropriate action.")

RICARDO FRANCO LEADER DIES IN RESCUE OPERATION

PA230322 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Early today, the authorities safely rescued a woman who had been kidnapped a few days ago. Her kidnappers had asked for an 80 million pesos ransom. The bloody incident resulted in the death of five of those involved in the kidnapping and the confiscation of arms and propaganda of the Ricardo Franco Movement.

The rescue operation began in northwest Bogota at 0500 today, when some of the guerrillas were still asleep. The action was taken to free Flor Alba Manrique de Ocampo, whom the guerrillas had kept chained and tied to a bed for 1 month. [passage omitted]

Flor Alba is the wife of a Modelo Jail guardsman who was detained and accused of helping Honduran drug traffickers Jose Ramon Mata Ballesteros flee.

The dead guerrillas were identified as Hernan Velez Vera, chief of the group and leader of the Ricardo Franco group; Luis Sierra Molano; Juan Oscar Selis Valderrama; Miguel Antonio Forero Paez; and another unidentified man. [passage omitted]

NEW CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS CLAIM MORE VICTIMS

PA221834 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[By Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] New and fierce clashes have taken place between a column of the so-called National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG) and Army troops in the western mountain range of the Andes in central Valle del Cauca Department. As a result, there were dead and wounded and war materiel was seized, including communications equipment and documents for the internal use of the leftist guerrillas.

The command of the 3rd Brigade, headed by Brigadier General Hernan Jose Guzman Rodriguez, reported that counterinsurgent operations continue in the rural area of Trujillo municipality, especially in Andianapolis Corregimiento.

A military spokesman said during the violent clashes several National Army members were wounded, but they are now out of danger in the Evaristo Garcia Departmental Hospital in Cali.

He also reported airborne troops and ground forces are carrying out operations along the foothills of the western mountain range of the Andes where the rebels are fleeing, leaving behind weapons, field equipment, supplies, and other things.

As for the initial balance of Army operations against the so-called CNG, the military command reported there have been five deaths in the combat area so far: four rebels and one soldier.

At the battle fronts, the military spokesman said there were wounded, especially among the guerrillas.

He said four insurgents were killed in armed clashes and were only identified with the aliases of "Lequen," "Sanchez," and "Eliecer," because they carried no identification.

The spokesman added the following were seized: 3 rifles, 534 cartridges of various calibers, 1 rifle, grenades, 2 bombs, 2 mines, 5 dynamite sticks, 20 meters of primer cord, 17 rifle magazines, 5 cases with implements used to clean rifles, 1 compass, 10 electric primers, 2 Yadesu FT-209 radios, 6 cassettes, equipment for minor surgeries, drugs, and documents for the internal use of subversive organizations that make up the CNG.

Among the documents found were street maps of municipalities located in the higher parts of the western mountain range and floor plans of Army units and bases and National Police headquarters.

Floor plans of governmental buildings, the Agrarian Fund, and other credit institutions were also seized.

Meanwhile, in Cordoba it was reported an alleged rural cell of the self-styled Popular Liberation Army (EPL) was captured in the past few hours by Administrative Department of Security, DAS, members in the act of extorting a well-known cattleman of San Jorge.

A DAS spokesman reported five men and one woman, apparently members of that subversive faction, were caught receiving millions [currency not specified] in extortion from ranchers in the rural area of Marralu corregimiento, Ayapel municipality, southern Cordoba.

The DAS identified the alleged guerrillas as: Arnulfo Antonio Borja Martinez, Julio Cenon Velasquez Lagares, Orlando Velasquez, Anibal Perez, and Raquel Alicia Hernandez Julio.

Another rebel was identified only with the alias of "the fat one" [el gordo].

According to the police report, in the past few weeks the subversive faction had been demanding millions from ranchers and businessmen of the region to avoid being kidnapped.

Initial DAS investigations indicate the EPL cell had demanded money from the owners of 10 ranches, including the Miraflores, Las Cuevas, La Estrella, and Besito Volado Ranches.

The EPL cell members were carrying weapons of various calibers and a large amount of subversive material when they were captured.

It was reported that the five men and one woman will be placed at the disposition of a specialized criminal judge, who will carry out the corresponding investigation.

LEGISLATOR VICTIM OF UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK

PA221934 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Report by Alicia Briceno]

[Excerpts] This morning, [New Liberationist Party Representative] Alberto Villamizar Cardena, chairman of the first commission of the Chamber of Representatives, was the victim of an attack as he was leaving his residence located on the 116th Street and 19th Avenue. Representative Villamizar, a relative of Senator Carlos Galan Sarmiento, was going to the Congress. He was attacked as he was getting into his car. [passage omitted] The representative, who was unhurt, said he had never received any threats, and he did not know the motive for the frustrated attack. Alberto Villamizar Cardena introduced a new statute on narcotics.

U.S. TAX ON OIL IMPORTS 'DESPERATE MEASURE'

PA221637 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 18 Oct p 6-a

[Editorial: "U.S. Tax on Crude"]

[Text] While OPEC flounders in indecision and a lack of commitment to reach an agreement, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has approved a law levying an 11.7-cent tax on each barrel of imported oil. The impact of these two factors can be deadly: A new drop in the international price of oil that may push the price of a barrel below \$10.

So far, the OPEC meeting in Geneva has been a comedy of errors. Reports indicate that the organization is "entangled in technicalities and divided into two groups" and that it may not reach an agreement before 31 October, the date in which production ceilings, agreed upon 2 months ago and which greatly contributed to stabilizing the market, expire.

The U.S. decision is even more serious. Contrary to all predictions, Reagan signed into law a proposal by the U.S. Congress to tax oil imports. The desperate measure seeks to ensure a victory for the Republican Party during the November elections. The oil crisis has dealt a harsh blow to states as important as Texas, and could bring about a Republic defeat in the Senate. This would turn Reagan's last 2 years in office into a nightmare.

Unfortunately, by taking this action, the United States will deal a blow to OPEC unity. Now, most of its members will try to compete among themselves to secure access to the U.S. market. The spirit of cooperation will be lost and the price of oil may take a sharp nosedive.

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL TERMED 'INCONGRUOUS'

PA221610 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 18 Oct 86 p 6-A

[Editorial: "Unilateral Decision"]

[Text] The immigration bill known as the Simpson-Rodino bill was approved by the U.S. Senate. Because it was passed a few days earlier by the House of Representatives, it will now go to President Reagan so that he can decide whether to sign it. The part of the law that refers to illegal workers directly concerns Mexico, and if there is something that stands out about the law, it is its incongruity.

The law talks of guaranteeing amnesty for millions of illegal aliens who currently live in the United States, something that is good. It also establishes civil and criminal sanctions against businessmen who hire illegal workers. Questionable or not, this is a sovereign U.S. decision. What is incongruous is that in order to satisfy the big farmers in the southwest, an amendment was introduced to permit thousands of foreigners to fill jobs in that basic sector.

Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy summarized the negative aspect of the law in the following terms: "When Congress promulgates a measure with a discriminatory potential, it is inevitably applied and virulent discrimination emerges. It constitutes an unjust setback for millions of Latin citizens." This is true. In the future, as a result of what will surely be the new immigration law, the Mexican workers who illegally cross the border to work in agriculture or other fields will get lower wages, their living conditions will be worse, and their rights more restricted even though Congress has explicitly admitted that the agricultural sector needs those workers. In addition, the United States chose to make a unilateral decision about an issue that demands a bilateral agreement with Mexico.

FINANCE SECRETARY DISCUSSES DEBT REPAYMENT

PA230247 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Report by Hector Gonzalez Perez from the Legislative Palace -- live]

[Text] Good afternoon to our audience throughout the republic. We will now report on the statements by Finance and Public Secretary Gustavo Petricioli to the finance and programming-budget commissions. Dr Gustavo Petricioli said that during the last 3 years [as heard] -- 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and part of 1986 -- Mexico has managed to save 3 billion pesos as a result of the renegotiation of the foreign debt.

The finance secretary asserted during his statement that the moratorium [on debt payments] would be a unilateral and irresponsible decision, and an inconvenient option for the country. He added: If we do not pay what we owe to 500 foreign banks, we would condemn Mexico to nongrowth and reduce the flow of its investments, expenses, and employment levels.

He said that the debt is a phenomenon that we cannot disregard or make disappear. We must adapt it to the country's conditions and ability for payment, Gustavo Petricioli said. He said that it would be very difficult to find a formula for financing our industrial optimization, structural changes, and diversification of exports without external resources, which is the safest way to cover the debt's service.

The finance and public credit secretary asserted that the debt must be handled with skill. One cannot think about an isolation policy or an autarchical [as heard] scheme in an interdependent world. He indicated that the renegotiation of the debt did not attempt to obtain emergency resources at any cost to save our country's economy.

The new credits and the extension of deadlines to pay a \$70-billion debt was attained based on a program for economic recovery and structural changes. He underscored that the renegotiation was not only carried out to solve the financial problems of President Miguel de la Madrid's administration, but rather the renegotiation served to establish firm bases for developing the country's future.

Gustavo Petricioli indicated that the arrival of fresh resources will help eliminate restrictive credit policies, lower interest rates, and increase production and employment. He said that the economic recovery program will allow the country to continue its growth in a healthy, moderate way, and avoid the recurring cycle of an exaggerated expansion followed by a recession.

Gustavo Petricioli answered 15 questions from PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party], PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico], PPS [Popular Socialist Party], PST [Socialist Workers Party], PAN [National Action Party], PRT [Revolutionary Workers Party], PDM [Mexican Democratic Party], and PMT [Mexican Workers Party] legislators.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR APPOINTED -- Mexico City, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Secretariat has announced that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has appointed Roberto Casellas Leal as new Mexican Ambassador to Turkey, where he will maintain his residence. He will simultaneously be accredited as ambassador to Pakistan. [Experts] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0320 GMT 22 Oct 86 FL]

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS - Mexico, 16 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- An official spokesman has reported that the new diplomatic representatives in Mexico from Argentina, Peru, and Denmark have presented their credentials to Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. Ambassador Roberto (Tomasin) from Argentina, (Jorge Raygada Cauvi) from Peru, and (Torben Frost) from Denmark [all names as received] were accredited during a ceremony held at the Foreign Ministry office in Mexico City. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1928 GMT 16 Oct 86, FL]

DRUGS DESTROYED -- Mexico City, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- In the past 3 days, judicial police agents and members of the Mexican Army located and destroyed 40 poppy and 11 marijuana fields in the Chiapas Mountain area, near Xaltenango Municipality. The poppy fields covered 1,111 square meters and the marijuana fields covered 2 and one half hectares. They were fumigated and manually destroyed. During the operations, 17 marijuana shelters, warehouses, and drying houses were also destroyed, and a large amount of utensils used to harvest the drugs were seized. This is the third time poppy and marijuana fields are found in Chiapas, in the southeastern part of the country. This time, those responsible for growing the drugs were arrested. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0310 GMT 22 Oct 86 FL]

MARIJUANA DISCOVERED, OWNER ARRESTED -- Colima, 17 October -- General Gonzalo Godoy Gutierrez, commander of the 20th Military Zone, has reported that a 4-hectare marijuana plantation hidden among plantain plants was discovered in Callejones, Tecoman Municipality. He said that the Army arrested Arturo Negrete Ramos, the owner of the land, and his accomplices, Leonel Verduzco Gutierrez of Rincon de Lopez, Colima, and Eleazar Contreras Duarte of Michoacan. Negrete Contreras said that he had expected to receive 300 million pesos for his harvest. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 18 Oct 86 p 6 PA]

U.S. HOLDS PANAMANIAN FOR DRUG TRIAL

PA221657 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 22 Oct 86 p 4

["Panama's Pulse" column]

[Text] In Roanoke, Virginia, Panamanian citizen Luis Tang will stand a public trial on drug smuggling charges filed against him by drug enforcement authorities. This would be an irrelevant and routine legal proceeding in the United States were it not for the fact that the case is fraught with violations of Panamanian law, which we must repudiate.

Tang was kidnapped by two U.S. officials whose surnames are Trelles and Driver in an entertainment spot in Panama City and taken to areas under U.S. jurisdiction. He was then flown to the United States, making it impossible to rescue him because he was taken out of our national territory.

Reprehensible Action [subhead]

We Panamanians cannot agree that the abusive procedures and violations involved in this action are an adequate means of catching lawbreakers because it would be tantamount to granting North Americans a license to do away with our countrymen's freedoms at will, ignoring the legal system that protects us. The situation calls for us to launch a drive for this Panamanian to be returned and tried under the provisions of Panama's penal code. An opposite stand would constitute unpatriotic submission.

CUSTOMS DISMISSES 'PIA VESTA' SMUGGLING CASE

PA221539 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 21 Oct 86 pp A-1, A-10

[Excerpt] The captain of the Danish ship Pia Vesta was released and left Saturday for Copenhagen after being held in custody in Panama for 125 days.

Early this week, customs officials dismissed all of the arms smuggling charges against Captain Johannes Christiansen after his ship was found to be carrying an undocumented shipment of automatic weapons and military trucks.

The Pia Vesta is anchored near the Pacific entrance of the Canal following her confiscation in June.

"I am all right now," said Christiansen minutes before his departure from Omar Torrijos International Airport on Saturday morning. "All charges against me have been dismissed," he said. Christiansen, 48, was the only person charged in connection with the mysterious shipment of 1,500 Kalashnikov automatic rifles, 1,440 RPG-18 antitank weapons, and 32 military vehicles.

Christiansen insisted throughout the 3-month-long investigation that he was innocent. He said Saturday that he was mistakenly arrested because of the shipment he was carrying. "According to international maritime laws, I have done nothing wrong," he said before boarding the plane.

Danish Consul Sven Fahlgren, who accompanied the captain to the airport, said that the several months of diplomatic efforts had been successful. "We are happy that this is all over," Fahlgren said.

Following the captain's departure it is not clear who will be charged in connection with the arms shipment. According to documents carried on the Pia Vesta, it is suspected that it was intended for the Peruvian Government or the Salvadoran Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

DELVALLE OUTLINES NATIONAL STATE OF AFFAIRS

PA201318 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 19 Oct 86 p 10-C

[Speech by Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle at a dinner hosted by the Managerial Front of the Democratic Revolutionary Party on 16 October]

[Excerpts] Let the first words be thanks to the Managerial Front of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] for inviting me to this event, which is compelling for me, and of great remembrance. [passage omitted]

I now want to refer to the situation my government and the country in general are facing. First, I want to mention the economic situation the country is presently experiencing. Statistics prove that last year's national income, and no doubt this year's as well, surpassed the country's population growth, meaning that the income per capita will have increased during 2 consecutive years. Although this in itself is by no means an unequivocal sign of improvement of well-being for all citizens, it at least shows the opening of a path toward greater progress, for which we should feel optimistic. So far during 1986, the signals we observe support this feeling. Construction has shown an increase of 21.5 percent during the first 8 months compared to 1985. [passage omitted]

Trade through the Colon Free Zone has increased 25 percent above 1985 figures. This is reflected in more port employment of nearly 13 percent over the first 8 months of 1985. Most encouraging is the increase of trade through the port of Cristobal, on the Atlantic, which has been more than 23 percent. [passage omitted]

Last week, I announced the formation of a commission that will make its recommendations for the most appropriate use of the reverted areas, as well as the necessary guidance regarding the canal watershed. We hope to have their wise evaluation to submit it for the consideration of all citizens, so that all Panamanians can, as soon as possible, make the best possible use of the areas outlined for housing, commercial areas, industrial, port, as well as the design for a complete road structure needed for the areas recovered under the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

Another matter that will receive priority will be the defense of the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, and to ensure that our country receives the true benefits agreed upon in those treaties. I have repeatedly stated that we shall struggle so that [U.S. Congress] Law 96-70 be repealed or substantially reformed, so that this law does not counteract the legitimate conquests obtained in those treaties.

On Tuesday during a Cabinet session, we approved a draft resolution establishing steps to be taken to repress crimes linked to drugs. The document was analyzed exhaustively, and representatives of the banking, legal, and professional sectors of the Panamanian community participated, aided substantially in improving the rules, thus obtaining a draft duly consulted with all the different public opinion media interested and familiarized with the subject.

This draft resolution has the goal of eliminating the drug problem, and we hope it will become the main weapon to fight the century's main plague without endangering the confidentiality of our banking and financial system. [passage omitted] Thank you very much.

TPA REJECTS POSTPONEMENT OF REPLY TO ACCUSATION

PA221857 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1806 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal [TPA] of first appeal refused today to grant a two-day extension to the attorney of U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus to answer the accusation against the U.S. prisoner.

Hasenfus' attorney, Enrique Sotelo Borge, told reporters he was "unsatisfied" with the rejection by Reinaldo Monterrey, president of the TPA. "Hasenfus still lacks a proper defense," attorney Sotelo Borge said. The lawyer explained that the judge had denied the extension of the deadline to respond to the accusation by claiming that the procedure established by the TPA only allows for 2 days.

Nicaraguan Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes presented an accusation last Monday against Hasenfus for violating the laws of public security and terrorism and for association to commit a crime. The official called for a maximum sentence of 30 years imprisonment to punish Hasenfus, sole survivor of a plane loaded with weapons for the "contras" in southeast Nicaragua. The U.S. citizen's defense attorney must present the reply to the accusation today, since it is the deadline.

U.S. Lawyers to Observe Trial

PA221350 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general, and Douglas Colbert, a well-known U.S. lawyer, will travel to Nicaragua tomorrow to investigate the case of the plane downed in Nicaragua on 5 October when it was transporting military aid for the contras. Here is more information on this from an ANN dispatch:

New York, ANN -- Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general, and Douglas Colbert, a well-known U.S. lawyer, will travel to Nicaragua tomorrow to investigate the case of the U.S. plane downed in that country on 5 October and to observe the current trial against the sole survivor of the frustrated mission in support of the contras.

Before leaving for Nicaragua, Clark announced that there are three reasons for the trip: first, to gather information on whether the CIA or any other U.S. government agency had direct or indirect participation in the flight of the C123-K airplane downed in southern Nicaragua; second, to compile information on whether the people responsible for the flight violated the U.S. Neutrality Act, which establishes that the supply for means or money for a military operation against another state with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations is a federal crime; third, the two lawyers will observe the legal procedures in Nicaragua against Eugene Hasenfus to determine if the fundamental human rights guaranteed by international law and Nicaraguan laws are fully applied.

Political circles have commented on the importance of the trip by Ramsey Clark, a critic of the U.S. policy in Central America, at the same time that another former U.S. attorney general, Griffin Bell, is about to arrive in Nicaragua as legal adviser of Hasenfus' attorney.

Clark, who will not directly participate in the trial, will present a report on the results of his investigations to the U.S. congressional committees that are investigating possible violations of the U.S. laws as a result of the scandal provoked by the Hasenfus case.

Carrion on Contras, ICJ Ruling

PA220415 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, first deputy interior minister, confirmed yesterday the right and legitimacy of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA] to judge yankee adviser Eugene Hasenfus, as these courts represent the people's will in imparting justice.

Carrion made this statement during the ceremony to commemorate the Interior Ministry's [MINT] 7th anniversary. He added that the U.S. adviser will have all the legal guarantees during the judicial process. He said that the Nicaraguan people have a right "to judge in the TPA this adviser who came to sow crime and terror, just as all criminals who have fallen in the people's hands have been."

The date on which Commander Pedro Arauz Palacios, member of the historic FSLN National Directorate, fell in combat 9 years ago was chosen to commemorate the MINT's 7th anniversary.

Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge placed a torch at the hero's mausoleum, where the ceremony was held. The torch had been carried from Dirimo to the site where Arauz Palacios fell, fighting against the Somozist guards.

The torch was delivered by heroic youth Ontoniel Perez, who received the Gold Medal for Courage.

Carrion said that the signing into law of the \$100 million for the mercenaries will open a new and dangerous phase in the imperialist aggression. He added: However, the counterrevolution's defeat is already irreversible and the deadly funds will only contribute to prolonging the defeat and bringing more sorrow to the people.

"They can be given new weapons, they can be trained in new techniques, but all of that will only serve to delay the hour of their final elimination."

Carrion warned that we must expect a resurgence of terrorist activities like the ones carried out by the CIA in 1983, when Nicaraguan ports were mined, the oil pipeline in Puerto Sandino and the fuel tanks in Corinto were sabotaged, and several air attacks were staged. He stressed that the people must fight in all battlefields, sharing in all difficulties created by these attacks. He added that the next step in this escalation of yankee aggression will be the direct participation of U.S. officers, and American youths who will come to die in our land -- sent by the U.S. Government described by Carrion as "the White House Hawks." Commander Carrion said that the Reagan administration is accusing Nicaragua without basis, while violating international law, disavowing the International Court of Justice [ICJ], and hiring international mercenaries and terrorists, such as Luis Posada Carriles, a Cuban worm responsible for blowing up a Cuban plane.

Carrion said that Elliot Abrams has accused Nicaragua only because it did not permit a meeting at the moment and under the conditions demanded by the United States, although Hasenfus has been allowed to talk with his wife.

Carrion added that Abrams' cynicism is amazing, because the same ones who violate international law also disregard their own laws. "They, who are criminals, accuse us who have come out in defense of international law in all the international forums," Carrion said.

"If Abrams is truly interested in preserving the law, the United States should withdraw its aid to the contras immediately, stop its attacks against Nicaragua, and accept the ICJ decision. Then we could talk about international jurisprudence and laws. [no end quotation marks as published]

Carrion stressed the heroic action of Pedro Arauz Palacios 9 years ago when a small group of Sandinists defied the dictatorship, shaking its structures, showing great audacity and heroism, which were qualities he acquired during the years he fought with the FSLN. He added that he was proud the MINT had chosen that date to celebrate its anniversary.

Carrion praised the work done by the members of the MINT, who, displaying the qualities of the old Sandinists in the vanguard, struggle silently day after day so that all the attempts of the people's enemies to crush our revolution will be smashed against their continuous efforts.

Carrion said that because of their efforts, and despite the U.S. aggression, Nicaraguan cities are among the safest due to the actions of the Sandinist Police in struggling against crime.

He stressed the respect for human rights displayed by the combatants in the penitentiary system, at the Immigrations and Aliens Directorate [Direccion de Inmigracion y Extranjeria] and in the National Fire Prevention System. He said that this attitude springs from the radically new and revolutionary principles taught to the combatants.

He added that the top directorate has not hesitated when it has had to apply the corresponding sanctions against those who have violated those principles, and has publicly reported those cases, as they are not the norm. No one can say that the MINT leaders promote those violations, he underlined.

"None of our achievements would have been possible without the support of people who cooperate daily with the security institutions."

In addition to Carrion, the event was presided over by Commander Henry Ruiz, companero Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado, presidential Delegate Carlos Carrion Cruz, Socorro Palacios Lopez, the mother of Pedro Arauz Palacios, members of the EPS Staff, government cabinet members, and diplomatic representatives from the Contadora and Support Group countries.

PCDN EXPLAINS WITHDRAWAL FROM FSLN DIALOGUE

PA230300 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Although the multilateral dialogue among six parties in the National Assembly opened with a consensus, the Democratic Conservative Party, PCD [as published], unilaterally decided yesterday to withdraw from the dialogue because of what it considered a disloyal attitude of the other parties.

PCD Coordinator Rafael Cordova Rivas announced that "his party will no longer participate in talks with the parties in the National Assembly because they have not shown any interest in supporting the PCD's proposals."

For example, when the article dealing with the rights of citizens to organize political parties was discussed in the National Assembly, the PCD proposed that the state finance the parties' propaganda campaign to make it more democratic. However, neither the Socialists, Communists, or Sandinists, supported the proposal.

"For us, it no longer makes any sense to continue patronizing these parties of ants and fleas, which lack popular support," Cordova Rivas said. "We are going to ask the office of the comptroller general to investigate these groups' accounts, because the only group not receiving any financial support from abroad is the PCD," he added.

He also announced that the PCD would not continue bilateral talks with the FSLN, "because it did not comply with its promise to include Article 49 on international treaties and agreements on human rights in the constitutional bill discussion."

Cordova Rivas complained that the motions on human rights submitted by the other parties were extensively discussed, while the PCD proposal was rejected by 59 votes. [sentence as published]

The PCD official considered it unnecessary to officially announce its decision not to participate further in the dialogue to the FSLN, the Independent Liberal Party, PLI; the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN; the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC; or to the Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCN.

Juan Manuel Gutierrez of the PLI said the parties will probably hold a meeting next Thursday or Friday to continue with the agenda drafted by the technical commission on the dialogue.

ORTEGA SENDS NOTE TO FASTING VIETNAM VETERANS

PA221604 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 12 Oct 86 p 12

[Text] We have received a copy of the thank-you note sent by President Daniel Ortega to the four veterans of the U.S. attacks on Vietnam who staged a lengthy fast on the stairs of the Capitol Building in Washington demanding the cessation of the Reagan administration's mercenary war against Nicaragua. The message reads as follows:

Twenty five years later, all weapons against aggression!

Managua, 17 October 1986

Brothers Charles Liteky, George Mizo, Duncan Murphy, Brian Wilson:

During the past 47 days, the Nicaraguan people have been following with deep gratitude and appreciation the fast you have staged with sacrifice, risking your health and your lives in defense of this small, grateful nation, thus identifying yourselves with the cause of peace.

This noble gesture, which reflects the best traditions of the U.S. people, has had to confront the policy of force that unfortunately prevails within the current administration, which tries to silence and hide the sentiments and actions that have surfaced in various parts of the world in favor of justice and peace.

However, more powerful than the forces of evil are the voices and actions of those who work for the prevalence of law and mutual respect among nations, and the respect for international laws and juridical order. No one will prevent the incorporation of more men and women who are willing to struggle daily for these principles with true determination.

The Nicaraguan people feel more linked to this commitment. We will spare no efforts or sacrifices in the struggle for peace. We will defend our right to exist at all costs.

Your courage and determination undoubtedly represent the best feelings of the U.S. people who oppose the immoral and illegal war that the Reagan administration has unleashed against the Nicaraguan people, which has been condemned by the international community and by The Hague's International Court of Justice. This war of aggression has caused the unjust death of thousands of Nicaraguans and the death and imprisonment of several U.S. citizens, which has only brought pain and sorrow to Nicaraguan and U.S. families.

We hope that your struggle, as well as that of thousands of U.S. citizens, to prevent the repetition of the tragic experience of Vietnam in our region, will be heard by those who insist on imposing a militaristic solution to the current conflict in Central America.

On the National Day of Fast for Peace and Life, the Nicaraguan people and the international community accompany you with expressions of solidarity, and we reiterate to you that your example will not be in vain, and that sooner or later reason will prevail over force, peace over war, and life over death.

Fraternally,

Daniel Ortega Saavedra

CONTRAS REPORTEDLY REQUEST RED CROSS HELP

PA220411 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0002 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] San Jose, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The command of the anti-Sandinist forces led by Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro urgently requested today the help of the International Red Cross. The "contras" are asking the institution to order its branch in Managua to help the civilians "who have been under bomb attack since last Sunday."

In a press communique, the rebels of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), who are fighting in the Atlantic and southern areas of their country, pointed out that the EPS is heavily attacking the Santa Rosa, Cano Blanco, La Ceiba, Los Tanques, and El Gerabito areas, in Zelaya Department. The report pointed out that nine dead were picked up today and three seriously wounded persons are being looked after by the peasants.

The document of the UNO southern front requests that the international human rights organizations "visit these places that have been bombed and verify the situation of the residents." The "contras" stated that the arms used by the Sandinists are Soviet "Katyuska BM-21" rocket launchers containing multiple explosives that cause severe damage to the targets.

REPRESENTATIVE TO UN DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

FL222046 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1922 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Today at the United Nations, Cuba questioned the reason behind spending billions of dollars on nuclear weapons that will become obsolete while new types of cosmic weapons are being developed.

UN representative Pedro Nunez Mosquera said during the general debate that it is easier to proceed with a nuclear freeze and subsequent destruction of nuclear weapons. The Cuban diplomat said the resources used to develop cosmic weapons can be used for economic and social development, particularly for underdeveloped countries.

In reference to repeated efforts to militarize space and to reaffirm doctrines based on nuclear weapons on the part of the United States, Nunez Mosquera stressed that the current option is not between peace and war, but rather between life and death.

The Cuban representative to the United Nations analyzed the stalemate reached at the disarmament negotiations on basic topics, such as nuclear disarmament, and he blamed a small group of countries, headed by the United States, for blocking measures to prevent a nuclear war. He added that the White House had responded to Soviet proposals with greater military spending for research and development of weapons, including cosmic weapons.

Nunez Mosquera stated that the U.S. insistence reserving the right to test nuclear weapons in space impeded the possibility of arriving at important agreements at the Reykjavik summit.

We agree with the UN delegations that have said the so-called defense shield, if it is effective, would only serve the country who has it, said Nunez Mosquera, and he added that nuclear disarmament does not allow alternatives.

FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER INAUGURATES CEMA MEETING

PA221304 Havana International Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Report by Alberto Martinez]

[Text] The 47th CEMA meeting on cooperation in the food industry field began this Tuesday in Havana. During the next 4 days, representatives of 12 socialist countries will exchange views on how to apply the progress made in the fields of biotechnology and biotechnics in the food industry as well as the use of robot machinery and microprocessors. The participants at the meeting will also discuss the use of new technologies in the processing of oilseed and the production of food puree, oils, lards, and citrus fruit by-products.

During the opening session, Cuban Food Industry Minister Alejandro Roca stressed Cuba's participation in the work done by CEMA in the past 5 years:

[Begin Roca recording] Our enterprises, organizations, and research institutions are participating in the work being done through eight scientific-technological cooperation agreements signed by our country during that time period. These cooperation agreements are in the areas of preserves, sugarcane, canning, packing, sugar, and agreements signed in the food puree, beer, and milk industry areas. Likewise, we have signed the general agreement on biotechnology and 5 of the 10 agreements included in the program of the general agreement. This was done as a result of the importance our country gives to the overall plan for the scientific and technological development and advancement through the year 2000 and approved by CEMA's 41st extraordinary session. [end recording]

Regarding Cuba's involvement in CEMA's upcoming plans, Minister Roca said:

[Begin Roca recording] We must also stress that the work plan for 1986-87 includes our participation in 15 of the 17 tasks outlined by that plan. These tasks are mainly in the areas of citrus, sprays [aromatizadores], development of (?Vietnam's) sugarcane industry, expansion of the facilities for the production of protein-based wrappers, automation and automated systems, rational use of material and energy resources, and other areas which are not less important. [end recording]

The Cuban minister described the importance of the meeting being held in Havana:

[Begin Roca recording] The fact that this 47th meeting of the commission is being held in Havana is important not only because of the contents and essence of its agenda, but because it also takes on a political character that expresses the importance and vitality of socialism, the real relations that should exist among the peoples of the world, and, above all, the importance of a field like the food industry. [end recording]

This meeting will conclude on Friday. The participants will draft policies for the development of the food industry of the countries of the socialist community.

SOVIET VICE ADMIRAL GRANTS NEWS CONFERENCE

FL221514 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet people will do everything necessary to block imperialism's warmongering policies. This has been said in a Havana news conference by Vice Admiral Fedor Starozhilov, commander of the Soviet naval detachment visiting our country. The Soviet official also underscored the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between Cuba and the Soviet Union and reaffirmed after the recent Moscow meeting held between the two country's top leaders, Fidel Castro and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Meets With Raul Castro

FL220147 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and FAR minister has met at Minfar [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] headquarters with Soviet Vice Admiral Fedor Starozhilov, deputy commander of the Black Sea Fleet and chief of the Soviet Naval Fleet visiting our country. Also participating in the warm meeting were Navy Captain (Olexis Chenko), military, naval, and airforce attache at the Soviet Embassy in Cuba and other officials from the Soviet detachment. Also attending were Division General Abelardo Colome Ibarra, Politburo member and first substitute of the FAR Ministry, Division General Rogelio Acevedo, Central Committee member and chief of the FAR Rear Services Directorate, and other generals and admirals of the revolutionary armed forces. [passage omitted]

Raul Castro Visits Naval Fleet

FL230040 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and FAR minister, today visited the Soviet Naval Fleet which has been in Cuba since last Monday [20 October]. Raul was met by Vice Admiral Fedor Starozhilov, deputy commander of the Black Sea Fleet and chief of the Soviet naval detachment. As a remembrance of his visit, the crew presented Raul with a sailor's uniform. The army general expressed his satisfaction with the present. He said the Revolutionary Armed Forces, which will hold its 30th anniversary in December, justifiably began at sea.

RISQUET MEETS WITH GUINEA-BISSAU'S SEMEDO

FL230138 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet, Central Committee secretary, has met in Havana with Guinean Foreign Minister Julio Semedo, who is in Cuba on an official and friendly visit. Risquet and Semedo analyzed aspects of the international situation and exchanged opinions on the development of bilateral relations.

BARBADOSTRADE DEFICIT REPORTED TO INCREASE IN REGION

FL212238 Bridgetown CANA in English 2156 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 21, CANA -- Barbados' visible trade deficit widened by 27 million dollars January-May this year, total exports declined by 23 million and imports rose by five million dollars over the corresponding five-month period in 1985, government figures showed. (1 bds dol=50 cents U.S.) The 1986 deficit amounted to 243 million dollars compared with 216 million for the corresponding period last year. A fall in re-exports accounted for the decline in total exports, with domestic exports remaining stable at 200 million dollars, the same as for 1985.

The figures, just released by the Barbados Statistical Service, put the value on total exports at 278 million dollars and imports at 521 million.

Transactions with the Caribbean Community (Caricom) contracted, as a domestic exports and imports fell by 4.6 million and 7.8 million dollars respectively. As a result, Caricom imports were valued at 66.3 million dollars and exports at 22.6 million.

Trinidad and Tobago, whose sales here increased to 49.5 million from 45.5 million dollars, was the principal source of Caricom imports. The twin-island republic was also the principal buyer of Barbadian products over the five-month period, taking in amounts worth 7.6 million dollars, 4.1 million dollars below 1985 levels.

Imports from Jamaica dipped 52.7 per cent to reach 11.4 million dollars, representing the major change in the trading with Caricom, the statistical service said. Barbadian sales there were down marginally, reaching 1.8 million dollars from 1.9 million the year before.

In overall trading, Puerto Rico and the United States were the biggest buyers of local goods, absorbing amounts valued at 77 million and 42 million dollars respectively. "Domestic exports to the USA fell by 22 million dollars or 34.7 per cent while domestic exports to Puerto Rico fell by 14 million dollars or 15.8 per cent, said the statistical service bulletin covering January to May 1986.

Machinery was the largest segment of Barbados' import bill, accounting for 201 million dollars, 38 million more than 1985 and the largest single increase on category basis.

The largest decline was recorded in the importation of mineral fuels. The bill was 62 million dollars, a decline of 39 million over 1985.

Machinery, essentially electronic components, accounted for the bulk of domestic exports -- 121 million dollars of the 200 million dollar total.

HAITIPRESIDENT ANNOUNCES \$228 MILLION BUDGET

FL221154 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Interim Haitian President Henri Namphy has announced a \$228 million budget and called for a general mobilization to overcome Haiti's poverty and underdevelopment. Mr Namphy, who heads the military civilian council that replaced President Jean-Claude Duvalier in February, spoke 1 day after the first elections held in Haiti since the young dictator fled the country. Very few Haitians took part in the balloting Sunday to choose members of an assembly to approve a draft constitution. Results are expected within a week.

ST KITTSSIMMONDS, CARICOM OFFICIALS DECRY DRUG TRAFFIC

FL212253 Bridgetown CANA in English 2224 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Bassatterre, St Kitts, Oct 21, CANA -- St Kitts-Nevis Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds yesterday condemned drug trafficking and abuse in the region and urged Caribbean Community (Caricom) customs officers now meeting here to be more vigilant in the war against what he called an evil of monumental proportions. His comments came as he addressed the opening of the 12th Caricom customs officers conference here.

The Caribbean leader said he saw a role for the Regional Security System (RSS) in facilitating the sharing of information on drug-related activities and as a system for cooperation for anti-drug law enforcement agencies.

Simmonds invited people everywhere to volunteer information on persons involved in the drug trade, since if it is allowed to flourish, it could very well destroy the future of the Caribbean people. Over the next few days, the customs chiefs will discuss their role in checking narcotics trafficking and abuse in the area, and the implementation of new systems of valuation and of measuring alcohol levels in spirits.

ST VINCENTUPM OFFICIALS APPOINTED DURING CONGRESS

FL211429 Bridgetown CANA in English 2313 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 20, CANA -- Social worker Oscar Allen has been re-elected political leader and general secretary of the opposition United People's Movement (UPM) here. Allen will head the party's 13-member central committee. Lawyer Adrian Saunders will fill the newly-created post of deputy political leader of the party at its 4th congress which ended here at the weekend.

HIJACKING PROMPTS CANCELLATION OF FLIGHTS

FL211316 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The pilots of a Suriname Airways plane hijacked during the weekend has radioed the airline that they were being held captive by rebels. The hijacking, which is the second within recent months, has prompted airline officials to cancel all flights into the interior of Suriname. The captured pilots did say that they were all right. Rebel leader Ronnie Brunswijk has been heading a series of attacks on army barracks, schools, and towns since July.

NATION TO HOST SELA INTEGRATION MEETING NEXT YEAR

FL221952 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] A conference on integration in Latin America and the Caribbean within the framework of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, is to be held in Suriname next year.

This proposal was made by the government of Suriname and was met with support at the SELA meeting last week in the Peruvian capital Lima. The permanent secretary of SELA will support and help organize the conference.

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MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER SEPULVEDA ARRIVES

PY222111 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1815 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda arrived here today to attend a meeting of the Argentine-Mexican joint committee and to meet with President Raul Alfonsin.

Sepulveda, who arrived from Brazil, was welcomed at the metropolitan airport by his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo.

Caputo said that the joint committee will begin its meetings on 23 October and that it will address commercial and economic issues.

Caputo added: "An analysis will be made in an attempt to promote bilateral cooperation. The participation of Mexico in the construction of the Loma de la Vaca gas pipeline in Neuquen, which is essential for the development of that region, will be evaluated."

In addition to technical matters, Caputo said, the meetings with Sepulveda will also afford "a very good opportunity" to continue talks on regional issues of interest to the two governments, such as the Central American crisis.

For his part, Sepulveda attached "great importance" to his visit to Argentina, because "it will allow us to continue the dialogue that began in December 1983 and that we have improved at every available opportunity."

"We want to promote bilateral trade, taking into account the excellent level of our political relations," he said.

concerning his meeting with President Alfonsin, Sepulveda said that the agenda will be established by the president.

BRIEFS

1986 BUDGET BECOMES LAW -- The government has signed this year's budget into law, the Public Information Secretariat (SIP) announced last night. The 1986 budget, which provides for a total government expenditure of 14,312,862,000 australs, became law by virtue of decree 1911, which was signed by President Raul Alfonsin, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Treasury Secretary Mario Brodersohn. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Oct 86 p 1 PY]

SARNEY 'DISGUSTED BY SHLAUDEMAN'S STATEMENT

PY232358 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] President Jose Sarney has frowned on the threatening statement made by U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman in Sao Paulo on 21 October. The ambassador said that the United States will close its market to products from countries that, like Brazil, "close their doors to innovation from the most dynamic and competitive sectors of the U.S. economy." President Sarney, however, decided not to send any official note to the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia in response to the statement.

President Sarney was particularly disgusted with one passage of the statement Ambassador Shlaudeman made at the Sao Paulo American Chamber of Commerce. In that passage, the U.S. ambassador asked for "fair treatment in trade matters, and the negotiation of differences in a professional manner, without political emotionalism." In the president's opinion, that was a provocation which, if repeated, will not go unanswered.

Sarney said that contrary to Shlaudeman's assertion, the presidential recommendations to government officials regarding Brazilian-U.S. trade have been that the question not become polemic.

Contacted by FOLHA yesterday in Sao Paulo, Ambassador Shlaudeman said that his statement was misinterpreted.

ITAMARATY DENIES INFORMATICS AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PY231424 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Itamaraty says that it is unaware of the fact that Brazil has signed a secret agreement with the United States on the informatics issue.

This comment was made yesterday by Itamaraty spokesman Rui Nogueira when he referred to reports datelined Washington which state that the Brazilian ambassador to Washington, Sergio Correia da Costa, has reportedly signed an agreement on this issue with the White House [as heard] trade representative, Clayton Yeutter.

According to this agreement, the Brazilian Government has reportedly committed itself to adopt three specific steps to improve the relations with the United States, namely to submit to the national Congress a bill regulating copyrights as a legal protection for software [previous word in English] computer programs, to decentralize the Special Secretariat of Informatics (SEI), and to draw up a list of products that would not be included in the reserved informatics market, the so-called negative list.

According to spokesman Rui Nogueira, Itamaraty is aware of the first item, that is, submitting to the national Congress a bill regulating the software [previous word in English].

The Itamaraty spokesman endorsed a note released this week by the Science and Technology Ministry, denying that the Brazilian Government has struck an agreement with the United States to settle the informatics dispute.

Rui Nogueira also commented on the statement U.S. Ambassador to Brazil Harry Shlaudeman made this week. According to Nogueira, Shlaudeman clearly expressed the U.S. position and suggested a more professional and less emotional handling of the informatics issue.

SODRE STRESSES 'NEGOTIATION' IN U.S.

PY240102 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre has said in Sao Paulo that the word retaliation has been scratched from the dictionary of U.S.-Brazilian relations. He explained that negotiations between the two countries are proceeding smoothly, trying to solve two problems: the reserved computer market and the customs surcharge of 8.5 percent on orange juice imported by the United States.

[Begin Abreu Sodre recording] In the talks we held with Whitehead [John C. Whitehead, Deputy Secretary of State] and other U.S. officials the word retaliation has not been used. Our objective is to accommodate interests. As I have said, Brazil is a big country and it needs to negotiate. This is the role of diplomacy -- to seek solutions through a peaceful process of talks. Brazil is now a great nation which cannot be disregarded. [end recording]

Minister Abreu Sodre noted that the progress Brazil has attained in recent years has transformed it into a competitive nation which can negotiate with developed countries and organizations like the EEC. We are no longer a country than can be imposed upon, he said, and then added that the problems of the reserved computer market and the customs surcharge on orange juice will have to be discussed at length with the United States.

NUCLEAR PROGRAM LOSES 'PRIORITY' IN BUDGET CUTS

PY231807 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Brazilian Mines Minister Aureliano Chaves today said to the local press that the nuclear program has not been granted a priority status in the 1987 Brazilian Government budget.

Chaves made this statement during a meeting with Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations, Inc.] Director Ronaldo Fabricio, who resigned his post because of budget cuts to the 1987 nuclear program.

Chaves said that he cannot pressure ministers in the economic has established nonexistent resources. He added that because of a lack of resources, the government query has established priorities for its investments, and the nuclear sector is not among them.

Chaves said that the Brazilian nuclear program will not be paralyzed but he added that the implementation of the program will be compatible with the resources available.

Ronaldo Fabricio said that the Angra II nuclear plant, the first in a series of eight plants scheduled to be built within the framework of a 1975 agreement signed with the FRG, will not be operational by 1992 as was scheduled, due to the resources that the national budget has allotted to the nuclear sector in 1987.

According to Fabricio, in 1986 we worked at a slow pace because of budget cuts in the nuclear sector which decreased from \$230 million to \$120 million.

The Brazilian nuclear program, which is conducted within the framework of an agreement that was signed in 1975 with the FRG, has been virtually paralyzed since the beginning of 1984 because of budget cuts in the public sector.

This agreement provides for the installation in Brazil of eight nuclear plants of 1.3 million kilowatt power each for the production of electricity. It also provides for the transference of technology to carry out all the necessary operations for prospecting, extracting and production of uranium, for the construction of an uranium enrichment plant, and for the construction of a radioactive fuel reprocessing plants.

The original Brazilian nuclear program established that the eight plants would be operational by 1990, but because of the modifications that were recently established by the Brazilian Government, there will be one plant operational by 1992 and other one by 1995. [as received]

The Brazilian Government has not yet decided whether the other six plants provided for in the nuclear program, in which \$4.828 billion have already been invested, will be built.

ANGRA I FACES ONGOING OPERATING PROBLEMS

PY221833 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Oct 86 p 29

[by Paulo Motta]

[Text] Despite the fact that it began to operate commercially in January 1985, the Angra I nuclear plant has already had to change the 48,000 rods on its steam condensor (one of the factors that caused it to close down in January of that year), and now it will have to change the system that it uses for storing radioactive waste. The purchase of the new equipment alone (excluding the cost of installation), will cost approximately \$6 million (84 million cruzados).

The rods had to be changed because they were corroded and covered in barnacles. Furnas technicians at that time stated that the chemical treatment used by Westinghouse in the steam generator caused the corrosion. Other experts have guaranteed that the problem was caused because the U.S. enterprise had planned that the plant would use fresh water in its refrigeration system (like many plants use in the United States), but sea water is used here in Brazil.

The system for storing radioactive waste will have to be changed because the current system dates from the 1960's. Since that time, this sector has developed greatly and the radioactive waste produced at Angra I does not comply with the standard guidelines of the IAEA nor of the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN]

The so-called low and medium-activity system of stabilization of radioactive waste [sistema de imobilizacao dos rejeitos radioativos de Baixa e Media atividade] of the Angra I plant is really a process through which nuclear waste is placed in drum cylinders for their future final storage in a deposit to be built by the CNEN. Before it is placed in drums, the radioactive material is mixed with concrete and vermiculite so as to avoid leaks of radioactive waste. Nevertheless, the system used by Angra I is outdated and it does not meet the present IAEA or CNEN specifications.

Alfredo Trajan Filho, chief engineer of the Furnas power plant division, recently admitted that the company did not replace the nuclear waste processing system within the deadline established by CNEN. He explained that the difficulties of adapting a new system to the present processing equipment. According to the CNEN, the system should have been replaced within a 2-year period after the plant entered a critical state, which occurred in March 1982.

Trajan reported that since we were unable to meet the deadline, we built a temporary deposit to store radioactive waste. This was done in compliance with CNEN and national and international security measures. The present stages of storage of radioactive waste are perfectly safe and safeguards the environment, the population, and plant employees. We have already bought a new processing system. Its cost totals \$800 thousand and it will be in operation by the end of next year.

Trajan added that the new unit will yield a smaller volume of nuclear waste than produced by the present system. He said that the present temporary deposit that was built near Angra I has a capacity to store 4,000 barrels of nuclear waste of low and medium activity and that it can store Angra I nuclear waste for 3 or 4 more years.

CUBAN TRADE MINISTER WANTS SHIPPING AGREEMENT

PY221517 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguest 21 Oct 86 p 23

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas yesterday expressed interest in acquiring Brazilian-made railroad locomotives. This information was disclosed by Luis Carlos Lopes Moreira, foreign relations secretary of the Transport Ministry, following a meeting that Cabrizas held with Transport Minister Jose Reinaldo Tavares.

Cabrizas also stated Cuba is interested in reaching a shipping agreement with Brazil for the transport of goods.

Cabrizas will submit proposals for bilateral trade agreements to Itamaraty today. During this week the Cuban minister will meet with Murilo Habema, superintendant of the SUNAB [National Superintendency of Supplies], to obtain more information regarding the Brazilian merchant shipping system.

According to the Cuban foreign trade minister, his meeting with Brazilian ministers are only a preliminary contact to analyze the possibilities of trade agreements between the two countries. Jose Reinaldo told Cabrizas he will invite the Cuban transport minister to visit Brazil. The date has not yet been decided.

DEL VALLE COMMENTS ON U.S. OFFICIAL'S STATEMENTS

PY240233 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated the Chilean Government's domestic policy is not subject to foreign pressures. Thus he commented on U.S. Ambassador Harry Barne's statement wishing for the lifting of the state of siege, and suggesting that the approval of credits to Chile is linked to that desire. Minister del Valle also said the arms caches that were found in the country were the first step in the attempt to take over political and military control of the country. We now have a report by correspondent Jose Francisco Contreras:

[Begin recording] [Contreras] Minister del Valle commented on declarations made by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs Robert Gelbard. Mr Gelbard noted the danger the extreme left poses in Latin America, its attempts to transform Chile into a theater of the East-West confrontation, and to destabilized both the government of General Pinochet and the whole region. Minister del Valle pointed out the similarity between Mr Gelbard's and the Chilean Government's views. As for the smuggling of arms into Chile, he said they were intended not only to destabilize the current government, but any future democratically-oriented government. He added those weapons were going to be used in an attempt to take over political and military control of the country.

As for the declaration of U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes who expressed a wish that the state of siege be lifted, Minister Del Valle said everyone wishes that the conditions to allow the lifting of the state of siege would exist. He added the government declared the state of siege because it thought it had to, and the state of siege will be maintained as long as conditions deem it advisable. As for the suspension of administrative measure to meet foreign demands, as a prior condition for the approval of credits to Chile, del Valle said:

[Del Valle] The government has never made its domestic policy subject to foreign demands. Its actions are determined by internal conditions. Democracy is making headway because the government wants it to; because this is the pledge the government made upon swearing to uphold the Constitution. This is the pledge we live up to, regardless of the wishes of other countries' foreign ministries. We are abiding by the wishes of the Chilean people who voted for the Constitution. [end recording]

Finally, Minister del Valle dismissed the idea that Chile is heading for a crisis. The country, he said, is going through a transition process that is being properly conducted, so that we can reach the desired goal following the established timetable. He reasserted that Chile is not crisis bound.

Truck Owners Demonstrate

PY240238 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Just after Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle made a strong statement about the possibility that preconditions will be placed on credits for our country, truck owners demonstrated in support of the government.

The truck owners asked President Ronald Reagan not to deprive Chile of the resources it needs to continue its development. The Truck Owners Confederation, headed by Julio Lagos, delivered a note addressed to President Ronald Reagan at the U.S. Consulate. Part of the letter says: We appeal to the feelings of your excellency, as President of that great sister nation with which we have so many spiritual and moral links, to prevent the officials of your government from depriving Chile of the essential resources it needs to continue its road to progress and development.

Julio Lagos indicated a large motorcade of about 1,500 trucks was formed to deliver the letter. Samuel Chavez, the confederation representative, told this radio station the demonstration did not have any political connotations. [passage omitted]

CUADRA ANNOUNCES ARRESTS IN ATTACK ON PINOCHET

PY240140 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A few minutes ago, Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Javier Cuadra confirmed that five terrorists, who took part in the brutal attack against President Augusto Pinochet on 7 September, have been arrested by the Investigative Police. These people are now at the disposal of the ad hoc military prosecutor Fernando Torrez Silva.

This information was provided by Minister Cuadra during a press conference which has just ended here in La Moneda Palace. Minister Cuadra read a public declaration giving the identity and the criminal background of the terrorists, who are all members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front terrorist organization. The official declaration read by the minister says:

[Begin recording] As is well-known by the public the ad hoc military prosecutor, who is investigating the attack against the life of his excellency the president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Army, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, ordered a widespread investigation by the appropriate security and police organizations. [passage omitted]

These organizations, using all their professional, technical, and scientific capabilities, have conducted an investigation to identify the people responsible for the serious attack and to accurately determine the circumstances. As a result of the investigation the Chilean Investigative Police have arrested five members of the so-called Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, a paramilitary organization of the Communist Party, who have admitted their participation in the attack and whose identities are:

1. Juan Moreno Avila, alias Daniel Edgardo Bustos Campos, alias Sacha or Claudio, 26 years of age. He received military training from August 1984 to July 1985 in the Punto Cero and Pinar del Rio camps in Cuba. Bustos Campos fired his M-16 four times from the east.
2. Victor Leodoro Diaz Caro, alias Luis Felipe (Hansing Caulen), alias Alonso or Daniel, 28 years of age. He drove a blue Toyota pickup which was later found abandoned at the bus stop No 25 on Vicuna Mackena Avenue. Diaz Caro fired his M-16 from the west. This individual, who left the country for Sweden in 1976, is the son of Victor Manuel Diaz (Loves), former deputy secretary general of the Communist Party.

3. Arnaldo Hernan Arenas Vejar, alias (Milton), (Mito), or Joel, 32 years of age. He drove a blue Peugeot 504 station wagon with a trailer in front of the presidential motorcade firing three M-16-cartridges.

4. (Renin) Fidel Peralta Veliz, alias Oscar or Sergio, 23 years of age. He fired three M 16-cartridges from the hill.

5. Jorge Mario Angulo Gonzalez, alias Carlos or Pedro, 27 years of age also fired two M-16-cartridges from the hill.

These individuals also admitted participating in other terrorist actions in different areas. They are being held at the headquarters of the Chilean Investigative Police and will be put at the disposal of the appropriate judge. Investigation and the evaluation of the testimony and documents of the arrested individuals continue in order to gather more information on the criminal attack. Santiago, 23 October 1986.

This material will be delivered to the representatives of the press in the offices of the Ministry Secretary General of the Government. [end recording] [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PY231801 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0346 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 22 Oct (EFE) -- The Chilean military government today stated, through its Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, that the government is "eminently respectful of human rights." Garcia made this statement to reporters at the end of a meeting with the government committee that advises the Interior Ministry on human rights.

The interior minister said this committee has prepared, based on preliminary press reports, several proposals which it has presented to the Interior Ministry. These proposals relate to illegal pressures, treatment of detainees and others, which have received "maximum attention." He added: "I want to state that we are eminently respectful of human rights, and we condemn any violation of these rights."

Garcia stated: "If in any of these cases human rights have been violated, those who are responsible must be investigated and tried accordingly." He added: "This is the guideline, the policy, and the instructions the government has given to all those who are responsible on this matter." He said "this guideline, this line of thinking, and this policy are what inspires the government, contrary to what some people may say on this subject."

Jurist Ricardo Martin, chairman of the Human Rights Advisory Committee, created by the government 4 months ago, stated "the committee has dealt with 80 denunciations presented on alleged violations of those rights, and in 5 cases there apparently had been violations." However, Martin added, "the committee must still confirm them thoroughly before preparing the final report."

The (non-government) Chilean human rights commission in its latest reports for the month of April 1986, denounces the "5 deaths, 16 frustrated homicides, 10 reports of torture, and 83 cruel, inhuman, and demeaning incidents which were recorded during that month; and that 340 of the 935 prisoners still remain in jail, and 3,740 people suffer indefinite banishment."

FPMR ENDORSES UNIVERSAL TRUCE PROPOSED BY POPE

PY240348 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0332 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 23 Oct (EFE) -- The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), which is regarded as the paramilitary branch of the Chilean Communist Party, has announced its endorsement of the universal truce for peace proposed by the pope for Monday, 27 October. The armed Marxist group today informed several international news agencies that it was responding to the call made last week by the Chilean Episcopal Conference.

A note signed by the FPMR national leadership dated Santiago 22 October is "an open letter to Bernardino Pinera, chairman of the Chilean Episcopal Conference." The letter says that in answer to the call made by the bishops "to all national sectors to join the truce proposed by the pope," on Monday, 27 October, the FPMR will not carry out any armed action on that day." "We believe this truce will be unilateral," the letter says, because the FPMR does not expect the repressive forces of the Chilean military regime to do the same thing.

The FPMR national leadership also states: "Because we truly seek to bring peace to our fatherland we have started a struggle to this end." It adds that "our struggle is aimed at securing peace once and for all for all Chileans."

Last Thursday, the Chilean Episcopal Conference issued a public statement signed by its chairman, Msgr Bernardino Pinera, urging "all Chilean sectors to make a new effort to hold a dialogue." In their statement, the bishops said they were making that request to both the government and the opposition within the framework of the universal day of truce proposed by the pope for Monday, 27 October.

GEN DANUS APPOINTED CONSUL TO SAN FRANCISCO

PY231150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1346 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 22 Oct (EFE) -- General Luis Danus, the current commander of the Chilean Southern Military Region whose retirement was announced by the High Command, will be the Chilean consul to San Francisco, USA. Gen Danus' appointment was published today in the Santiago media. Danus made remarks regarded as being signs of dissidence, and which have provoked conflicting reactions.

According to press reports General Gaston Frez, who is also regarded as being "independent" from the government and who was put on the retirement list together with Danus and seven other generals, "might be appointed as the Chilean representative to multilateral organizations headquartered in Montevideo."

General Alejandro Medina Lois, another high-ranking official put on the retirement list, might be appointed ambassador to the ROK. General Julio Canessa, former member of the Government Junta, "has reportedly declined a position as new ambassador to Israel."

BARCO 'STRONGLY' DEFENDS FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

PA231938 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Report by Graciela Larsh]

[Text] President Virgilio Barco Vargas has strongly defended freedom of expression here in Cartagena. The president questioned the legal dispositions of the Betancur administration and called them impositions that restrict the journalistic activities.

The president inaugurated the meeting of the 4th Colombian Publicity Congress, which began yesterday at the convention center and reaffirmed the position of the Liberal government. He announced his decision to strengthen the free and responsible media and stated there will be no impositions or restrictions that will weaken the press and force its disappearance. The president took this opportunity to manifest before 1,000 delegates to the congress his disagreement with the controls on the political publicity and the compulsory publication of announcements subject to the criteria of the National Council of drugs.

[Begin Barco recording] This government, which has neither requested nor enjoyed a period of grace, hereby states that it does not share the interferences that on behalf of the misinterpreted state interventionism have been affecting what should be a very free activity. In addition, these interferences could be setting the basis for more serious and dangerous interventions in the future. [end recording]

President Barco also pointed out the advantages of reaching special agreements to report on terrorist actions or other incidents that affect security or endanger the right to life. Finally, President Barco said he does not expect at all to draw the favor or the benevolence of the media and that this attitude should not be confused with indifference or lack of interest.

FARC REPORTEDLY VIOLATES PEACE ACCORDS

PA231946 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[By Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] The left-wing guerrillas plan to establish a sole combat front to seize power and cause clashes between the public opinion and the National Army while they continue to carry out attacks, kidnappings, extortion, and to receive aid from abroad and from drug traffickers.

This was reported by Brig Gen Ramon Emilio Gil Bermudez, commander of the Army 10 Brigade, during a roundtable organized by the Unity Foundation for Progress. The roundtable was called "Solidarity with Cauca."

During his address, Gil Bermudez said the FARC continues to recruit students and peasants and is increasing in number, in violation of the peace accords signed with the government in La Uribe, Meta.

He reported 2 fronts used to operate in Cauca, where the peace agreements were signed, but now there are 4 composed of more than 400 men. Regarding the M-19, he said 3 of its fronts are active, particularly that in the northeastern part of the department, and that the American Battalion includes 40 rebels of the Peruvian Tupac Amaru and the Ecuadoran Alvaro Lives.

The 10th Brigade Commander said the left-wing rebels continue to receive aid from socialist-bloc countries and drug traffickers.

The socialist countries train the rebels politically and militarily and supply them with sophisticated communications equipment and weapons.

He explained drug traffickers also give them weapons and other means.

Gen Ramon Emilio Gil Bermudez said the subversive movements that are active in Colombia currently have four well-defined goals.

These include the demilitarization and reduction of the system of activity [as published] of the Army and National Police, in order to cause, through propaganda, clashes between the forces of order and public opinion.

Other goals are the concentration of masses and the calling of continuous and prolonged civic strikes throughout the nation.

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE FIGURES -- According to the National Administrative Department of Statistics, DANE, Colombia's trade balance up to April, on the basis of customs manifests, showed a surplus of \$424.8 million which the figures for the same period last year showed. The change is exclusively due to the coffee bonanza, which led to a 91 percent increase in sales. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 18 Oct 86 1 PA]

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS REPORT -- According to information supplied by the Bank of the Republic, as of 20 September, there is a \$621.3-million surplus in the current account, thus "turning around" the \$150.5-million deficit that existed around this date last year. The balance of trade registers a favorable balance of \$700 million; the only blemish is the services sector, which is still \$563.3 million in the red. As of 23 September, net international reserves are \$2,4663 billion. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 21 Oct 86 p 10 PA]

ANTIOQUIA GOVERNOR APPOINTMENT -- Antonio Yepes Parra, a surgeon, has been appointed governor of Antioquia Department, replacing Bernardo Guerra Serna who resigned [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Oct 86 p 1 PA]

SECURITIES COMMISSION PRESIDENT -- The government appointed Alba Lucia Orozco de Triana as new president of the National Securities Commission yesterday. She replaces Alberto Gomez. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Oct 86 p 1-a PA]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER LANIADO RESIGNS POST

PA230400 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 23000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Marcel Laniado has officially resigned from the post he has held since 10 August 1984. On 27 October the president will sign the decree confirming the resignation.

During the 26 months Laniado headed the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, he made important changes in the farming area. Efforts have been concentrated in the country's farming, cattle, and forestry areas.

PRESIDENT DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY IN CANTON

PA231308 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Marco Lara, national secretary of public information, reported to the media the president's decision to declare a state of emergency in the Santo Domingo de los Colorados Canton following the acts of violence that have been carried out there. Lara emphasized the measure was taken to avoid acts that upset order and the country's internal security. President Febres Cordero invoked the national security law, which includes such things as total press censorship of those members of the media who try to subvert order in the canton. Marco Lara also said the Constitutional Guarantee Tribunal has been notified on this declaration of emergency because the National Congress is not currently in session.

[Begin Lara recording] These measures have been taken as a precaution to maintain order, safeguard tranquillity, and prevent the continuation of acts of violence in that canton that can only lead to confrontation between Ecuadorans. These situations, which no one wants and which do not lead to the resolution of problems, are used as a pretext to carry out the acts we have mentioned. This is the reason for calling this meeting with my distinguished national press colleagues, and the information on the situation in Santo Domingo de los Colorados will be supplied to the national press this afternoon. [end recording]

BRAZIL'S SODRE DISCUSSES TRADE RESTRICTIONS

PY202206 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar spoke to the press after meeting with Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Abreu Sodre at the site of the Itaipu hydroelectric dam. Saldivar admitted that Paraguay wants to move ahead the scheduled date for concluding th dam "because the sooner the dam is finished, the sooner there will be more energy for Paraguay, which means more development and greater income for the country."

Regarding the trade obstacles imposed by Brazil at the border, Saldivar said that "we did not discuss trade matters because this is being discussed by Brazilian and Paraguayan specialist organizations."

Saldivar indicated that during the meeting, which lasted from 1100 until 1136, "the discussion centered on Paraguayan-Brazilian relations and common projects including Itaipu and the railroad project for carrying agricultural products."

Regarding the people known as the "Brasiguayos" [Brazilian settlers living in Paraguay], Saldivar said that "we are hoping that cooperation between the two countries will improve in such a way that the presence and work of the settlers will be beneficial."

Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Abreu Sodre told the Paraguayan press that his government is very interested in solving the restrictive trade measures put in effect by Brazil on 15 August in Foz de Yguacu which reduced by 70 percent sales to Brazilian tourists in Puerto Stroessner.

Abreu Sodre indicated that "this is a problem we should discuss all the time. Paraguay and Brazil are growing and this development was the cause of this problem. It is a typical problem created by development."

Asked if the restrictive measures would be kept, he said that they could be changed and that he even has a proposal from the Paraguayan Government on that issue. He said there is a possibility that beneficial agreements may be reached. His words created hope.

Regarding Itaipu, Abreu Sodre said that his government is interested in speeding up the construction work schedule "within possible limits" and that the necessary financing would be sought.

CAMPOS SAYS CP FAVORS OPPOSITION UNITY

PY222157 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2323 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, 21 Oct (EFE) -- Paraguayan Communist leader Hugo Campos said today at a press conference in Prague that the Paraguayan Communists favor unity among the opposition forces in the country and the use of all forms of struggle against the regime of General Alfredo Stroessner.

Hugo Campos, a member of his party's Political Commission, said that "the struggle against the dictatorship has recently been intensified and that more people are participating in it. The people are taking to the streets, and opposition political organizations are strenuously seeking unity, but their efforts are being undermined by dogmatic and individualistic positions."

Campos believes it is possible that the United States might promote the replacement of Stroessner to establish a regime similar to the one that succeeded Jean-Claude Duvalier's overthrown regime in Haiti.

Campos said that "the Paraguayan dictatorship directly serves Washington's interests," even militarily. He explained that the United States is building a military base near the Paraguayan border with Brazil and Bolivia in order to station a rapid deployment force there that will be at the service of the reactionary forces in the Southern Cone.

According to comments reported by the Czechoslovakian news agency CTK, Campos said that these forces have secretly entered the country following a pact with Stroessner. They are based at Pozo Colorado, in the Chaco region, where they are being trained in antiguerrilla warfare. The regime, he added, is also financed by contributions from Nazi war criminals and international drug traffickers.

Paraguay has been under a state of seige since 1954, according to Campos, who, in conclusion, recalled that Antonio Maidana, the Paraguayan Communist secretary general who would have been 70 years old on 25 October, disappeared after he was kidnapped by the police.

BRIEFS

JANUARY-AUGUST INFLATION FIGURES -- The Consumer Price Index in August increased 1.5 percent, putting the inflation rate for the year (January-August) at 19.1 percent. The annual inflation rate now stands at 26.8 percent. [Summary] [Asuncion EL DIARIO NOTICIAS in Spanish 1 Oct 86 p 12 PY]

FIRST AIDS VICTIM REPORTED -- Dr Fidel Moreno Gonzalez, director of the Epidemiology and Zoonosis Department of the Health Ministry, has reported that a 23-year-old man is the first AIDS victim in Paraguay. The man, who has not been identified, was a hemophiliac who contracted the illness through blood transfusions. He died on 1 October in the Tropical Medicine Institute. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Oct 86 p 7 PY]

JUDGE WANTS MILITARY COURTS TO TRY TERRORISTS

PY222201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian Supreme Court President Hector Beltran Rivera's proposal that terrorist cases be tried by the military courts today prompted conflicting reactions from political leaders.

Senator Guillermo Larco, president of the Senate Defense Commission and leader of the ruling Social Democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, APRA, said he considered the proposal a great mistake.

However, the Alfonso Barrantes, president of the United Left Marxist front, the second political force in Peru, said that the executive branch has the authority to accept Beltran's proposal.

The weekly OIGA reflects the opinion of the conservative opposition, commenting that the 14 October attack which left Admiral Geronimo Cafferata wounded makes it clearer than ever that only by deciding that terrorist should be tried by the military courts will the horror of letting free the murderers of citizens and policemen end.

Yesterday, in referring to the wave of terrorist attacks, the Supreme Court president said that trials involving terrorist actions should be placed in the hands of the military courts, because many times judges do not condemn those guilty of terrorism because the evidence is not clear or convincing. Senator Larco also said that the main difficulties involved in the trial of terrorist come from the pressure and threats against judges, adding that the proposal is a serious mistake because it does not guarantee a fair trial. Larco proposed the creation of ad hoc courts, which, unlike the civilian courts, would be able to operate without the threat of coercion. These ad hoc courts would have the same powers of civilian courts, but they would be special courts operating without much publicity, he said.

The debate began when it was discovered that Maria Saire Heredia, also known as Comrade Olga, who participated in the attack against Adm Cafferata, was released from jail on 4 August after being prosecuted on terrorist charges in 1983. The court that prosecuted her and other alleged terrorists on charges of involvement in several attacks and in the killing of five policemen did not find enough evidence to give her a longer sentence.

This time Saire was arrested in a slum, in the hideout of a terrorist who was wounded during the shoot-out that followed the attack on Adm Cafferata. The police maintain that Saire participated in the attack.

ALVA CASTRO ASSERTS ECONOMIC BALANCE 'POSITIVE'

PY221426 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro today made an assessment of the country's economic situation, which he termed extremely positive. Alva Castro this afternoon met with the government economic team to assess the government's economic achievements during the 14 months of the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] government.

Present at the meeting, held at the Hotel del Pueblo in Santa Clara, were Central Reserve Bank President Leonel Figueroa, Economy Vice Minister Gustavo (Assaderday), Enrique Cornejo, chairman of the Commerce Institute, Jose Palomino Redes, president of CONAVE [expansion unknown], and Victor Lopez Garcia, head of Popular Cooperation and government economic adviser.

At the end of the meeting, the prime minister said the economic balance is positive, and production has increased 6.5 percent between January and September 1986, thus surpassing current expectations.

[Begin Alva Castro recording] We have managed to reduce the price increased spiral, that is, we are beginning to control inflation. Although we have an inflation rate considered high by many, we have reduced it from the 250 percent annual rate which we inherited on 28 July 1985, to 44 percent of accrued inflation between January and September 1986. This is a very important government achievement. We have reduced the price increase spiral as demanded by most Peruvians.

Today we verified that production has increased beyond the terms announced by the Peruvian president and government as a national goal to achieved in 1986. We are reaching that objective, and some say we have considerably surpassed it. We promised an increase of 6 percent, and today we have an accrued growth which is above 6.5 percent. This is really positive growth. In Latin America, Peru will grow more than any other country, except for Brazil, which is a giant and a model for us, because of the important development it has achieved. Of course it is very possible that Brazil will surpass our percentage, however, we are going to break a record which should fill all Peruvians with enthusiasm, faith, and hope. [end recording]

TERRORIST ATTACK TOWN HALL, APRA OFFICE IN SUPE

PY231418 Paris AFP in Spanish 0513 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The police tonight reported that a terrorist commando today hurled dynamite sticks at the town hall building in the city of Supe, 180 km north of Lima, virtually destroying it. No casualties have been reported. The subversives, who presumably belong to the Shining Path organization, also hurled dynamite sticks at the office of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] party in Supe and at a branch office of the Banco de la Nacion.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

PY201803 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who is on an official visit to France, will meet President Francois Mitterrand on 21 October. Iglesias will inform the French president that Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti has accepted the invitation he received to visit France. This information has been reported by the Paris press. This afternoon Iglesias will meet with UNESCO director Amadou Mahtar M'Bow and with members of the Uruguayan delegation to UNESCO. From Paris, Iglesias is due to travel to Geneva, where he will attend the Uruguay [name given to next GATT session] round of GATT talks.

PCU DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ATTACK ON TFP OFFICES

PY201846 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1741 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Oct (EFE) -- Uruguayan Communist Party (PCU) Press Secretary Esteban Valenti has "categorically" rejected accusations that his party is involved in the attack perpetrated early this morning against the rightist organization Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP).

Valenti told EFE that the PCU "clearly, absolutely, and categorically" rejects "any type of attack." "We, the Uruguayan Communists, have a long history. We have never used this method, and now that we have regained democracy after so many years of struggle, we believe it is most appropriate to express our rejection of these methods."

This statement refuted the comments of TFP director Alberto Arcos Perez, who blamed "the terrorists and communists who do not face their responsibilities as we do," referring to a bomb which exploded at the TFP headquarters. No one was injured but damage was reported.

Valenti said: "I doubt that any leftist progressive organization is involved in this type of event, especially at this time when the human rights issue is being discussed and the planting of a bomb, which would disturb the political atmosphere and blame the left, would be advantageous for the right." The PCU press secretary demanded "a clear, prompt, and thorough investigation, to include even the victims of the attack because it is significant that immediately after the attack a communique was issued,, accusing the communists." Valenti stated that the TFP "is seeking some publicity, because since the end of the de facto regime, with which it was very close, the TFP has been isolated."

The attack against the TFP headquarters occurred today at 0215 (0515 GMT). Windows were shattered and damage done to its facade and that of neighboring houses. No injuries have been reported.

DEPUTIES CONDEMN U.S. SENATE'S 'MEDDLING'

PA232205 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Report by Hector Gonzalez Perez]

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies strongly condemned the U.S. Senate's intentions of imposing sanctions on Mexico in connection with drug trafficking.

In a debate that lasted approximately 2 hours, parliamentarians from the PRI, PSUM, [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico], PPS [Popular Socialist Party], PAN [National Action Party], and PRT [Workers' Revolutionary Party] considered that the U.S. Senate has no right to impose sanctions on any country. Arturo Whaley of the PSUM said that a sick society that wants to blame others for its drug addiction problems is a desperate society.

Meanwhile, David Jimenez, president of the Chamber of Deputies' Justice Committee, said that in fighting drug trafficking, Mexico does not hide the problem, but instead faces it and legally punishes those who profit at the expense of the people's health.

PRT Deputy Pedro Penaloza strongly condemned the U.S. senator's meddling in Mexico's domestic affairs. He said that in dealing with the drug addiction problem, the United States is seeking a way out by blaming others for its ills.

U.S. Lacks 'Moral Authority'

PA231545 Mexico City Red Nacional 7 Imevision Television in Spanish 0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Interview with Mexican Deputy David Jimenez Gonzalez by Hector Gonzalez in the "Today's Interview" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] We are here with Deputy David Jimenez Gonzalez, chairman of the Justice Committee of the 53d Legislature. He will comment on the U.S. Senate's efforts to impose sanctions against our country over the issue of drug trafficking. Deputy Jimenez, what moral authority should a country have to sanction our country, which is sovereign and independent?

[Jimenez] First of all, no country has the moral authority to sanction the conduct or the political will of another government that has established a number of actions within its own territory to fight drug trafficking. Mexico is a sovereign and independent country. Mexico also respects the sovereignty and independence of other countries in regard to this aspect. Regarding your question, which is linked to the Mexican Government's efforts to fight drug trafficking, the Mexican Government's actions have set an example in Latin America. The Mexican president recently expressed this when he opened the meeting that he had convened in Puerto Vallarta. It was a meeting of various attorneys general and justice ministers of the entire American continent, including U.S. Attorney General Meese. The president said there that, in the face of this great evil, big solutions must be found to combat it. However, objectivity in the analysis, and intense, honest, and joint efforts are necessary so that in a harmonious and coordinated way all the governments of this area can carry out joint actions to combat drug trafficking.

Mexico has already left an indelible mark because of its actions in which it has invested many economic resources, billions of pesos, and in which many lives of our soldiers and policemen under the Attorney General's Office have been sacrificed. This has been done to carry out a vigorous campaign against drug trafficking and to pursue these kinds of criminals. These are criminals who due to their dangerousness meddle in different areas of our society. That is why we believe that the U.S. Senate's request to President Reagan to establish a number of legal and economic measures against our country is unjust.

[Gonzalez] In the Puerto Vallarta meeting to which you refer, U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese described President Miguel de la Madrid and his government as champions in the fight against drug trafficking. How is it possible that such a high-ranking authority as Edwin Meese came here to tell Mexico that we are champions and in the United States there are efforts to apply sanctions against us?

[Jimenez] Well, look, there are a number of sectors which have sought to discredit the actions that the Mexican Government has implemented against drug trafficking. As you said, U.S. Attorney General Meese set us as an example, not only in Latin America, but worldwide as a country that has faced this problem with full determination and energy.

As I said earlier, Mexico has invested many resources in this. In the "Pacific 7" operation alone, which is being carried out in northwestern Mexico, more than 1 billion pesos will be invested. These are funds that come from the Mexican state. At the same time, a considerable number of personnel of the Mexican Army, along with the Federal Judicial Police, have also been deployed for this effort. In the last 2 or 3 years, we have lost close to 300 soldiers in the fight against drug traffickers. In 1986, more than 8 billion pesos have been invested to confront this international crime.

That is why the Mexican president's call for the meeting of all these justice ministers and attorneys general in Puerto Vallarta had the basic objective of establishing joint actions among the various governments so that they can fight the drug traffickers and drug trafficking. As the Puerto Vallarta declaration states, this should be done without harming or affecting the sovereignty of the states and by respecting the constitutional and legal framework of each country.

[Gonzalez] The Senate members include Jesse Helms.

[Jimenez] That is right. Jesse Helms is one of the members of the U.S. Senate. We already know his record. We are aware of the unjustified statements that he has made and that could be considered slanderous and offensive. What the U.S. authorities should do is not only look at what other countries are doing to fight drug trafficking, but also practice self-criticism and think deeply about this so that their own government institutions will look into what they are doing to prevent that huge consumption of drugs in the United States. At this time, there are approximately 30 million drug addicts in the United States. A number as large as 30 million drug addicts is not a slight matter. Instead, it implies a very concerted and intense action by this mafia of drug traffickers operating in the United States. I think that instead of taking measures, such as those that the U.S. Senate is seeking against our country, it should adopt actions, tactics, or strategies to prevent that drug consumption and also production in its own country. Through television, we see how all these drugs are distributed, marketed, and consumed in the United States. We think that the United States should establish mechanisms and carry out actions to stop this huge consumption of drugs there.

[Gonzalez] How do we really interpret this attempt to apply sanctions against Mexico? Isn't the buyer more guilty than the seller?

[Jimenez] Look, there is an agreement among all the countries involved in this type of crime that both the producers and the consumers must undertake vigorous joint actions to combat this crime. Now then, this type of crime is not like the traditional type of crime that is committed by one individual. Instead, it affects and involves a number of people. It is a crime that has evolved which affects a number of social structures and foundations. Therefore, it is very important that, instead of criticizing what one specific country does or does not do, the United States should take its own measures to prevent this type of problem in its own country.

This crime of drug trafficking has not respected borders. We all know that the governments of countries that are classified as producers carry out actions to combat the planting of poppy and marijuana and the processing of coca into cocaine. In this latter case, Mexico is using as a springboard to introduce it into the United States. We have been very respectful of the actions that each country has carried out to fight drug trafficking. As the Mexican attorney general has said, we value the measures that each of the South American countries have adopted to combat it. In truth, the efforts undertaken by Mexico are exemplary. Mexico has not given respite to its campaign against drug trafficking. It has adopted energetic legal and administrative measures. Mexico has implemented a number of actions to energetically fight and punish drug traffickers. It is not only a fight against the distributors, but also the producers. Last year, in the first period of ordinary sessions of the Congress, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate adopted a number of reforms of the Penal Code in order to establish more vigorous sanctions against drug trafficking.

[Gonzalez] Do you think that Mexico is a country of drug addicts?

[Jimenez] Of course not. In Mexico, the consumption of drugs is to some extent minimum. It is not at the level of the United States. The United States is obviously one of the countries that has this very evident and serious problem. Nevertheless, this must not lead us to stop taking all the necessary preventive measures so that we will not turn into a drug-consuming country. Fortunately, we are not. We are a country in which in some areas there is cultivation and production of marijuana and poppy, but not cocaine. Our country does not have that characteristic. Mexico has not lost objectively regarding the problem. Instead, it has confronted it. This campaign carried out by the government has been useful for Mexico and even for U.S. society. This is very important. If Mexico had not adopted these measures, and if it did not have this political will to fight drug trafficking, what would happen to the United States if there were an entire country producing these drugs because of the demand in the United States? The campaign being carried out by the Attorney General's Office, the Armed Forces, the Army, and the Navy is to vigorously and seriously combat this problem. We are doing something. The results are evident in the seizure and destruction of and in the confiscation of drugs by our authorities.

RELATIONS CAN BE DAMAGED BY AID TO CONTRAS

FL230304 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0017 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] United Nations, New York, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Ambassador to the United Nations Mario Moya Palencia said today that if Latin America refuses to acknowledge the validity of the principles of nonintervention and self determination of the peoples, our viability as independent and sovereign nations will be null.

Speaking on behalf of Mexico to the UN Security Council during the debate on Nicaragua's request that the United States respect the World Court's decision that called on Washington to end military aid to the contras, Moya Palencia added:

The disagreement with the domestic political process of any country, and especially the questioning of the legality of its government, does not justify under any circumstance the adoption of unilateral measures that would overthrow the government or deny court decisions. To accept the above, said the Mexican diplomat, would imply lack of recognition and negate the principles of international order suggested in the UN charter. [passage omitted]

Moya Palencia said by violating international law and relegating a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis, it is evident that a military presence in the region will increase, new weapons will be introduced, and the possibility of a generalized conflict in the area will become more likely. Mexico does not hesitate to call the financial assistance to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries a historical, political, and legal error that could seriously damage relations between the United States and Latin America, said Moya Palencia. [passage omitted]

OPEC'S PLANS FOR EXPORT REDUCTIONS SUPPORTED

FL231757 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0243 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 22 Oct. (NOTIMEX) -- Alfredo del Mazo, secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry, has said if OPEC decides to extend until December the reduction of oil exports, Mexico will support such decision. The official indicated that Mexico will continue with the 10 percent adjustment of its oil exports as it did last August, but explained that this kind of measure will depend on the circumstances of the market and the strategy needed to protect domestic interests. [passage omitted]

COLOMBIA DISCUSSES BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL231642 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0435 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 22 Oct. (NOTIMEX) -- Sectors of the National Congress are discussing the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations with Mexico to protest the alleged tortures and deaths of some Colombians who were detained in that country.

Deputy Hernando Betancur, from the Ruling Liberal Party, said if 6 years ago the administration of president Julio Cesar Turbay ended relations with Cuba to make them respect Colombia, the same thing can happen with Mexico.

During a congress session, almost a dozen complaints were read of Colombians who sustained that they had been tortured by the Mexican police after being unfairly detained. Likewise, it was reported that there are over 500 registered complaints of abuses against Colombians in Mexico. The Foreign Ministry was also informed that members of the Colombian diplomatic mission in Mexico City have not paid attention to the complaints and that they have not helped the approximately 800 Colombian inmates who are in Mexican prisons.

SOVIET UNION TO BOOST FISHERY INDUSTRY

FL231606 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0413 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct, (NOTIMEX) -- Alfonso Lopez Cruz, Fisheries Secretariat International Affairs director general, today said the Mexican fishery industry will receive a large boost from the Soviet Union.

During a brief interview, the official, who just returned from Moscow, explained that thanks to the signing of the Soviet Union-Mexico bilateral agreement at the mixed meeting between the two countries, Mexico will receive this year over \$450 million for tuna capture and processing. The official said the Soviet Union is the top fishing country with 11 million tons, thus, surpassing Japan.

Lopez Cruz reported that this year Mexico will produce 1.5 million tons of fish in general. Shellfish sales will amount to 17,500 tons. Some 22,500 tons will be sold in 1987, and it is estimated that 27,500 tons will be sold in 1988. Finally, he said the Soviet Union is willing to exchange scientific and technological information in the species called (filapia) and to participate in a program to produce hybrids in the Latin American region.

PETRICIOLI COMMENTS ON 1987 FINANCE PROGRAM

PA230442 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] At a news conference this afternoon, Gustavo Petricioli, secretary of finance and public credit, announced that the 1987 finance program, contingent upon congressional approval, entails a public investment of \$8 billion, which will principally come from Mexican resources. The finance secretary is confident that before December, individual contracts will be signed with the 500 banks that have extended credit to our country.

BRIEFS

ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN REPORT -- Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui and Navy Secretary Admiral Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega have delivered a report to President Miguel de la Madrid on the Army and Navy's anti-drug activities. Gen Arevalo Gardoqui said that in the past 2 months, the Army has destroyed 11,654 poppy and 46,186 marijuana plantations. He added that during the same period, the Army discovered 15 clandestine airstrips and 13 drug traffickers' camps, and arrested 9 foreign and 1,279 Mexican drug traffickers. Adm Gomez Orega reported that during 1986, the Navy has stopped 20 ground vehicles and boats, destroyed 16,636 marijuana plantations, and confiscated 242 kg of cocaine and 107,413,304 kg of marijuana. [Text] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in spanish 1955 GMT 23 Oct 86 PA]

PRD COMMUNIQUE RECOMMENDS MINISTERS RESIGN

PA231536 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1228 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The National Executive Committee [CEN] and the Political Commission of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] have asked those PRD party members who are cabinet ministers and deputy ministers or directors, deputy directors, managers, and deputy managers of independent government agencies or government institutions to place their positions at the disposal of the party. This decision was adopted during a meeting of the CEN and the Political Commission.

Here is the text of the communique setting forth this decision. The CEN and Political Commission of the PRD report:

The following national political and economic matters were examined during a meeting held on 22 October 1986 in Panama City.

1. The situation of PRD officials in the executive Branch.
2. The situation of the Social Security Fund.
3. The sale of leasing of [National Farm Machinery Enterprise] and the IMB [Agricultural Marketing Institute] granaries.

After said examination, the PRD has resolved:

1. The CEN and Political Commission of the PRD ask those party members who are currently ministers and deputy ministers or directors, deputy directors, managers and deputy managers of independent and semi-independent government agencies to place their positions at the disposal of the CEN as of the date of issuance of this communique, to evaluate their executive, technical, professional, and political actions.

After said evaluation, the party leadership will recommend to the Executive Branch the changes and adjustments that it believes need be carried out within the structure of the national government. [passage omitted]

Members Offer Resignations

PA231302 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Following a 5-hour meeting, the political committee of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, whose president is Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, agreed to request all of its members holding any position in President Eric Arturo Delvalle's cabinet to offer to resign their posts. The meeting, held behind closed doors, made an analysis of the country's political and economic situation, evaluated PRD members' participation in the executive branch, the situation of the Social Security Fund, and the issue of selling or renting Endema [National Farm Machinery Enterprise] and the IMA [Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Institute] silos.

The PRD will evaluate the technical, professional, and political abilities of their fellow party members who hold public posts and will make recommendations to the president. It does not accept any reforms or changes to the Social Security System and recommends that the president report to the nation on the state of the institution and on a program to be carried out in a specific period of time. By this afternoon, Dr Escobar Bethancourt had already received answers from the officials to the request.

[Begin Escobar recording] The officials who are attending this meeting and who belong to the Political Committee or who were especially invited to the meeting have sent the following documents.

Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, PRD President:

Dear Dr Escobar Bethancourt: In abidance of the decision adopted today by the Political Committee, I hereby place at the disposition of the National Executive Committee [CEN] of my party the post of director general of the Special Rehabilitation Institute of Panama.

Yours truly,

[signed] Maritza Herrera.

The post of director general of the IMA, Horacio Rodriguez [applause], the post of deputy minister of planning and economic policy, Ovigildo Herrera, the post of deputy general of the IMA, Manuel Ducasa [applause]

These are the fellow party members. The deputy minister of the MIDA [agricultural development ministry] who is presenting his [letter]. Here we have a very special one that is specifically the director of the National Port Authority, who is presenting this offer the very same day he has been confirmed in his post. [end recording]

A few minutes ago, the Ifarhu [Human Resources Education and Training Institute] director, Humberto Lopez Tirone, also presented the requested letter. Meanwhile, Pedro Pereira ruled out any possibility that his argument with Housing Minister Roberto Velasquez will have any influence on the future of that official.

A few minutes ago, the top leader of the PRD Managerial Front, Mario Rognoni, told Televisora Nacional that he has told all of his members that no official is to present a resignation to the CEN. He has called for a meeting tomorrow at 1200 at the InterChina Restaurant.

DELVALLE SAYS NO CABINET CHANGES PLANNED

PA231928 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle said today that there will be no changes in his Cabinet. In statements to RPC Television reporters minutes before entering the Presidential Palace, Delvalle said: I am the one who orders the changes here, and I also decide when such changes will be made. Delvalle's remarks come after the National Executive Committee [CEN] of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] headed by Romulo Escobar Bethancourt demanded that all its ministers, deputy ministers, and directors of institutions place their positions at the disposal of the PRD. Denying that there will be Cabinet changes, Delvalle said:

[Begin recording] As the public knows, in the past few days there has been infighting among various PRD factions. The entire country knows about this because it has been publicized through the press, radio, and television. I believe this might be the reason the party CEN issued a communique asking its highest leaders to place their government positions at the disposal of the party. In reality, when a person occupies a high-ranking government post and represents a party, his position is always at the disposal of the president of the Republic and his party. I think it was unnecessary to do this, and I think that in some way it harms the dignity of these distinguished PRD members who hold high government posts. The president of the Republic is definitely the one who makes decisions on changes. I am the one who decides who I change and when. At this time, there is no change in the Cabinet. [end recording]

PRD LEADER CONCEDES DELVALLE'S AUTHORITY

PA232222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2110 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Panama, 23 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The top leader of the majority Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] admitted today that Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle is the only one who has the authority to make changes in the government.

Yesterday, the PRD Executive Committee asked all the government officials who belong to the party to resign from their positions to allow the party's directorate to make a technical and political assessment of their work.

Today, President Delvalle described that measure as an "attack on the dignity" of the PRD members who are part of his cabinet and reasserted that he has not planned "any changes" in his team.

PRD President Romulo Escobar Bethancourt met today with President Delvalle at the presidential palace. At the end of the meeting, he denied any "antagonism" between the PRD and the head of the state, who is the leader of the Republican Party.

Bethancourt added: "I assert that President Delvalle's government and the PRD are working with great harmony and that our party is only carrying out activities characteristic of its internal organization."

Bethancourt said that the PRD continues firm in its position, with the "exception" that after having studied "all the cases," it will decide whether or not to support the PRD government officials, and later on "suggest" possible changes to the president.

Bethancourt added: "But always understand that it is the president who has the authority to organize or reorganize his cabinet."

The PRD leader said that as of this morning, over 30 PRD members had put their government offices at the disposition of the PRD Executive Committee.

The PRD has 6 of the 12 ministers in Delvalle's cabinet, which has not been altered since its official formation 13 months ago.

PRD Denies Resignation Aim

PA231618 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct 86 p 1-A

[By Flor Quintero]

[Text] Luis Gomez, Revolutionary Democratic Party [PRD] legislator has denied to LA PRENSA that the request made by the National Political Commission (CEN) [as published] of his party is a pressure mechanism to provoke the resignation of President of the Republic Eric Arturo Delvalle.

Nevertheless, he admitted that the officialist sector at the Legislative Assembly is exerting pressure on President Delvalle to make changes in the Cabinet as soon as possible adding people who can continue with the Torrijist principles.

Luis Gomez clearly said that the PRD is not exerting pressure on Delvalle so that he resign because "he is performing his role."

Explaining the reasons that caused the request by the CEN of the PRD to all its members in the Cabinet to resign their posts, Legislator Luis Gomez said that "the Political Committee will carry out a revision, an appraisal of the role each official is performing in coordination and compliance with the principles of our party...which are the Torrijist principles of loyalty and honesty in the administration of the public matters."

In this regard, Luis Gomez said: "The Party has given evidence of much determination and maturity to help strengthen the party's guidelines. We expect that the remaining parties that are members of the National Democratic Union will take this same decision because it would be regrettable if only the PRD set this example."

PALA URGES CLARIFICATION; PRD CONFIRMS 'CRISIS'

PA220114 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 21 Oct 86 p 26

[Text] Ramon Sieiro, general secretary of the Labor Party (PALA), has challenged President Eric Arturo Delvalle to decide soon if changes will be made regarding the ministers of state and the directors of autonomous and semi-autonomous agencies.

"I would like to invite the president of the republic to meet with the parties that carried him to power so that, once and for all, he can explain to the country the executive branch's stand, the reorganization of his team."

Sieiro, who is the brother-in-law of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Defense Forces' strongman, announced that a meeting of top UNADE [National Democratic Union] leaders with President Delvalle to clarify these issues could be held "in the next few days, so that this matter, which is causing such a stir among the Panamanian people, can be resolved."

The PALA general secretary warned that his party will not allow the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] to reduce the PALA's political control.

"We will not lose anything. We will move forward and gain (more control) if necessary, but the word lose does not exist in the PALA dictionary. We want to increase the control we already have and, if possible, to expand it." No one can be opposed to this.

Meanwhile, PRD Legislator Rigoberto Paredes confirmed reports provided by EXTRA concerning a crisis within the Delvalle cabinet.

Paredes emphasized: "I am almost sure there will be cabinet changes. A situation exists which is drawing us closer to that. These changes could occur late this year; they could also take place early next year, but within the next 3 or 4 months."

Regarding this subject, it has been said in official circles that Jose I. Blandon, the current director of IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification], will be appointed finance and treasury minister.

Darisnel Espino, coordinator of the Defense Forces' "A Minute for Peace" campaign, will be the new head of MIDA [Agricultural Development Ministry].

We were told that Cesar Rodriguez Maylin, the director of Digedecom [General Directorate of Community Development] will leave that institution to take a ministerial job; his possible replacement could be Carlos "Pepe" Vasquez.

NORIEGA EXPLAINS DEFENSE FORCES' PEACE ROLE

PA231310 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Remarks by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] It is evident that the work being carried out by the Defense Forces is not political and demagogic in nature; it exists and constitutes a contribution to peace, an effective and tangible contribution to peace.

Hence, all our actions... [changes thought] violence is abated to the extent that the Armed Forces carry out positive actions to upgrade health, construct buildings, and improve the welfare of the people.

Therefore, we believe that this fraternity exists among the civic forces; that is, the civic forces in the popular sense, the civic forces, the active forces of each group of people in fraternal unity with the authorities, in fraternal unity with good-willed men. It is not enough to say this during speeches; people should practice what they preach in the countryside.

For example, we have Father Karamanitis of San Miquelito. He is a man who not only preaches, but acts. He is respected by the community. This is what we really want. As the saying goes: God helps those who help themselves. That is our position. We believe that violence is abated to the extent that men keep their feet on the ground and strive to achieve genuine peace.

BRIEFS

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR -- In a special ceremony at the presidential palace, Teruyuki Sawai, the new Japanese ambassador to Panama, presented his credentials to Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Oct 86 P E-2 PA]

ENVOY TO CANADA NAMED -- In a brief protocol ceremony to be held 21 October, Dominador Kaiser Bazan will present his credentials as new Panamanian ambassador to Canada. Bazan is also the ambassador to the United States. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 21 Oct 86 p A-1 PA]

EL SALVADORGOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REJECTS FMLN-FDR MESSAGE

PA231518 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The following is the response the deputy communications minister [not further identified] has given to a statement made yesterday by the FMLN-FDR:

[Begin deputy communications minister recording] I believe that in a live call from Mexico, a FMLN-FDR leader issued a message to the country. I want to respond to that on behalf of the government, speaking very seriously and very calmly. It is a source of concern to see a nation-wide communication media participate in this type of action at a very difficult moment, such as the one we are enduring right now, because such actions introduce feelings of division and enmity and such statements to separate the Salvadoran people.

I want to summarize the message broadcast by YSKL. It contained the following elements: a call for confrontation among social sectors and classes in El Salvador, and a call for division among the various sectors currently working to help the earthquake victims. The message insidiously claimed that the international aid arriving in our fatherland is being misused, and that government officials, military men, businessmen, and representatives of the labor sector are poorly distributing the aid and getting rich as a result. The message also claimed that the government is boycotting aid from abroad -- humanitarian aid that is -- and preventing it from reaching the country.

I want to say that the act of using the suffering of the people, the pain that all Salvadorans are experiencing, to achieve political and military goals, sending messages to the people, and inciting the people in a Machiavellian way with absolute falsehoods, deserves our strong condemnation. I have called to explained this point of view because the government, like all the other sectors currently working to help the victims and to initiate national reconstruction, are not going to use their time to give explanations to people who are trying to sow division and create problems in the country. This explanation will be enough. We condemn those who are trying to use the suffering of the people as well as the media that may lend itself to such actions in our country.

I appeal to the communication media in our country and especially to this radio station, which broadcasts that news, to gain awareness of the situation we are going through in the country and of the responsible attitude we must assume. I want to state very objectively and clearly that, at this moment, neither calls for class struggles in our country nor the broadcasting of such calls are responsible actions. At this moment, neither the mentioning of differences among the country's various sectors nor broadcasting such messages is a responsible action because what we need now is a call for unity and for work by all sectors, regardless of social class, religion, political creed, or whatever.

This is why I am issuing this clarification, because the government is open-minded regarding the international aid arriving in our country, and it is accepting all international aid. Our position, which is the position stated by the president, is to condemn violence regardless of where it may come from and to accept humanitarian aid, regardless of where it may come from. This is the philosophy of the government and all the sectors currently working on that task that nature -- the earthquake that tremendously affected our people -- created for us.

The objective of the FMLN-FDR message is to have the government abandon the work it has been carrying out alongside the other sectors and dedicate itself to discussions of a political nature that at this moment have no importance, are unproductive, and must not be presented to our country because what we have to do is to work in a united way to reconstruct the fatherland.

Another FMLN-FDR objective is to have the government adopt coercive measures against the media so that it may have an argument that it can present to the international media and say that, in addition to doing all the things those organizations claim the government does, the government has adopted measures against freedom of expression in our country, something that we are not going to do.

That is why I decided to directly call this radio station to responsibly state our point of view and explain to the media its responsibilities, but we are not going to adopt any forceful measure. We believe that reason, feelings, unity, faith, and the hopes of our people demand that all sectors -- the media, labor, business, political, production -- exert joint efforts to rescue our people, to work together to help the victims and to reconstruct our fatherland.

We say: El Salvador is standing up, and we are moving forward together. I wanted to make this clarification in a very serious way in view of the situation created this morning when the message from members of the FMLN-FDR, who are out of the country, was broadcast. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL CONFIDENT ON PAYING 1987 FOREIGN DEBT

PA232054 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 23 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Guatemalan Bank President Fedrico Linares commented on the \$700-million foreign debt that must be paid next year.

He said that the amount to be paid in 1987, in terms of capital and considering the negotiations that have been conducted, is approximately \$350 million.

He labeled that as a manageable amount and said that it is still subject to negotiations.

By way of example, he mentioned Guatemala's debt with the FRG. Linares said FRG authorities were very receptive. He said that in November, a new way will be presented to pay approximately DM38 million.

Linares explained that this amount is due for operations that are still to be covered by bonds [bonificarse]. In addition, DM9 million of the Government of the Republic. [sentence as published]

The official felt that if these renegotiations and the negotiations with commercial banks -- chiefly from the United States -- go through, the situation from 1987 will be highly manageable.

The Guatemalan Bank president remarked that paying the foreign debt in 1987 represented between 25 and 28 percent of the foreign exchange revenues from exports. This amount would have to be used to pay capital and interest rates.

HONDURASLOPEZ CONTRERAS DISCUSSES ABRAMS VISIT

PA230434 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2308 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras today said that the United States will not involve Honduras in its plans to help the Nicaraguan "contras."

Lopez Contreras, who also participated in the meeting held this morning with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams and President Jose Azcona Hoyo, said that bilateral issues and the Central American situation were discussed during the meeting. The Honduran foreign minister stressed that, during the senior U.S. Government official's visit, the United States reiterated that Honduras would not be involved in U.S. plans to help the "contras."

Abrams arrived in Tegucigalpa today with William Walker, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Central America, General John Galvin, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command, headquartered in Panama, and a group of advisers and CIA agents. Lopez Contreras considered it normal for CIA agents to accompany Abrams, which he said was "due to security reasons," and for a normal exchange of viewpoints on intelligence matters between two friendly countries." [quotation marks as received]. The U.S. officials and President Azcona also discussed U.S. aid for the next fiscal year and the distribution of the recently approved \$300 million aid package for Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

Lopez Contreras said that the visitors did not specify the amount of aid to be disbursed next year, or how the aforementioned \$300 million will be divided up among the countries. Abrams told President Azcona Hoyo that the United States will not reduce its economic aid to Central America, as it will do with other Latin American countries. U.S. economic assistance for Honduras this fiscal year will total \$122.8 million, plus \$82.4 million in military aid, including \$20 million in emergency aid.

Abrams also obtained information on the military operations taking place in the Honduran Atlantic region, where the Honduran Army has been pursuing a guerrilla group since early October. Lopez Contreras said that the task performed by the soldiers in the Atlantic region is related to the country's domestic security.

He also announced that the newly appointed U.S. Ambassador to Honduras Everett Briggs will arrive in Tegucigalpa on 1 November. The U.S. has been without a representative since last July when John Arthur Ferch was abruptly relieved of his post. According to top U.S. Government officials in Washington, Elliott Abrams was not satisfied with Ambassador Ferch's work in Honduras, which caused his removal.

Abrams Meets Azcona, Regalado

PA231240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, met here today with President Jose Azcona and General Humberto Regalado, commander of the Armed Forces, with whom he analyzed the regional crisis.

Abrams -- who also visited Guatemala and Costa Rica -- arrived today accompanied by William Walker, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Central America, at a time when the Reagan administration is about to deliver aid for \$100 million to the Nicaraguan "contras." The funneling of that aid through Honduran territory, and the training of rebels here, were the topics discussed at the meeting, according to press sources from the Presidential House. However, neither Abrams, nor the official spokesmen, nor the U.S. Embassy, would specify the topics discussed. Abrams simply said that the meeting was "very useful and covered bilateral and regional matters concerning Central America."

U.S. Embassy spokesman Arthur Skop told AFP that "a variety of topics" were analyzed, but did not specify what the subjects were. Regarding the case of Eugene Hasenfus, the only survivor among the occupants of a plane transporting supplies for the contras that was shot down in Nicaragua, Skop said that his government respects the congressional ban on sending weapons to the rebels, which was in effect until last Friday. [sentence as received] Hasenfus reported that out of 10 flights, 4 departed from the El Aguacate Base in the Honduran central-eastern Olancho Department, which has become the main supply center for "contras," according to press sources. However, Azcona has previously said that Honduras would not give facilities for the delivery of supplies to the "contras," or permit the training by U.S. Green Berets here. Abrams was reportedly going to try to change that position during his visit.

In any event, the anti-Sandinist "contras" have important camps along the Nicaraguan border, and according to residents in El Paraiso, they exclusively occupy 450 square km in that area, which they call "New Nicaragua." Based on the large number of "contras" in El Aguacate, Olancho, and El Paraiso, local analysts consider it "a fact" that the million dollar aid for the contras will be channeled through Honduras, as is currently happening.

Abrams met separately in Tegucigalpa with Gen Regalado and other military commanders and then with President Azcona and the commander of the Armed Forces. Abrams visited Guatemala and Costa Rica yesterday and today arrived in Tegucigalpa, from where he departed for Washington at noon.

Contreras on U.S. Aid

PA231913 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras by unidentified reporter at the Government House in Tegucigalpa; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] [Words indistinct] aid to the Nicaraguan contras in Honduran territory?

[Lopez Contreras] No, quite the contrary. Honduras has been assured that the aid the U.S. Government is giving to the opposition revolutionary group will not involve Honduras.

[Reporter] How much economic aid will the United States give Honduras?

[Lopez Contreras] The U.S. Government told us there was a problem in the sense that the U.S. Congress wants to decrease the assistance to all countries receiving U.S. economic aid. However, Central America, and Honduras in particular, will not be hurt by this measure. Therefore, we are expecting an increase in economic aid. I cannot give a specific amount yet because they will submit it for approval in January when Congress meets again.

[Reporter] Did you review the situation on the northern coast of our country?

[Lopez Contreras] In what regard?

[Reporter] Regarding subversive groups in the Uyuca region.

[Lopez Contreras] We certainly did review this issue. We have a special relation with the United States in terms of security, and in that regard the Honduran Armed Forces and government representatives have been the object of our talks.

[Reporter] Is the region under control?

[Lopez Contreras] I understand it is well under control.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] aid to the contras in Honduras?

[Lopez Contreras] No, absolutely not.

[Reporter] Regarding the \$100 million in U.S. aid to the contras, were there any comments made?

[Lopez Contreras] Comments were made, especially regarding what I just told you. The U.S. Government has assured us through their representatives that the Honduran Government will not be held responsible for this.

[Reporter] We have learned that in that delegation there were Pentagon and CIA members who had come to talk to Honduran Government officials. What military implication does this have for our country?

[Lopez Contreras] Look, obviously when there are two countries with a special relation in terms of security, there are routine contacts between representatives of the Armed Forces of both countries.

[Reporter] Is there any Honduran involvement in this [words indistinct]

[Lopez Contreras] No, by no means.

[Reporter] When will the new ambassador arrive?

[Lopez Contreras] That was another one of the topics we discussed. Ambassador Everett Briggs is expected to arrive on 1 November, I understand.

CITIZENS SAY CONTRAS STILL USE AGUACATE AIRFIELD

PA231920 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Hondurans who live in the eastern part of the country have charged that Nicaraguan contras continue to use the El Aguacate airfield to supply war materiel to anti-Sandinist forces.

That airfield was used by the airplane in which U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus was traveling. The plane was downed by a Sandinist surface-to-air missile on 5 October, according to what Hasenfus himself has declared.

The Tegucigalpa daily LA TRIBUNA has reported on peasants from Catacomas, 12 km from the airfield, who claim that there are many contras in the airfield area. Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras said last week that the airfield is for the exclusive use of the 6th Infantry Battalion and that it is a military base. According to Lopez Contreras, Hasenfus's statements were a product of psychological pressure from the Nicaraguan authorities.

However, Cesar Tome, chief of the municipal census office of Catacomas, has affirmed he has seen several contras at that airfield. Asuncion Guevara, local head of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras, has stated that in recent days an airplane brought a large shipment of arms for the contras operating from that base. We Hondurans feel we have been pushed off our land because the contras enjoy more guarantees and preferences than we do. They walk freely and are armed, Guevara noted.

Residents of Siguate, 1 km from El Aguacate, have reported that the anti-Sandinists once tried to rape a young lady, but did not succeed because some neighbors intervened.

The residents of Siguate say that the presence of contra troops at the airfield is notorious and that they have a well-equipped hospital.

Neither the Honduran government nor the Armed Forces have said anything official regarding the continuous charges about the presence of contras in El Aguacate and in other eastern Honduras regions.

NEW NICARAGUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUP FORMED

PA232310 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Today we were handed a copy of a call to form a new anti-Sandinist organization. Once again, anti-Sandinist fronts are organizing themselves. They are using our territory and are involving Hondurans in the international scene. Accusations are constantly being made at the international level, and the International Court of Justice has accused [as heard] Honduras of providing shelter to opponents of a neighboring government.

These copies are being handed out throughout the capital city. The Armed Forces, the president, and the Foreign Ministry will surely not find out about this call; they have denied the existence of contras in our territory.

The call has been made by the Nicaraguan Democratic Development [Fomento Democratico Nicaraguense], whose acronym matches that of the FDN.

This group carries out a complete poll in which, among other things, they ask the days and times people are available for political activities. In addition, a signature is requested, which commits the person to becoming a member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Development.

These activities can only be set up by those with international backing, or they simply must be ignore. [sentence as heard] However, those accusing Honduras of complicity are concerned with the open manner in which the groups operate, without regard to the consequences of implying that Honduras is a Sandinist opposition sanctuary. The accusation has been made today by Nicaraguans who had made Honduras their adoptive country decades ago and are not interested in armed fighting or to politically commit themselves with those who carry out these activities.

NICARAGUA

TPA PRESIDENT ON DEFENSE DEADLINE TO REPLY

PA231230 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2329 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Interview with Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal TPA President Reinaldo Monterrey by unidentified reporter in Managua; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Doctor, good afternoon. How much time does Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen have? We thought that he had until today to present the corresponding document in reply to the accusations which have been presented by the companero minister of justice. Good afternoon, doctor.

[Monterrey] Good afternoon. We can answer your question by saying that he was notified yesterday of his appointment as defense attorney; this is legal, part of the trial. Therefore, he has 2 days to answer the charges. In other words, the deadline expires tomorrow according to the law and the legal regulations currently in effect.

[Reporter] Doctor, if you please, at what time does the deadline expire tomorrow?

[Monterrey] Well, to mention a specific hour... [change thought] we close down at 1730 here. Nevertheless, the time is counted from midnight to midnight.

[Reporter] Doctor, we wanted to ask you something: Dr Sotelo Borgen said that he felt dissatisfied -- we have an ACAN-EFE report here -- he said that he felt dissatisfied with a legal official's refusal to extend the deadline. He was referring to the refusal to grant a 2-day extension which was requested by Dr Sotelo Borgen. We would like to hear your legal viewpoint and that of the TPA.

[Monterrey] Look, he presented a request, but the law is quite clear about this. The defense attorney has a 2-day deadline to answer the charges. The only extension which is possible, according to the law, refers to the evidential term. Once the evidential term begins and expires, he can request an extension of that term -- 1 day before the term expires. That is undeniable because the law says that. The other ... [changes thought] this has never happened and the law does not contemplate anything like this; it is quite clear and specific about the time he has, about the 2-day dateline.

Sotelo Counters Charges

PA240400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2320 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text of document issued by Enrique Sotelo Borgen to counter charges against Eugene Hasenfus; dated 23 October; read by lawyer Luis Andela Ubeda -- live]

[Text] To the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal [TPA] at its preliminary hearing I respectfully state the following: According to my appointment as defense attorney for prisoner Eugene Hasenfus; according to the accusations presented by Dr Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero, as justice minister and attorney general, for violating the laws of public security, enforcement of law, and other related crimes; and, acting within the legal deadline, I answer the document of charges as follows:

Honorable tribunal, I must state with due respect and on behalf of my client that I am disqualified to handle his case because your appointment and existence are illegal, as I hereby prove: According to the fundamental statutes of the Republic of Nicaragua, I must state that your appointment is illegal and is a violation because it was made by the junta of the Government for National Reconstruction, which had no legal authorization to do so. This violates the statutes, as can be ascertained in Article 3 of Decree 1233 by the mentioned junta, which literally says: each one of the tribunals referred to by the previous article will be comprised of three regular members and their respective alternate members, appointed by the junta of the government for National Reconstruction; one of the members will be the president of the tribunal.

I insist that this is illegal because Article 21 of the fundamental statutes reads as follows: The judicial branch will be comprised of a supreme court of justice, court of appeals, and higher labor court. The magistrates will be appointed by the government junta; the district judges, local judges, and other officials will be appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice. One infers from this that when it comes to administering justice, only the Supreme court of Justice has the authority to appoint the other officials mentioned by the statutes included in Article 2.

Article 4 states, among other things, that all the defendants will have the right to the following minimum guarantees, under equal conditions: The right to be tried without delay by a competent tribunal -- and the state will respect and guarantee, for all persons within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, the rights recognized under this heading and the statutes on the Nicaraguan people's rights and guarantees. Therefore, since the honorable tribunal was not appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice, your appointment is totally null and absolutely void; and you should declare your incompetence to judge my client.

Furthermore, Article 6 of the same fundamental statute indicates that the rights included in the UN universal declaration are fully enforced; the international pact on economic, social, and cultural rights; the international pact on civilian and political rights; and the OAS declaration of human rights and duties are guaranteed -- as stated in the statutes on Nicaraguans' rights and guarantees. Then there is the American Convention on Human Rights, of which Nicaragua is a signatory member. Chapter 2, Article 8, literally states: Legal Guarantees -- Every person has the right to be heard -- with due guarantees, within a reasonable deadline, and by a competent, independent, and impartial judge or court that has been previously established by law -- concerning the criminal charges against that person.

Consequently, it is obvious that the honorable tribunal does not meet the qualifications demanded by the fundamental statutes and the various legal provisions stated in the decree to judge my client. The decree that created these tribunals clearly states that you lack the impartiality demanded to administer justice because the name itself is quite clear: Law for Anti-Somozist Tribunals. The scales of justice are already tipped by the decree that states your creation because you are described as anti-Somozist. In other words, you are already prejudiced. In laymen's terms, this is known as being judge and jury because, on the one hand, you are anti-Somozist and, on the other hand, you are trying my client as a Somozist.

Therefore, I ask you to accept this objection so that the prosecutor may present his charges through a competent court. If you overrule this objection, and that would be an unusual case, I would also add another delay request that refers to the prosecutor's illegitimate status. You can easily ascertain in paragraph 2 of the introductory statement that the minister and attorney general issued, quote: In my position as legal representative of the state, I hereby file a formal accusation against Eugene Hasenfus (Hines). [no closing quote notation as heard] This accusation cannot be legally filed by the prosecutor because the law of procedures for crimes concerning the enforcement of order and public security, which is applicable in the case sui juris, literally says: the procedures of preliminary hearing for the investigation, persecution, and punishment for the crimes included in the law mentioned in the previous article, will follow these rules:

A. The trial will begin with formal accusations from the attorney general's office, accusations that will be presented to the defendant or defendants, who will have a 2-day deadline to reply on their own or through a defense lawyer -- either verbally or in writing. Decree No 8-96 from the junta of the Government for National Reconstruction.

Thus, the law does not give the attorney general the authority to file charges in this case. Consequently, he has exceeded his authority and the suit violates the law because he has no authority to act as prosecutor. This is clearly not a lapsus calami, or a slip of the pen, because the last paragraph of the document of charges literally says: I am compelled to prove these charges and I will avail myself of all the legal ways to present evidence.

Honorable tribunal, there are many ways to begin a trial, meaning the usual ones, to report or present charges. There is a marked difference between a report and the presentation of charges. One of them, the most notorious, is the one where the person only states the facts and reveals them to the authorities so that they may begin the process. In the other, the *sui juris* case, the person presenting the charges must provide evidence to support them. Furthermore, our penal law states that a special authority is necessary; therefore, an attorney general cannot present charges if he does not have the authority to do so. Consequently, the attorney general does not have the proper authorization to present formal accusations because the law does not authorize him to do so; thus his position is definitely illegal. He is exerting an authority that he has not been granted, so I request the honorable tribunal to rule accordingly.

Honorable tribunal, given the short deadline to answer the accusations, I was compelled to request an extension of the deadline, but this was rejected. Furthermore, a copy of the accusations was not delivered to me until yesterday night, so I had to prepare this document quickly -- thus precluding a good defense -- and will have to expand on the legal concepts in due time.

Honorable tribunal, the trial against my defendant is nothing but a legal mess that obviously puts the country's tribunals to shame, because the minimum norms of civilized justice are being violated with a complete disregard for legal procedures. The tribunal that you comprise has no authority because it is a special tribunal that does not meet the minimum requirements -- as you can clearly ascertain by the analysis published by the OAS on the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals.

The document of charges presented by the minister of justice was hastily written without concern for the consequences, and the eight-page document simply issues charges against the U.S. Government -- with whom Nicaragua has diplomatic relations -- and its arguments abundantly quote the statements issued through the press, radio, and television by various officials. The minister who presents the charges went as far as stating quite clearly that my defendant is a prisoner of war. Public statements issued by the president of the republic, Commander Daniel Ortega, himself, clearly say that my defendant is a prisoner of war. I must state that the president of a republic is its most appropriate spokesman and his statements should be considered as the truth.

The minister who presented the accusations was influenced by President Ortega's statements, thus solidifying his accusations against a prisoner of war. Therefore, he must be tried according to the Geneva Accords and never by a special tribunal, meaning the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals, because -- as the name clearly states -- they only have the authority to try Somozists. Also, the term Somozist can only be ascribed to those who support the Somozas, either General Anastasio Somoza Garcia, Engineer Luis Somoza Debayle, or General Anastasio Somoza Debayle -- and they are all dead. My defendant could have never been a Somozist because he has not been in Nicaragua before now. Second, Somozism ended [words indistinct] and was confirmed when the junta of the government for National Reconstruction rose to power on 19 July 1979.

The minister who presented the accusations bases his case on the documents he presented, including a declaration issued in English by my defendant without legal counsel at the Department of Operations of the State Security [seven preceding words in English] which means the same in Spanish: National Directorate of State Security, an insitution that lacks an administrative organization and can only exist within a military organization. In other words, the declaration was issued in the presence of military officers and while under detention in a military center, the German Pomares General Barracks, to military officers -- particularly (Walter James Hutton W.), who claims that he is officer in charge, [three preceding words in English], but I do not know what legal organization he represents.

The alleged declaration does not abide by all the legal requirements stated in our criminal laws. The translation of this declaration is not guaranteed by an official translator because the document does not mention the appointment of one. Furthermore, the prosecutor himself later requests the appointment of a translator in his document of charges. The translator must be appointed by the tribunal that is in charge of the case, and must meet all the legal requirements, or he will be rejected.

Consequently, I appear before this authority to deny, reject, and counter all the charges presented against my defendant by the minister of justice. My defendant is not a criminal; he is an employee of a legally established airline. I reject the charges because the person presenting the charges does not tell the truth, and bases his document on articles that have no connection with the case. He is trying to base the accusations on a confession that was reported presented at the National Directorate of State Security at 1200 on 16 October. I hereby reject this confession because it was not spontaneous; quite the contrary, it was forced out of him by a military organization under pressure and threat. Consequently, the confession has no legal value against my defendant; quite the contrary, it irrefutably proves that the process does not abide by the minimum norms of civilized justice, as stated by international laws.

Therefore, and given all the aforementioned evidence, I again deny, reject, and counter the document of charges; and clearly state that no Nicaraguan code states that the act of being a mercenary is a crime. Therefore, there is no crime. The law is the only thing that can define a crime. I hereby condemn this tribunal because [words indistinct] viewpoint of all its members, as I will prove my accusations and viewpoints.

Consequently, I request that you immediately -- meaning, as of this moment -- abstain from handling this case until a ruling is issued by the tribunal that will handle these accusations.

Managua, 23 October, 1986

Enrique Sotelo Borgen

Threatened With Death

PA231814 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1716 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 23 Oct (DPA) -- Enrique Sotelo Borge, defense counsel of U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, who has been charged with attacking the Nicaraguan state, has been threatened with death during the last few hours, Radio Noticias of Managua has reported.

According to Sotelo, anonymous callers, whom, he believes are political hotheads, have threatened him and his family if he continues defending "the CIA mercenary" in the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA].

Sotelo added that he will decide today if he will present arguments in favor of Hasenfus or if he will let the Attorney General's Office present the evidence against Hasenfus, who was carrying weapons aboard a C-123-K plane on Saturday, 5 October, from El Salvador -- on a CIA mission, according to all indications -- when it was shot down by a ground-to-air missile of the Nicaraguan Army in southern Nicaragua.

Sotelo said that he did not believe the threats came from any Sandinist government sector, but from political hotheads who do not understand what judicial practice means. The Nicaraguan lawyer said today that his client may be released according to "political conveniences" which may be reflected in the amnesty law. The lawyer said that he found no legal obstacles to carrying out the defense and that he obtained a 24-hour extension to talk with his client.

Sotelo noted that his main objective is "to obtain freedom" for Hasenfus using every possible means. Hasenfus is facing charges filed by the Justice Ministry at the TPA, which has an exceptional status because it was created 3 years ago to legally try the cases of citizens involved in counterrevolutionary operations.

Sotelo announced that former U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell will be arriving today in Managua to act as adviser in Hasenfus' defense. Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who wants to learn about the trial against Hasenfus, arrived last night.

The lawyer said that he does not accept the government's charge against Hasenfus because the case involves arms smuggling, and in any case, "transportation of weapons" because the weapons were not aboard a military plane.

Ramsey Clark, Ambassador Arrive

PA240030 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Oct 86 p 16

[Text] Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general, arrived last night in Managua. He said that he is here to investigate how involved the U.S. Government is in the downing of the plane that was supplying arms to the counterrevolution.

Everyone knows the role that the United States has played in the aggression against Nicaragua and there are some activities in which the U.S. Government is involved, he said. I also want to know the role played by the United States in financing mercenary forces to overthrow a foreign government, a situation that worries me a lot, Clark added. He added that during his visit to Nicaragua, he will closely watch the trial of Eugene Hasenfus.

Clark, who is opposed to financing mercenary forces, said that this has cost thousands of lives. He added that no one can deny the Nicaraguan people's right to protect themselves. Clark said that the United States has a moral and legal obligation to Hasenfus. So far, the U.S. Government has denied any connection with the war prisoner.

In the same flight that brought Clark to Managua last night, U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Harry Bergold arrived. He slipped through the newsmen at the airport, and rapidly entered an embassy vehicle which transported him out of the airport in a hurry.

TPA Tries Nine Foreigners

PA230258 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2248 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] To date, the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA] have already tried six people, and three others are being currently tried. In other words, the TPA's have tried a total of nine foreign mercenaries.

here is a quick review of their names and sentences: Gregorio Najera Andrade, Guatemalan, 30 years; Dante Perdomo Paz, Honduran, 30 years; Francisco Natarin Garcia, Honduran, 28 years; Francisco Madrigal Chambrero, Costa Rican, 24 years; Rafael Nunez Pena Zeledon, Costa Rican, 24 years; and Silvio Alfredo Carvajal Tamayo, Costa Rican, 5 years.

As mentioned, three are being tried: Cuban-born Ubaldo Hernandez Perez and Mario Eugenio Rosas Navas, and Eugene Hasenfus of the United States.

GORBACHEV TERMS U.S. DECISION AS 'SAVAGE'

FL230202 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev said today in a televised message that there will be a response to the extreme U.S. decision to expel 55 Soviet diplomats. The CPSU secretary general said the United States has recently adopted measures that would seem savage to any normal person after recently holding an important high-level meeting in Reykjavik.

Later, Gorbachev rejected Western versions that no agreement was reached at the Iceland capital because the Soviet Union presented its proposals in a package instead of separately. He also said all the Soviet proposals made at Reykjavik are ready for the negotiating table and everything said for the founding and development of the proposals is still in effect.

COMMENTARY REPORTS BUSH-POSADA CONNECTION

PA232116 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 86

["What the Press Has To Say" by Maruja Garcia and Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] [Garcia] Dear friends, today we will read the second, and last, part of a commentary by the daily GRANMA entitled: Reagan and Bush -- Cronies of an Infamous Terrorist. The item deals with the personality of Luis Posada Carriles, a terrorist and CIA agent who is currently a U.S. Government adviser for the criminal campaign of aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

[Hernandez] Speaking about the friendship of Posada Carriles and U.S. Vice President George Bush, GRANMA notes that very probably it was this tie that made it possible for the terrorist to easily escape from a Venezuelan prison and to establish his residence in El Salvador with the approval of the pro-yankee regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte.

[Garcia] The commentary of the news organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba emphatically states that what the American jailed in Nicaragua has confirmed has led AFP to say: It is to be expected that the Venezuelan Government will ask the Salvadoran Government for information on the whereabouts of Posada as well as for his arrest and extradition.

[Hernandez] However, it is very probable that Posada Carriles has already been taken by the CIA to another place. The mere mention of his name has served to unmask those who have given him protection and support and use him in criminal actions against a Latin American nation.

[Garcia] GRANMA adds that the Posada Carriles case has served to uncover the hypocrisy, cynicism, and falsehood that has been ever-present in the Ronald Reagan administration's effort to appear as a champion in the struggle against international terrorism. In this effort, the main tenant of the White House recently took it upon himself to attack Libya militarily and try to murder Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

[Hernandez] Sick hatred toward the Nicaraguan revolution has led U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush to use one of the most despicable terrorists of the world and to become his cronies. But there is nothing illogical about that, the commentary notes; it is, in fact, a situation in line with the philosophy of the Reagan administration, with its fascist and adventuresome entrails.

[Garcia] Reagan and Bush, journalist Juan Marrero -- author of the commentary -- adds, by warmly welcoming the executioner of the Barbados genocide, practically blessed that action, put on record their affinity with the authors of the crime, and made clear the real promoters of Posada Carriles' escape from a Venezuelan prison.

[Hernandez] The Barbados-CIA connection is now clearer than ever. Fidel said it at the funeral eulogy for the victims of the Cubana de Aviacion plane destroyed in flight on 6 October 1976: The CIA is behind this. Bush could not have ignored the situation. At that time he was director of the CIA.

[Garcia] The GRANMA commentary says in its final paragraph: Nowadays, Bush, Elliott Abrams, Shultz, and other Reagan administration officials have been characterizing the yankee pilots who died in Nicaragua, as well as Hasenfus, as patriots and heroes of the struggle for liberty and democracy. Will they dare apply the same adjectives to describe their infamous crony, Posada Carriles?

COMMENTARY VIEWS FATE OF HASENFUS, COMPANIONS

PA231604 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary read by Amalia Sanmartin]

[Text] On Monday, national and foreign reporters accredited in Managua heard Nicaraguan Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes request a 30-year sentence, the maximum punishment established by our country's law, for U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, the only survivor of the plane downed on 6 October as he was trying to supply the counterrevolution.

Press representatives once again got a glimpse of the defendant: a robust man with an indifferent stare whose extreme loquacity has brought about a great scandal within U.S. political circles because he exposed the complicity of the high leadership of that government in open maneuvers to topple Nicaraguan authorities. Hasenfus is not young, and although his future will in no way resemble what he envisioned when -- according to his own words -- he worked for the CIA, it will however be much better than that of his companeros, who are now perhaps only in the minds of their immediate relatives.

The incredible salary paid by the CIA to its agents in no way helped to spare William Cooper and Wallace Blaine Sawyer from their fate. They died when their plane was downed. The odyssey of the bodies of those, who until then were considered heroes by the U.S. Government, began at that moment.

It has always been said that the dead are alone; however, they were perhaps never as lonely as the ones that waited for hours in front of the U.S. Embassy in Managua, because their compatriots wanted nothing to do with them. Shortly afterward, as a hot potato that must be rapidly dropped, the dust-covered coffins were transported in a pickup truck without license plates and taken to the airport. Once there, an unidentified employee tagged them with a vulgar identification card as is done with regular luggage.

Two lower-ranking officials and the pickup truck's driver were Coopera and Sawyer's only companions. While the gray coffins were lost among the plane's cargo, the officials seemed to want the earth to swallow the coffins, because the preparations to send them to the United States were almost clandestine in nature. Reporters said it appeared to be a secret cargo, a shameful shipment, a dispatch of dubious value.

Those compatriots killed in an alleged war action turned out to be an annoying burden to the U.S. Government and their representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Managua. In that way, thrown into the luggage compartment of a plane, these two U.S. nationals, who were hired by a U.S. Government agency, returned to the United States. The U.S. flag did not cover their coffins; there was no ceremony and Taps was not played for them. The only homage for these people, who were described by Reagan as heroes in the struggle for liberty, was the silent complicity of the mercenary adventure and the spite and oblivion toward something that is no longer useful.

Meanwhile, Hasenfus is also a person left to his fate by those who only thought of him as a number on a payroll.

CASTRO SUPPORTS NICARAGUA'S UN COUNCIL REQUEST

FL231422 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba has given its support to the Nicaraguan request for the UN Security Council to urge the United States to comply with the ruling made by the Hague's International Court of Justice.

The Mexican Delegation also backed our country's position at the United Nations. However, U.S. representative to the Security Council Vernon Walters reiterated his country's continued support to the mercenary bands attacking Nicaragua and minimized the importance of the international court's decision by alleging that Nicaragua poses a threat to neighboring Central American countries.

RISQUET, MALMIERCA OFFER CONDOLENCES FOR MACHEL

FL232111 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1902 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] A book of condolences was opened this morning at the embassy of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Havana on the occasion of the death of Samora Machel, president of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The book was signed at 10:00 this morning by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, and Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister. [passage omitted]

CABRISAS PLEASED WITH BRAZILIAN TRADE TALKS

FL231435 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas said talks with Brazilian Government officials to immediately begin trade between the two countries were open, positive, and encouraging.

In its first stage, it is estimated that Cuban-Brazilian trade will amount to \$200 million. Cuba will export goods such as cement, cotton, tobacco, oil, and raw materials to manufacture medicines and Brazil will export equipment for railroads, industries, and construction, as well as chemical materials.

ARGENTINA APPROVES COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL232142 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1905 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] It was reported that the Argentine executive branch has passed a decree approving a scientific-technical cooperation agreement between the Governments of Cuba and Argentina. The agreement signed by the two countries in 1984 was approved by the Argentine congress. The decree creates bilateral joint cooperation commissions and allows the possibility for bilateral agreements between scientific and technical institutes.

TRADE UNION WORKSHOP ON FOREIGN DEBT BEGINS

FL232236 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1904 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The working sessions of the Second International Trade Union Workshop on the foreign debt began today in Havana's Palace of Conventions with an act commemorating the unforgettable Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Jesus Escandel, member of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions Executive Secretariat, gave the opening words at the meeting and he expressed his assurance that together we will advance in the search and establishment of a new international economic order. He said the Second International Trade Union Workshop on the foreign debt shows the workers of the continent are firm against the dictates of the great imperialist capital that is solely trying to annihilate our peoples. Escandel said this tribunal in Havana will bring the nourishment of solidarity to its participants and to all men and women who, today, 23 October, march through the streets with the slogan, "No foreign debt payment!"

Veiga, Prieto Preside

FL230030 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The delegates to the Second International Trade Union Workshop on the foreign debt today followed the clamor of the workers of the world on the international day against payment of the foreign debt and in favor of a new international economic order and regional integration of the peoples.

During the meeting held after reports were presented in the palace of conventions, speakers from Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa related the experiences of countries which are pressured by the terrible foreign debt and supported the struggle for the suspension of payments.

Politburo member Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], and Roberto Prieto, Permanent Congress for Latin American Workers Trade Union Unity, CPUSTAL, presided over the meeting in which 400 delegates participated.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGOGOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF DESTROYING ECONOMY

FL212234 Bridgetown CANA in English 1946 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 21, CANA -- Radical local trade union leader George Weekes today accused the Trinidad and Tobago business sector and foreign companies here of destroying the Trinidadian economy.

The left-leaning Weekes, president general of the powerful oilfields workers trade union [OWTU], told a news conference [that] international multinational companies supported by local conglomerates had pursued a policy aimed at putting the country in debt. He also accused locally-based oil companies and the chemical factory, Fedchem, of ceasing exploration, reducing maintenance of refineries, and operating plants at minimum capacity.

Weekes said government was selling out workers by leaving them to the mercy of the business community and the economic problems of the country resulted from a number of events. He said millions of dollars earned during the boom years had been exported by foreign-based companies and money left here had been spent by the local business sector on real estate, lavish lifestyles, and consumer facilities, such as shopping malls. Weekes said Trinidad and Tobago was following the path which many other IMF countries had found themselves.

Trinidad and Tobago, being the only major oil-producing commonwealth Caribbean country with a drop in the price of oil, the government -- in order to administer -- is pursuing policies that have been recommended by the international monetary fund, he declared. The OWTU leader said the long-term policy had been to lead Trinidad and Tobago to manipulation from abroad with a non-governmental and business-enterprise world policy.

He alleged there was a trend in the business sector of large groups of companies transferring their fixed assets to a holding group only to close down separate companies without enough assets to pay workers. Weekes said, too, that there was growing control by commercial banks over the local economy.

Such policies were pushing the country towards the IMF, he added. The government is not prepared to defend our national sovereignty and independence...the opposition is equally silent and does little for workers, he charged.

GILL ELECTED SELA DEPUTY PERMANENT SECRETARY

FL222230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2146 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct 22, CANA -- Trinidadian Henry Gill has been elected to the post of deputy permanent secretary at the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the local external affairs ministry announced tonight. Gill -- who succeeds Ambassador Homer Hernandez of the Dominican Republic -- was elected at the 12th regular session of the Latin American council held in Peru earlier this month. Gill had served with SELA as Caribbean affairs coordinator since February 1983. His four-year term of office begins on November 23.

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EFFORTS MADE TO ARRANGE ALFONSIN-REAGAN MEETING

PY270106 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2354 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (DYN) -- High-ranking Government House officials have reported efforts to arrange a meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin during the latter's visit to the United States. This meeting would take place 1 month after the encounter between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the Argentine president.

During his talks with Gorbachev, Alfonsin reviewed the international situation, especially the results of the talks that the Soviet leader held in Reykjavik, Iceland with Ronald Reagan. Alfonsin will do the same in the United States if the meeting between the two presidents materializes. Given Reagan's commitments and Alfonsin's tight agenda during his visit to various U.S. cities, it will be difficult to guarantee the meeting.

Theodore Gildred, the new U.S. ambassador to Argentina, is scheduled to arrive on 28 October, when he will begin work on the tentative meeting between Reagan and Alfonsin. It is certain that should this encounter take place, the two presidents will discuss the international military situation and the Reykjavik summit.

Alfonsin, who has been invited to speak at various U.S. universities and private organizations, will leave Buenos Aires on 16 November and return by 21 November at the latest. This schedule makes it difficult to arrange a meeting between the two presidents.

Argentine Foreign Ministry sources have indicated that U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Bushnell has been trying to speed up Gildred's presentation of credentials because he wants to be in Washington if and when Alfonsin meets with Reagan.

This desire to speed up the process is due to the fact that even though the new Washington representative in Buenos Aires has already received official approval, he will not be able to take over as head of the U.S. mission in Argentina for 2 months, because in order to become officially a member of the U.S. diplomatic corps he still needs the authorization of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Officials circles were "surprised" by the coincidence that Reagan appointed his ambassador at the very time when Alfonsin is preparing for his unofficial trip to the United States.

Enrique Candiotti, Argentine ambassador to Washington returned to Buenos Aires on 21 October to help prepare Alfonsin's trip. According to official sources, Alfonsin intends to "make an international display of the ideological pluralism of Argentina's commercial ties" through the meeting with Reagan.

CAPUTO BEGINS MEETING WITH MEXICO'S SEPULVEDA

Agenda Outlined

PY240330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1857 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine and Mexican foreign ministers Dante Caputo and Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today inaugurated the meeting of the Argentine-Mexican joint committee that will begin work here in four different groups.

The political consultation group will meet at the Foreign Ministry and exchange ideas on world, regional, and bilateral problems. It has been learned that the two foreign ministers will discuss the Central American situation emphasizing the efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups. They will also study Latin American's foreign debt problems.

Another work group will meet at the Foreign Trade and Industry Secretariat and deal with Limited Agreement No 36 which regulates bilateral commercial agreements to add provisions dealing with the exchange of agricultural products, maritime and air transport, tourism, and financial matters.

The Loma de la Lata (Neuquen-Bahia Blanca) gas pipeline will be handled by the third group, which will discuss implementation of the political decision to build this project through a consortium.

The fourth group, reportedly headed by Oscar Yunovsky, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry's International Cooperation Department, will deal with scientific and technical cooperation.

Speaking at the inaugural session, Caputo expressed satisfaction at being able to continue these talks at political and economic-commercial levels with Mexico, a country with which we maintain an excellent relationship through a dialogue that began 3 years ago. This relationship is inspired by a spirit of understanding and of construction, and guided by the spirit of a united and strong Latin America.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda also stressed the fruitful dialogue that Mexico has had with the Argentine Government over the past 3 years. The objectives have been economic cooperation, increased bilateral trade relations, which have been noteworthy, and political harmony, which has been continuous.

Reliable sources have reported that the possibility of Mexico joining the Argentine-Brazilian integration is not a subject on the agenda.

Sepulveda Meets Alfonsin

FL240330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0117 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today met with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and members of his cabinet to discuss the possibility of a bilateral economic plan.

On the second day of his official visit, Sepulveda Amor informed his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo of efforts by the joint commission to implement mechanisms to increase trade relations and industrial and technical cooperation.

During his meeting with President Alfonsin, Sepulveda Amor analyzed the Central American crisis, the foreign debt, and the peaceful strategy carried out by Argentina and Mexico as members of the Group of Six.

During the meeting, Alfonsin gave a detailed report to Sepulveda Amor on his talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, which were held after the Reykjavik summit.

Sepulveda Amor's agenda also included meetings with Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Public Works and Services Minister Pedro Trucco, Energy Minister Jorge Lapena, and Industry and Foreign Trade Minister Roberto Lavagna.

By making these multiple contacts, the Mexican Government seeks to refine an ambitious plan that will complement the Argentine economy far beyond an exclusive trade or bilateral agreement. [passage omitted]

Tariffs Revised

FL251725 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0256 GMT 25 Oct 86

[By Yazmin Ross]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 24 Oct. (NOTIMEX) -- Today Argentina and Mexico took concrete steps to establish a duty-free program through the elimination of custom tariffs.

Bilateral trade will be stimulated by the complete elimination of some tariffs and 50 percent discounts on others.

The measures take effect in January 1987 and are aimed at encouraging bilateral trade. This formula is similar to the zero tariffs agreements signed between Argentina and Brazil last June within the framework of the economic integration act.

The economic agreement between Argentina and Mexico establishes five basic objectives:

1. To intensify and diversify trade to the highest levels.
2. To promote increased trade through the compensated exchange program (Programa de Intercambio Compensado) (PIC).
3. To coordinate and complement economic activities, especially joint ventures in industry and technology, through improved production and sales.
4. To stimulate investment and increase the competitive capabilities of the two economies in world trade.
5. To facilitate the creation of regional joint and multilateral enterprises.

The duty free agreement was signed within the framework of ALADI. [passage omitted]

SODRE KNEW ABOUT ATTEMPT ON MOZAMBIKAN PRESIDENT

PY250002 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2229 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 24 Oct (EFE) -- Four days before the death of Mozambican Leader Samora Machel, Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre received reports on the preparation of an attack against Machel. This revelation was just made by journalist Newton Carlos during the international commentary portion of the "Jornal Bandeirantes" television newscast.

According to Newton Carlos, Abreu Sodre himself told a Sao Paulo state secretary that a diplomat serving in an African country told him 4 days before Machel's death that he had information about the preparation of an attack against the Mozambican president. Newton Carlos is regarded as an international political expert with access to Itamaraty sources.

PRESIDENT SARNEY ORDERS STUDY ON TRADE WITH U.S.

PY262042 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 86 p 72

[Text] Brasilia -- President Jose Sarney has asked his advisers to prepare a report on current U.S.-Brazilian trade. The report, which is almost ready, refutes a statement by U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, who on 21 October said countries like Brazil must open their markets to U.S. products if they want to avoid retaliatory measures.

According to the investigation conducted by Planalto Palace, the conclusions of which were made known to FOLHA, Brazilian-U.S. trade has yielded deficits for Brazil since 1978. The only exception was in 1984, when the balance of trade registered a deficit of zero. In the other years, the balance of trade registered the following deficits for Brazil: \$2 billion in 1978; \$2.5 billion in 1979; \$3.6 billion in 1980; \$3.7 billion in 1981; \$5.4 billion in 1982; \$2.5 billion in 1983; \$1 billion in 1985; and approximately \$2 billion this year. The report reveals that if the rate of Brazilian purchases of U.S. products continues at current levels, the balance-of-trade deficit will surpass \$2 billion in 1987.

Planalto Palace believes that despite the computer market reserve law, which reserves the domestic market for Brazilian-made microcomputers, the United States can still do business in that field.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM BUDGET CUTS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Nuclear Program Loses 'Priority' in Budget Cuts," published in the 24 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page D 2, paragraph three, first line:

...ministers in the economic sector to hand over nonexistent resources....(deleting words "has established" and inserting dropped passage "sector to hand over")

PINOCHET CHIDES U.S., USSR ON LOCAL POLICIES

PY251839 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Antofagasta, 24 Oct (AFP) -- President Augusto Pinochet, indirectly referring to the United States, has stated no country that is a friend of Chile needs to give it a lesson on democracy, and he charged the Soviet Union with leading a world campaign to spread disinformation against his government.

Speaking at an official meeting in Antofagasta, 1,400 km north of Santiago, the chief of state asserted that since it took over power 13 years ago, the Chilean military regime has had to face the cruelest and greatest disinformation campaign launched by the Soviets.

Referring to the 1973 military coup that ended with the downfall of Salvador Allende's leftist government, Pinochet indirectly referred to our friends. Pinochet said: There are our friends who should be defending us because it did not cost them a single penny, a single man, a single shot, a single weapon. They are constantly trying to teach us a lesson on democracy. But we know perfectly well what democracy means, he added during the meeting with Antofagasta officials and representatives.

Pinochet's statements were interpreted as an answer to the State Department, which has requested a dialogue between the Chilean Government and the opposition with the goal of restoring democracy. During the past few weeks White House officials have stated the United States could oppose the \$250-million loan Chile has requested from the World Bank as long as the charges regarding the violation of human rights persist. [passage omitted]

In the speech made in Antofagasta, the Chilean president stated that the ambush against him and the discovery of a subversive arsenal containing 60 tons of weapons in early August did not have the same international repercussions that other events in Chile have had. Recalling the regrettable two cases of torching in July, when a military patrol repressed antigovernment demonstrators, Pinochet stated that whenever we touch a communist for any reason, the world orchestra starts to play immediately and becomes quite unbearable. [passage omitted] Commenting on the international repercussions that the torching incident had, Pinochet said a police incident was turned into a despicable incident, making it appear as if respect for life no longer exists in Chile.

Pinochet also made a fervent appeal to all Chileans for unity and integration because, he warned, the danger is latent and the Soviet Union will not let its prey go. If the big powers will not help us, we will have to struggle ourselves and for this we need unity, he ended.

DEL VALLE SATISFIED WITH U.S. ABSTENTION ON LOANS

PY242230 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[By reporter Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has expressed his satisfaction over a report that the U.S. Government would abstain from a vote on international loans for Chile. Del Valle stated it is necessary to wait for the official announcement on the U.S. position on the vote which is scheduled for 25 November.

Concerning the possibility that the government of Ronald Reagan will abstain, which would ensure the granting of credits to Chile, Jaime del Valle said the following.

[Begin recording] This information make us happy. It leaves us optimistic. Nevertheless, it is only natural or at least wise to wait for an official report. [end recording]

The foreign minister made these comments at the ECLA headquarters in Santiago. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT FREES COMMUNIST

PY241812 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The government has lifted the order of arrest, that was applied under the state of siege, on Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] leader Patricio Hales. Roberto Garton, one of Hales' lawyers, has reported the decree remained even after the Supreme Court acquitted Hales, an architect, from the charges of having allegedly violated the arms and explosives control law. Garton added that Hales last night left the 3d Carabineros Station in Santiago. [passage omitted] Since the Interior Ministry dropped the charges against him, Patricio Hales, MDP leader and a Communist Party militant, today finds himself in unconditional freedom.

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS NATIONAL UNION LEADERS

PY242142 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Continuing to make contact with democratic opposition political sectors, Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia today heard the National Union Movement [MUN] leaders' proposal requesting that only 20,000 member signatures be needed to legally constitute a political party. The meeting, which took place in Government House, included MUN President Andres Allamand, MUN Vice President Fernando Maturana, and other two MUN political committee leaders, as well as Interior Minister Garcia. After the meeting, Allamand talked to reporters and said the subjects allowed to be discussed were too few.

[Begin Allamand recording] The agenda for this meeting with the interior minister was quite restricted. This is why the MUN national executive board told the minister that our presence should be interpreted more than anything else as a reiteration of our will to contribute to the institutional progress. We told him we consider it essential to analyze other subjects of national interest in future meetings, especially everything connected with the presidential (?succession), which as you know, first requires a constitutional reform. [end recording] [passage omitted]

PCCH POLITICAL COMMISSION RELEASES DECLARATION

For a Moscow Radio Magallanes account of a declaration released by the Communist Party of Chile [PCCH] Political Commission in October 1986, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 24 October USSR DAILY REPORT.

FPMR LEADER SAYS U.S. 'HANDLING' DIALOGUE

PA260450 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Interview with Roberto Torres, representative abroad for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, by Roberto Morejon; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Morejon] On a previous occasion, Roberto Torres spoke of the situation that led to the creation of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. Today Torres will speak of a very important matter, the possibility of a dialogue between the Chilean regime and some Christian Democratic leaders with the express exclusion of the Chilean left.

[Torres] First of all, when we speak of a dialogue it is because there is an affinity of interests between the two parties involved in the dialogue. We feel it is the only way to advance in a dialogue. There must be a certain affinity before one can reach an understanding regarding the issues to be discussed. In this sense, we have nothing in common and therefore nothing to discuss with Pinochet's dictatorship. We have nothing in common to bring up during a dialogue with Pinochet's dictatorship. Chile has other sectors that have this certain affinity with the dictatorship. We, however, do not. Therefore, we feel the dialogues held to date somewhat respond to the private interests of the two parties involved in the dialogue.

We have heard it said that the Democratic Alliance, sectors of the Democratic Alliance, the Christian Democrats, have proposed a dialogue with the Pinochet dictatorship. This proposal was based on certain main points. First of all, a large majority of the Chilean people are being excluded from this dialogue. This large majority has, politically speaking, organized within the Chilean People's Democratic Movement. This large majority is strongly represented by political parties and organizations that have received blow after blow for the past 13 years and which has carried the burden of the opposition for more than a decade. Therefore, any attempt to isolate a force that, despite cruel repression, has courageously opposed the dictatorship, does not represent, in principle, nor in a qualitative or quantitative manner, and process aimed at achieving a true democratic process in our country. [passage omitted]

It is very important to take the step toward a dialogue, but this must be done based on a true democracy in our country. We must ensure that the dark days of our history will never again be repeated in our country or anywhere in Latin America; those dark days represented by the existence of a dictatorship in our country or the dictatorships, if we are to include the other Latin American countries.

It is quite evident the dialogue suggested by some political sectors is not of their own suggestion. It is a dialogue that is being handled from the White House, the Pentagon, and the CIA, and they are trying, through some Chilean quote Democrats unquote, to find a way to establish a process of change in Chile that will further extend the main interests of U.S. imperialism in our country.

[Morejon] That was Roberto Torres, representative abroad for the Chilean Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. In a future cast, Torres will speak of the recent attack on General Augusto Pinochet.

SENATE APPROVES DELIMITATION TREATY WITH HONDURAS

PA241237 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Today in a secret, plenary session, the Colombian Senate approved a delimitation treaty of marine and submarine waters in the Caribbean, signed on 2 August by the Governments of Colombia and Honduras. The chamber will now study the treaty, the ratification of which is taken for granted. Consequently, the treaty will become a law of the Colombian Republic.

Although Colombian Foreign Minister Julio London, who defended the treaty before the senators, was reserved to the press, one of the senators, former conservative Minister Carlos Simahan, said "the rights and interests of Colombians were safeguarded in every way." After denying statements made by the communist Patriotic Union to the effect that the treaty was surrendering 35,000 km of colombian territory, Simahan added that even possible rights which could emerge regarding the possible exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon fields in the zone under discussion were taken into consideration. Regarding this last issue, Mines and Energy Minister Guillermo Perry said oil has been detected in the treaty region that belongs to Colombia.

Before the session, Julio Montes, the acting Honduran ambassador in Bogota, paid a courtesy visit to Humberto Pelaez, the president of the Colombian congress, and requested the signing of a fishing agreement between the two nations in order to clear the operations of Honduran vessels, 20 of which have been captured by Colombian authorities this year.

BOMB EXPLODES IN BUCARAMANGA: THREE KILLED

PA252032 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Two noncommissioned Army officers and one guerrilla were killed this afternoon in a house in Bucaramanga where the Army went to deactivate a bomb. The bomb exploded after the Army and rebels clashed; the explosion killed the Army officers and destroyed the house. A wounded guerrilla tried to escape but was killed by the soldiers. A few minutes after the explosion, electrical problem caused a fire which destroyed the house on 34th Street and 34th Avenue in Bucaramanga.

PRESIDENT FEBRES CRITICIZES U.S. OIL TAX

PY250135 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Guayaquil, 24 Oct (AFP) — Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero today criticized the U.S. Government for approving an oil tax which obstructs free trade and forces the underdeveloped countries to subsidize the developed countries. The protest of the Ecuadoran president, who only a few months ago was considered the best South American ally of Ronald Reagan's administration, strengthened the position of high government officials and the National Congress.

The Ecuadoran president said the \$11.7 tax per barrel on oil imported by the United States is not a great burden for Ecuador because it only means a loss of \$5 million per year, but he condemned the principle. The president spoke to reporters after his arrival in Guayaquil.

Febres Cordero said: When a country, that advocates the idea of social market economy, the right for competition and free enterprise, issues with which I identify myself, begins this type of protectionist mechanism, trying to get underdeveloped countries like Ecuador to subsidize a developed country, it is outrageous. Febres Cordero added: I hope the U.S. Government will rectify that policy because it is setting a bad precedent.

Immediately after the law was published in the U.S. Law publication, the Ecuadoran Embassy in Washington protested to Secretary of State George Shultz who responded that Reagan himself is going to send letters to the presidents of the countries which sell oil to the United States to explain the reasons for approving the law. However, the U.S. Embassy here indicated that the tax will be paid by U.S. consumers.

The president of the National Congress who today began an official visit to the United States indicated he is going to make the Ecuadoran protest known. The tax is going to finance a multimillion dollar program for improving the environment in the United States.

NEW FINANCE, AGRICULTURE MINISTERS APPOINTED

PA251754 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Reliable sources have reported that the new finance and agriculture ministers have been appointed. These posts have been vacant since the Congress censured [former finance minister] economist Alberto Dahik and [former Agriculture Minister] Marcel Laniado resigned.

According to the sources the new finance minister will be Domingo Cordovez, and the new agriculture minister, Marcos Espinel. Cordovez had been serving as an acting minister and Espinel was working as the manager of the development Bank. The new minister will be sworn in on Monday at noon.

FEBRES VIEWS CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PA251922 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero said in Guayaquil he is willing to talk to any Ecuadorean, and in particular, with National Congress President Andres Jallejo if necessary.

Answering questions from newsmen on whether or not he will conduct a dialogue to achieve reconciliation, he assured his willingness to hold a dialogue is part of the reconciliation process. The president said in the daily development of political activities there are normal and necessary contacts among the congress and the government authorities. This does not mean that a dialogue, is being conducted, although he is not opposed to it. This dialogue may take place between the respective presidents of the state bodies.

Regarding the presidential candidates, Febres said he has to talk as a citizen about this matter because, in a democratic system like the Ecuadoran one -- a system that gives every Ecuadorean who feels prepared the opportunity to become a candidate -- it is interesting to observe how the candidacies of citizens intending to run in the coming elections appear in the political spectrum. When asked whether or not there will be a candidate from the Social Christian party he said that question should be directed to the party. I am affiliated with the party, but I am free from partisan responsibility, he added.

Concerning the national political situation the president said that regarding the struggle for power, things are going well. He estimates in the past 15 days the situation has improved significantly, which means no one has had to give up their respective position.

VICE PRESIDENT SUPPORTS RECENT OPEC DECISION

PA262304 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ecuadoran Vice President Blasco Penaherrera Padilla has described the decision adopted by OPEC as positive for Ecuador as well as for the organization itself. Penaherrera said in his opinion it is very important to admit the adjustment or reduction of export volumes must be done not only with regard to establishing limits, as in the case of the reserves, but also in order to apply the social criteria of meeting each country's needs. Of course, he said, this does not mean Ecuador is not capable of establishing its own oil policies, but it is maintaining its solidarity with OPEC, and within that solidarity a position of independence.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS STATE OF EMERGENCY IN CANTON

PA251538 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0332 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Quito, 24 Oct (EFE) -- The Ecuadoran Government has lifted the state of emergency in Santo Domingo de los Colorados Canton, 130 km west of Quito, because the general strike in the canton has ended. [passage omitted]

Provincial Prefect Fabian Alarcon, upon reporting the conclusion of the cantonal strike, said an agreement had been reached with the national government regarding the help Santo Domingo is to receive, and the situation is again normal. Concurrent with the agreement, an executive decree abolishing the national emergency and the security zone was issued.

Meanwhile, the monthly report of the Ecumenical Human Rights Commission (CEDHU) notes an escalation in arbitrary arrests and mistreatment of citizens by the Ecuadoran security forces. [passage omitted]

SALDIVAR TALKS TO COLORADOS IN VILLARRICA

PY250213 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Oct p 8

[Excerpts] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar, who is in charge of the Colorado Party Precinct elections in Villarrica, told the local party members that "we have to be united now in order to face the common enemy. We should not consider themembers of our own party as our enemies. The enemies are those who persecuted Colorados during the hard times when we were the opposition; those who in 1936 overthrew the government by force and now want to teach us a lesson in democracy."

Saldivar added that "there are groups of enemies being formed in the capital, in foreign countries, even surreptitiously in foreign embassies in Asuncion. We have to watch out for them. Our work is not only meeting and listening to each other, but also being alert for the everlasting and traditional enemies of the Colorado Party and of our country." [passage omitted]

Saldivar also said that "our country is well-governed politically, our economy is like an island if you consider the problems of the countries around us. We do not have a burdensome foreign debt as is the case of other countries. We do not have the scourge of terrorism that causes people in sister countries to live in fear. Our government is well-respected abroad, it is not isolated as our enemies want to make us believe. The government stands in defense of the Paraguayan people's best interests, and it will defend them against any imperialist intrusion.

He concluded by stating that "we are a dignified country; we were born to an independent life in 1811 and since then, we have not permitted political tutelage or imperialism in Paraguay. We do not permit imperialism from the north or from anywhere else that it might come."

Embassies on 'Enemies' Charge

PY251352 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 9

[Text] "We have no comment" was the brief answer given by the U.S. Embassy to a query on the statement Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar made in Villarica yesterday. He said that there "are enemies concealed in certain embassies."

Answering the same question, Argentine Ambassador Raul Quijano said that he had no comment to make and added that "the foreign minister must know why he said what he did."

Erich Riedler, the counselor at the FRG Embassy, answered our question by stating that he knew nothing about it, and that "if the foreign minister mentioned no names, it is difficult to know to whom he was referring."

Other embassies accredited to our country also stated that they did not know who the minister was referring to, and said that it was difficult to know because Minister Saldivar did not get into any details.

POLICE ATTACK HEALTH SECTOR DEMONSTRATORS

PY241306 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] A delegation of the union of doctors, employees, and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas, together with members of the Medical School Board and Students' Center, were violently dislodged yesterday by uniformed police from the Congress building where they had gathered to demand a salary readjustment of more than 35 percent for next year. The four representatives were invited to enter the Congress building, but waited for more than 1 hour without being received by the Finance Commission that decided yesterday to approve the national budget with the signature of Colorado Party deputies.

The deputies who form the Finance Commission gave contradictory excuses when trying to justify the reason for not receiving the representatives of the union of physicians and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas. While deputy Americo Velazquez stated that Salvador Vera Valenzano had gone to look for them, they were being dislodged by force by the police, and Deputy Luis Peralta Baez had previously informed the Hospital representatives that they would not be received.

Some 60 Hospital de Clinicas employees arrived in two vehicles at the Congress building carrying posters that read Fair Salaries and other slogans. Hospital de Clinicas representative physician Carlos Filizzola, nurses Elsa Mereles and Berta Diaz, and Hector Lacognata, president of the Medical School Students Center, were invited into the Congress building, with the apparent intention of allowing them to meet with the Finance Commission, and waited in the waiting room. While the representatives waited to be received, some 30 policemen, who had some hours earlier surrounded the area, approached the demonstrators who waited in silence in the colonial-style corridor in the Congress building. The policemen forced the demonstrators to leave, but the latter tried to take refuge inside the building. They were brutally beaten with wooden truncheons and sticks at the entrance gate of the Congress building.

In a confusing operation marked by discussions, pushing, and beatings, the Hospital employees were forced to withdraw along Republica street from where they proceeded up 14 de Mayo Street to Colonel Bogado Street, from where they were once again forced to withdraw to the Hospital de Clinicas after singing "Dear Fatherland" and the national anthem and chanting the slogan Violence: No while they were being beaten. At 1030 this morning there will be another joint meeting at the Hospital de Clinicas to decide what future steps will be taken.

U.S. DEFICIT BEHIND TAX ON OIL IMPORTS

PA242212 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Oct 86 p 6-a

[Editorial: "Uncontrollable Deficit"]

[Text] Even though it may be said that electoral pressures have caused the Reagan administration to tax oil imports, behind this is a much more serious, long-term problem: the ever-increasing instability of the U.S. economy. On one hand, the trade balance is experiencing an uncontrollable deficit, which by the end of 1986 will reach some \$170 billion, and on the other hand, the budget deficit is also increasing to an amount of \$215 billion. The United States will have a total internal debt of more than \$8 trillion.

In light of these figures, we can clearly understand the theory of President of International Consultants Julio Millan, who said that the United States is entering a so-called "fictitious economy," with speculative elements. The only difference is that Washington is capable of using its strength and its powerful position to transfer the costs of its crisis to the rest of the world. Millan calls, with every right, on the United States to use its hegemony to make internal adjustments, which cannot be postponed, and not use other countries as its "safe."

The United States will make a big mistake if it forgets its international agreements. Its unilateral stance of placing a tax on oil imports could be the beginning of an international wave of protectionism that could adversely affect Washington and the U.S. banking system, because ever since 1985, and for the first time since 1917, our neighboring country is a debtor by a huge proportion in relation to the rest of the world.

Supports Venezuelan Protest

PA251655 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Venezuela has protested at the OAS a U.S. decision to levy a tax on petroleum imports. Mexico and Ecuador expressed support for the protest. A document states that the U.S. measure is part of an increasing protectionism that is contrary to freedom in the international economy.

In Caracas, Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said that Latin American oil exporters might hold a meeting at the foreign ministry level to seek ways to counter the U.S. measure.

CONGRESS PROTESTS U.S. SENATE DRUG RESOLUTION

PA241738 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Report by Magdalena Garcia De Leon]

[Text] The Mexican Congress has protested to the U.S. Senate against the Congressional resolution charging the Mexican Government with doing nothing for the campaign against drug trafficking.

The Mexican legislators said that there is a misinterpretation of the information that our government has handed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The deputies and the senators believe that the evidence clearly shows that Mexico has destroyed 80 percent of the marijuana plantations and has destroyed a similar percentage of poppy plantations. They also noted that the government has allocated a large amount in the budget for the campaign against drugs, with the participation of the Army and the judicial police. Moreover, they noted that the number of people arrested during these campaigns has no precedent in the struggle against drug trafficking, and that neither the consumption nor the demand for drugs has been reduced in the United States.

The Senate of the Republic has sent a protest note to Senator Robert Dole in which it presents its position. The legislators said they are surprised by these charges because the U.S. secretary of state and attorney general have openly recognized the efforts carried out by Mexico in the struggle against drug trafficking.

DEPUTY SECRETARY COMMENTS ON TALKS IN USSR

PA241729 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 21 Oct 85 pp 4-a, 20-a

[By Antonio Garza Morales]

[Text] The Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry has announced that Mexico and the USSR agreed to continue restricting hydrocarbon exports to contribute to the stabilization of the market and the strengthening of hydrocarbon prices if OPEC and other nations do the same.

Deputy Secretary Jose Luis Alcudia, who participated in the 4th meeting of the Joint Economic and Trade Corporation Commission that was recently held in Moscow, conveyed the Mexican decision to maintain its export quotas for the rest of 1986.

Alcudia briefed Secretary Alfredo del Mazo about his meeting with the Soviets; he said that the two countries agreed to prevent the saturation of the international petroleum market, and that they should meet regularly and systematically to exchange views regarding the petroleum industry.

To do that, the two countries agreed to improve mechanisms for bilateral communication and stay appropriately informed about the behavior of the international petroleum market.

Because of the geographical distance between the two nations, they had not consulted each other on petroleum matters before. This is the first joint action in regard to hydrocarbon sales.

The USSR mainly supplies hydrocarbons to socialist countries in Europe, although it has recently dealt with free markets such as the one in Rotterdam.

Meanwhile, Mexico does not resort to free markets; it sells directly to its customers for refining in order to prevent a three-way trade of the crude.

Issues pertaining to the electrical, petrochemical, and steel industries were discussed during the meetings in Moscow.

The Soviets showed interest in investing 40 percent of the total capital in petrochemical and steel enterprises.

They expressed special interest in investing in building a copper-smelting plant.

They also want to contribute equipment and technology to the Agua Milpa Hydroelectric project. Mexico replied that it will study any concrete Soviet proposal regarding imported material to carry out the project.

As for the petrochemical industry, Mexico explained the structural changes made and incentives provided to ensure growth in this field. They open the doors to the involvement of private and foreign investors with a maximum share of 40 percent. The Soviets expressed interest in learning more about such measures in order to present proposal.

It is important to note that the two countries agreed that Mexico will pay the USSR with steel products for the transfer of technology and the eventual supply of equipment needed by the country.

This agreement will allow Mexico to study and decide when it will carry out projects presented by the USSR in the industrial parastate sector. With that in mind, the two delegations agreed to establish a coordinating group to promote Soviet projects in Mexico.

The two countries agreed to help the Tsvetmetpromeksport Company of the USSR and the Cananea Company of Mexico to build the copper-smelting plant project, which would be based on Soviet technology of smelting on boiling layers [capa hirviente].

SECRETARY PETRICIOLI REJECTS MORATORIUM ON DEBT

PA252023 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Gustavo Petricioli reaffirmed that a moratorium on the debt payment would constitute an irresponsible and serious action by Mexico that would isolate the country and leave it without any resources.

Petricioli was touring Tlaxcala State representing President Miguel de la Madrid yesterday. Before the Tlaxcala Congress, the secretary denied that President De la Madrid is merely trying to solve the debt issue with short-term solutions.

He added that the president instructed him to look for long-term solutions because he is concerned over the fate of future generations and administrations. Petricioli said that evidence of this is the successful extension of the foreign debt payment by 20 years. Among other activities, the finance secretary met with the 44 municipal presidents of Tlaxcala State in the company of Tlaxcala Governor Tulio Hernandez Gomez. During this meeting, Secretary Petricioli pointed out that municipal independence is the basic cell in the processes of decentralization, democratization, and legitimate regional and national development.

He added that in 1987, resources granted to municipalities will not be subjected to petroleum prices. The finance secretary said that dishonest people take advantage of the complexity of the debt problem to create confusion, provide disinformation, and bring about despair among Mexicans. Near the end of his tour Gustavo Petricioli opened the 24th Tlaxcala 1986 Fair.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AGREEMENT POSTPONED

FL241656 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2057 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (NOTIMEX) — Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today said here that Mexico will not join anytime soon the economic integration agreement signed by Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. Given the characteristics of the Argentine, Brazilian, and Mexican economies, the integration is a long-term project that should be preceded by gradual and progressive steps, Sepulveda Amor stressed at the conclusion of talks he held with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

Sepulveda Amor granted a brief news conference at the Casa Rosada. He was asked if the purpose of his present tour of Brasilia and Buenos Aires was to include Mexico in the economic integration process signed by Presidents Raul Alfonsin, Jose Sarney, and Julio Maria Sanguinetti. At this juncture, the foreign secretary said, it is convenient that Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay continue to follow the established scheme. He added that at the present time it is useful for Mexico to undertake an integration process with Argentina in the bilateral field. Sepulveda Amor explained he had examined the economic relationship between the two countries with President Alfonsin, and added that important steps are being taken in that area to finalize very concrete agreements.

The chief of Mexican diplomacy conveyed congratulations from President Miguel de la Madrid to his Argentine counterpart for his successful visit to the Soviet Union and Cuba, as well as for the results of the Iztapa meeting on disarmament in which the heads of state of the Group of Six (Mexico, Argentina, India, Greece, Sweden, and Tanzania) participated.

Mexico's foreign secretary discussed with the Argentine chief of state and members of his cabinet the project for the construction of the Loma de la Plata gas pipeline. Sepulveda Amor's visit is basically for economic reasons. Tomorrow afternoon the Mexican foreign secretary and his Argentine counterpart will sign an economic cooperation agreement supplementary to the recently signed agreement approved by the two countries' congresses aimed at strengthening trade and bilateral cooperation relations.

PRESIDENT ACCUSES PRD OF FOMENTING UNREST

PA252336 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] President Eric Arturo Delvalle accused his most powerful political ally, the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), of trying to foment unrest in the country.

Delvalle expressed this opinion because of pressures exerted by the PRD on him to make changes within his cabinet.

Delvalle, referring to PRD pressure said: "I am concerned more than anything else that a feeling of insecurity within the country could be created. I believe these things act negatively on our economy."

The present resident of the Palace of the Herons [presidential palace] rejected the notion that his administration is in the midst of a crisis. This situation is really taking effect within the "PRD -- a party that has had great differences among its members during the last few weeks."

Delvalle said: With the demands made on the PRD by the National Executive Committee and the PRD Political Commission that party members who hold executive branch posts place their positions at the party's disposal, "the PRD is trying really to resolve an internal problem publicly, instead of doing it at home."

The president added that "all the UNADE [National Democratic Union] parties back him" in his stand against changing ministers for the time being.

PRD Factions Bid for Power

PA251745 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 1-a

["As of Today" column]

[Text] With few exceptions, President Delvalle's ministers and the directors and deputy directors of the autonomous institutions have been active in previous governments. They are gray, wasted figures who contribute little or nothing to the solution of national problems, or to the proper administration that public affairs demand.

This is how they have been perceived for a long time by the majority of Panamanians, who have had ample opportunity to get to know them and to see how they shift their loyalties and attitudes, according to the demands of the general in power.

A significant number of those officials belong to the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party], and now they are being questioned by their own party, which has asked them to place their positions at the disposal of the party's directorate. It is not possible to assert, in good faith, that the PRD is moved by the lofty intention of improving public administration through a clear analysis and evaluation of the achievements and mistakes made by these officials in fulfillment of their duties.

The PRD and its leaders know better that anyone else who has done what in this as well as in previous governments. The maneuver is an effort to attain greater political power for some PRD factions. Whatever President Delvalle says or does not say regarding the formation of the cabinet counts very little. His cabinet, after all, more than a government is an administrative body at the service of those who really govern: the military. In the end, the military will decide who will remain in their posts, and who must resign. That, as proven by recent history, applies to the ministers as well as to the presidents. How much longer will this go on, ladies and gentlemen?

Abadia Denies PRD Struggle

PA260315 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia has said that the PRD's [Democratic Revolutionary Party] call to its members who occupy important posts within the government [to place their posts at the disposal of the party] has been interpreted as a struggle within that party.

[Begin Abadia recording] Panamanians have the right to express their views; this is a democratic country. Some have tried to interpret this affair as a struggle within the PRD; that is not correct. They have also tried to interpret this as lack of support for or a difference with President Delvalle; that is not true either.

This has been an internal measure within the PRD; this is a cyclical action within our party. Our party is large and strong; it has many varied opinions and it is logical that at times there are differing views on how a problem must be handled. Historically, we have always resolved these kind of problems internally. This does not mean that we oppose or do not support President Delvalle. That would be an incorrect interpretation. [end recording]

NEED TO ABOLISH CANAL TREATY LAW STRESSED

PA262003 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 4-a

[Editorial: "A New Weapon for a New Struggle"]

[Text] It took Panama almost a century to abolish the Convention on the Isthmian Canal and to replace it with the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The consignatory, with premeditation more suitable for a higher cause, kept an ace up its sleeve that it is now playing: the unilateral passage of Law 96-70. [sentence as published] Though few are familiar with the text of this law, its effects are obvious to all, and will become more piercing with the passage of time.

This law, which allows the enormously wealthy United States to deny Panama recognition of and payment for rights that are clearly outlined in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, is at present the *raison detre* of the new Panamanian struggle, which is being waged by present generations and will engage future generations with a clear understanding of their duty because of the unfortunate effects that law is having in Panama now and will have as long as it exists.

On behalf of Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle, Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia told the participants in the 23d National Convention of the Junior Chamber about the inescapable duty upcoming generations will have to succeed in abolishing that law, which makes practically impossible the refurbishment of the Panama Canal to meet the needs of world shipping, which is increasingly characterized by larger ships, whose length and beam surpass the waterway's capabilities.

Lacking the financial resources to meet the expense of dredging the mouths of the canal and making Culebra Cut wider, it will be extremely difficult for Panama to adapt the canal to the needs of the shipping industry at the onset of the 21st century, and even to those of the mid-nineties.

The contradictions between that law, which stands in the way of Panama's full exercise of its rights, and of several provisions in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, is the weak spot of the U.S. position, which from every standpoint violates the treaties and international law.

We must all undertake this task without excuses, hesitation, or respite.

In this new struggle imposed on us by destiny, our invincible weapons must be: First, a full understanding of the problem; second the definition of the arguments that will arrest us in waging the struggle with dedication, patriotism, and a spirit of sacrifice; and third, the establishment of a monolithic front that will make us unbeatable. This will ensure that sooner or later struggle will end with the triumph of reason and justice, both of which are on Panama's side.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SATELLITE TRANSMISSIONS

PA241834 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0001 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Government and Justice Ministry issued a communique a few minutes ago stating that, in line with Panama's commitments as a signatory of the 1974 Brussels Convention on the distribution of carrier signals of programs retransmitted by satellite, the national government is obligated to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the distribution of unauthorized signals in and from its territory. The communique notes that it is public knowledge that REXSA [Recreations and Shows S.A.] has intercepted satellite-transmitted programs aimed for use within U.S. territory.

This interception, the government and Justice Ministry states, was being done without permission from the owners [of the programs] and without payment for rights. Also, in spite of the fact that REXSA was getting the signals free, REXSA distributed them for profit. Obviously, the enterprise has made huge earnings. The communique was signed by Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon. Our last "Face to Face" feature for today deals with this subject and presents the points of view of the parties involved. Here it is: Olmedo Miranda Jr. president and legal representative of REXSA, has announced that his company will eliminate Showtime Channel programs and movies not obtained by contract so it can renew operations.

[Begin Miranda recording] If there is no conflict over the elimination of Channel 3 -- Showtime -- then there should be no diplomatic pressure on the Government and Justice Ministry or on any other central government entity. Consequently, that ministry would be free to grant us the necessary permission until we are informed about the implementation of resolutions issued in March and April 1985. Since 1979, REXSA has had a permit to operate its cable system. This permit was revoked by those resolutions.

Therefore, we are asking the government and justice minister to allow us to continue operating. This way we can benefit the customers and the workers; we can contribute to the national treasury through payment of taxes; we can maintain commercial relations with U.S. enterprises; and, generally speaking, we can resolve this conflict. If the causes of the conflict are resolved, the Central Government can go ahead with the economic recovery plans it has set for itself and that are necessary to reinvigorate the country at a difficult economic political, and social time. [end recording]
[passage omitted]

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY OPENS OFFICES IN PANAMA

PA252226 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the PRC's XINHUA news agency, which has approximately 500 correspondents throughout the world, began operations in Panama. The news agency has just inaugurated its news service to Latin America from Beijing, via Mexico. [passage omitted]

COSTA RICAARIAS MEETS BUSH, COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT

PA241752 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias yesterday said he had held a meeting for several minutes with U.S. Vice President George Bush. Arias said he had asked Bush for support and solidarity regarding Costa Rica's position on the foreign debt negotiations currently being handled by a government delegation.

There is much misinformation regarding this issue. Novels could be written saying Costa Rica does not want to pay and that our country wants to rebel against international banks; however, nothing is further from the truth than this, President Arias said.

We must be aware of the fact that it is the duty of all Costa Ricans to unite ourselves. We must realize that future development depends on better conditions to pay our foreign debt, Arias said.

The country is in the same situation as a family with a debt with a bank. It will always get paid. This is a country that has always paid its debts, President Arias added. We have worked hard to present this proposal. We have worked seriously for it, and it has taken us much time to prepare it. However, since all negotiations involve gains and losses, do not be surprised if it is not accepted easily in the future, Arias said.

Costa Rica has a great challenge, economic reactivation, and the fact that this man, whom I met for the first time on 8 May, has shown great sympathy for our people and the Costa Rican people have shown great sympathy toward him, Arias said. He has promised he will help us, and I feel this is very important, President Oscar Arias said.

GUATEMALA'S QUINONEZ, MADRIGAL 'EXCHANGE IDEAS'

PA261926 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday in San Jose, the Guatemalan and Costa Rican foreign ministers held a 2-hour meeting during which they exchanged ideas and opinions.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez said his meeting with his Costa Rican counterpart, Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, was basically to exchange viewpoints.

In a statement to a local radio station, Quinonez Amezcuita said the four participants — the two foreign ministers and their respective deputy ministers — held an informative meeting.

According to the Guatemalan deputy foreign minister, the meeting was to exchange viewpoints on the Central American situation.

EL SALVADORGOVERNMENT PROTESTS UN DRAFT RESOLUTION

PY242120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Oct (AFP) — El Salvador today submitted a protest to the Mexican and Peruvian Governments after these countries proposed a UN draft resolution condemning the government of President Napoleon Duarte for the violation of human rights.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo, in a press conference, said that with sadness and indignation yesterday he informed the people that in an unusual and hasty decision Algeria, Mexico, Peru, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a proposal that is not based on facts. He said: My government strongly rejects, repudiates and condemns the draft resolution because it does not recognize the progress made in the area of human rights in the last few years, as reported by UN observer Pastor Ridruejo.

Acevedo said that the Mexican and Peruvian proposal is biased and strays from the main objective of the issue by referring to political schemes and other plans and by giving the terrorist gangs of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and the FMLN equal footing with the government. Acevedo also labeled the proposal an open intervention saying it does not even consider the need or justification behind the suspension of the special UN observer. He indicated that Mexico and Peru are inconsistent in their role, because they are also participating with El Salvador and the other Central American countries in the peace efforts sponsored by the Contadora Group.

Acevedo added that the draft resolution is proposed at a time when the Salvadoran people are facing a natural disaster and have shown signs of unity, respect, maturity and solidarity among all their institutions and social groups.

In conclusion, Ricardo Acevedo pointed out that his country's UN delegation is making every effort to show the irregularities committed by the countries sponsoring the draft resolution in their effort to promote a politically oriented condemnation of El Salvador.

FMLN-FDR REPORTS AVALOS' RED CROSS VISIT

PA211247 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0001 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command and FDR Executive Committee in "El Salvador" on 20 October]

[Text] The FMLN-FDR hereby reports to the Salvadoran people that on 19 October, Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos, FMLN prisoner of war, was visited by the International Red Cross committee representative for Morazan Department.

The Red Cross representative was able to verify Col Avalos' mental and physical health. Mail was exchanged. Prior to that, Msgr Rivera y Damas had visited Col Avalos, who has periodically received mail from relatives.

This is part of our policy of respect for international agreements on prisoners of war and respect for human rights. This is completely opposite to Duarte's government policy, which keeps imprisoned peasants, workers, trade union members, and members of humanitarian organizations accused without evidence or trial of collaborating with the FMLN.

We once more reiterate that the resolution of Col Omar Napoleon Avalos' case is pending the release of prisoners who are not fighters and who the Christian Democratic regime keeps in jail.

El Salvador, 20 October 1986

[Signed] FMLN General Command, FDR Executive Committee

DUARTE, RIVERA Y DAMAS TO MEET ON TRUCE

PA241601 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas will meet this week with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte to mediate a military truce requested on a worldwide level by Pope John Paul II for 27 October. Auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez reported that the archbishopric and Archbishop Rivera y Damas will meet with the Salvadoran president soon to discuss several points of interest to the country. Rosa Chavez explained the meeting will cover the earthquake that partially destroyed the city and matters regarding peace in the country, in particular a possible truce between the government and the guerrillas on 27 October.

The auxiliary bishop noted that on 27 October, the pope will meet with over 70 religious leaders from diverse denominations to pray for peace in the world in the Italian city of Assisi. According to Rosa Chavez, while the religious leaders are meeting in Assisi, the birthplace of St Francis, military strife all over the world will hopefully cease for 1 day. The prelate stated the Catholic Church has not received any direct communication from the Salvadoran guerrillas on their willingness to suspend military actions on 27 October. However, the auxiliary bishop remarked he has learned through the news media that the guerrillas have the intention of accepting the cease-fire as the pope has requested.

According to the news media, the FMLN and FDR have asserted they are prepared to accept a military truce so long as its counterpart, the government and the Armed Forces, also accept the 27 October cease-fire. However, President Jose Napoleon Duarte hinted that the Salvadoran Army would not accept any military truce. During a brief news conference held after receiving some economic aid for the earthquake victims, Duarte stated the Army is constitutionally bound to protect the national territory at all times. Duarte stressed that the Army cannot stop fulfilling its duty for one moment.

Auxiliary Bishop Rosa Chavez noted that one should not draw conclusions from President Duarte's remarks. He advised waiting for the meeting between Duarte and Archbishop Rivera y Damas for the final decision.

Archbishop Rivera y Damas has been the mediator between the government and guerrillas since 1984, when the warring sides tried to find peace through dialogue in this country, which has been beset by a war that has been raging for almost 7 years.

Hours after San Salvador was rocked by an earthquake on 10 October, which destroyed over 80 percent of the capital, the government also said it would not accept a military truce as the guerrillas had proposed.

GUATEMALAQUINONEZ DISCUSSES CENTRAL AMERICAN TOUR

PA241243 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] A Guatemalan diplomatic delegation headed by Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezcuita today departed for El Salvador, the first stop in their official itinerary to promote the reactivation of Contadora Group meetings.

Foreign Minister Quinonez Amezcuita today said the tour will be an effort to review the possibilities of reactivating the Contadora Group efforts. He added that President Cerezo's government wants to exchange views with the Central American governments and presidents concerning the Contadora Group.

Regarding the Contadora Group's reactivation, Quinonez Amezcuita said the Guatemalan Government is seeking an agreement to present formal proposals within the Contadora Group's framework. Quinonez Amezcuita stressed that it is absolutely necessary to have the approval of the Central American governments, in other words, to reach an agreement, which will be presented immediately to the group promoting peace and cooperation in Central America.

REPORT TALLIES 'VICTIMS' DURING CEREZO TERM

PA262151 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0136 GMT 26 Oct 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Oct (EFE) -- The political violence during the first 10 months of the administration of Christian Democratic President Vinicio Cerezo have left 235 people dead and 107 missing, the human rights commission of the Guatemalan National Congress has reported.

A report listing the names and dates of the crimes as well as the perpetrators of 341 kidnappings was released to EFE today by Deputy Oliverio Garcia Rodas, of the Union of the National Center (UCN) party.

Garcia Rodas, who is a member of the legislature's human rights commission, said: "The violence during the 10 months of Cerezo's administration is comparable to the violence that took place under the military regimes."

Cerezo assumed office on 14 January this year, after 2 decades of military governments.

The document will serve as a basis for calling Government Minister Juan Jose Rodil Peralta for questioning on 28 October, when he will have to appear before the Congress to explain the increase in violence and in police actions against the families of missing peoples whose cases have political overtones.

Nineth de Garcia, president of the Mutual Support Group (GAM), an organization of relatives of the 40,000 missing people, and 7 of her assistants were dragged by police women off to the side of the government palace on 26 September after having occupied the palace for several hours.

The document states that the victims include 11 people who were murdered and buried without proper identification by the authorities. [sentence as received]

The document also contains names, dates, and places where 77 "political assassinations in August and September" took place, stating that "several of the victims showed signs of torture."

HONDURAS

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY CARRY OUT BORDER ATTACK

PA251415 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1910 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Report by Bertin Oseguera]

[Text] Yesterday at 1845, a new Sandinist attack took place at Las Manos in El Paraiso Municipality. The Sandinists staged a surprise attack causing confusion on the Honduran border. Nevertheless, the Army managed to hold its position and repel the EPS [People's Sandinist Army]. According to a confidential source, the clash lasted 40 minutes and was started by EPS troops. Minutes after the attack began, the Army returned fire, forcing the enemy to stop fighting. Meanwhile, the same source informed me that our Army suffered no casualties. He also said the situation has become tense because 4 days ago the EPS attacked the same positions. Voz de Honduras listeners do not know why the Sandinists are constantly harassing our Army, which passively patrols our border, taking no notice of Sandinist shouts and insults.

More Attacks Outlined

PA251748 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 24 Oct 86 p 55

[Text] Danli -- Residents of La Florida, in the recovered area, are alarmed about the increasing number of Sandinist soldiers entering the area to mine roads and capture alleged contra collaborators.

According to a Civil Defense report, the Sandinists come and go in the area; their presence might cause another mass exodus for the countryside resulting in greater losses for area coffee growers.

The sources of the information noted the seriousness of recent incidents in the village, 8 km from the Nicaraguan border between Cayantu, Tapalchi, and other villages.

Approximately 350 people live in La Florida and are engaged in agricultural work.

The Civil Defense claims that on 19 October, a mine exploded on the highway leading to Agua Caliente. The same day at 1500, Lorenzo Corro, a peasant residing in the area, saw eight men clad in olive green uniforms. Later that same day, Pero Almendarez left his home for Las Trojes and was captured by Sandinist soldiers.

Almendarez' body was found last Monday; his feet and hands were tied, his mouth stuffed, and he had six stab wounds in the chest.

The Civil Defense report states Honduran soldiers from Cayantu and Tapalchi were nearly killed when a mule transporting cargo stepped on a mine.

In that same area, on Tuesday 21 October, Sandinist soldiers clashed with Honduran Army troops. There are no reports of Honduran troop casualties.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ON U.S. 'BREAKING OFF RELATIONS'

PA260406 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2356 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Remarks by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega followed by a news conference from the "Face the People" program, location not specified -- live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...some priority food items. Yes, correct. We are talking about guaranteeing the production of those products that bring in foreign exchange and those products that meet basic needs of the people, products that are considered of basic need for those who are directly engaged in military combat as well as for the people who are in the rearguard. Do you know which of our agricultural products are a priority? Cotton, coffee, sugar, and cattle. Coffee is the product that brings in most of our foreign exchange. It brings in more foreign exchange than all the other products put together. Therefore, we must guarantee the spare parts and supplies needed to produce coffee.

Someone here mentioned the price of coffee. Yes, we had to make some adjustments to the price of coffee. We did this to encourage the producers. But this was not only done to encourage the producers. We did it because the coffee production costs have increased. We have to import the machinery used to produce coffee. We must import the vehicles used to transport our coffee. We must import all the spare parts and supplies needed to produce coffee. We import those products with our foreign exchange and they get more expensive every day. This increases the coffee production costs.

When we approve a wage adjustment for the rural workers, the coffee production costs go up. When we decide to provide the coffee farms with electricity -- this is done little by little, but it is getting to them, with water, health centers, and schools -- this increases the coffee production costs. Therefore, it was only fair and necessary to readjust the price of coffee. Like our companero [not further identified] the readjusted price will be of 40,000 cordobas. But we must remember, it is the product that brings in the most foreign exchange.

We need to guarantee this foreign exchange to be able to export our products; our cotton, sugar, coffee, meat. We also need the foreign exchange to ensure the production of the basic products. Which are these basic products? First of all, what is the one thing that our people need most? [People shout "Food"] Food. Rice, beans, corn, is what we need, the basics. We must guarantee this and we must provide these products through the CAT [Workers' Supply Centers]. We also need clothes, shoes, soap, and oil. Oil is included in the basic food product list. Companero Emilio [not further identified] explained that \$18 million have been invested to guarantee the production of oil. However, the demands for the products are so great and the available product is so limited that we must produce more despite our limitations.

Regarding a question on cars asked by a companero, we called a cabinet meeting and talked this matter over with the Sandinist Assembly and have issued an order -- it is an order -- to stop the import of vehicles. It is true that some countries do not consider a car to be a luxury item, but those countries have the money.

We do not. Under our current situation, a car becomes a luxury item because of the price of the car, especially since we have the possibility of buying other cars at a lower price.

For example, the price we pay for a Toyota -- or any other country, I do not want problems with Toyota -- can pay for three Ladas. Therefore, it is absurd that while this is true, we continue to buy Toyotas. We have to import cars, it is a necessity. We need cars to be used as taxis and cars for some of our technicians and professionals. They need a vehicle. So we will import cars, but we will import cars that are cheaper.

I have told the ministers and the Sandinist Assembly that four-wheel drive pickup trucks can be imported. We have not other alternative but to import that type of vehicle. It is a vehicle built for certain jobs. Therefore, the import of this type of vehicle must fall under the same category as the import of fertilizers used to improve the quality of our coffee. Those pickups are used to transport coffee also. The coffee must be brought out from the farms in something and this need has turned us into large consumers of Toyota four-wheel drive pickups. The cost of the vehicles is high; but why should we begin to import other types of pickups when we are not qualified to repair those vehicles, when we do not have the spare parts for other kinds of vehicles?

In our society, there may be a private citizen with the money to import a Toyota or Mercedes Benz. He can do it if he has the money. However, the government cannot continue to afford this. [applause] We met with the Sandinist assembly members and reached this decision a few weeks ago. However, some companeros tried to cheat and ordered cars. Well, we decided to intervene and will confiscate any unauthorized car that comes through our customs. If the purchase was authorized, the car will be delivered, but if it was not authorized, it will be confiscated. We will use it for our protocol activities. Here in Nicaragua we receive many visitors from foreign countries, governments, and people's organizations that cooperate with our country and we will use those cars to attend to our visitor's needs.

We also adopted measures regarding the import of heavy equipment, machinery, and tractors. We cannot continue to import more heavy machinery. First, we must check the equipment we have in the country and find out how much of this equipment can be repaired. Coca Cola is an example of this. This company has many vehicles just sitting around and they can be repaired. It would be absurd to approve funds to import more trucks for the Coca Cola Company when for the price of 10 trucks we can import enough spare parts to put 30 trucks back in top shape.

Therefore, we must do our best to repair the vehicles we already have. The ministers have been instructed to personally check if new vehicles are needed when a compenero or director comes up to him to say that he needs new vehicles. Imports will only be allowed if the vehicles are beyond repair. As long as the vehicles can be repaired we will import the spare parts. This is the policy that we are following. We are seeking to guarantee a better use of our foreign exchange and our money. We must do it because we are facing a situation of war, of confrontation, with the U.S. Government.

The last companero to speak, what company do you represent? La Perfecta? Well, the companero mentioned that a few days ago a revolutionary leader, brother of the Nicaraguan people, died. Companero Samora Machel. We will always remember him for what he represented in the struggle of the African peoples, for what he represented in the defense of the struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

We must remember him for the efforts he made when he traveled from Mozambique to Nicaragua to spend a few days among us and express his solidarity for the Nicaraguan people. He was a revolutionary leader who died a victim of the terrorist actions of a criminal government, the South African Government. The South African Government is defended and supported by the U.S. Government, by the President of the United States. It is true the U.S. Government has ordered some economic sanctions against South Africa, but the President of the United States has been against these sanctions and continues to oppose them. The heart and feelings of President Reagan are with the racists, with Pieter Botha, with the South African fascists. The truth is that President Reagan has always identified himself with those sinister people. President Reagan's heart is not with the people of South Africa. No, it is not.

Companero Samora Machel is a victim of imperialist aggression, a victim of the South African regime. It is being proven that the plane Samora Machel was traveling in was downed, exploded, it was attacked. The plane was flying over the border area near where the mercenary forces sponsored by Reagan are located, flying over the area where the troops of South African racists are stationed with their antiaircraft guns. It is the same thing as if we were to fly every day from Gracias a Dios Cape to Consignina. We would be flying along our border with Honduras where the mercenary forces and the U.S. troops are located. They are there waging a war against Nicaragua.

I have mentioned the Eugene Hasenfus case. I said had Eugene Hasenfus been employed in the United States, had President Reagan -- with all the thousands of millions the United States has -- been capable of providing a job for all the U.S. citizens, Hasenfus would never have come to Nicaragua. That was what Hasenfus said. He said he was jobless, was offered this type of job, and he came down to Nicaragua as part of a U.S. Government operation, a CIA operation, an operation in which U.S. Vice President Bush has been involved.

What must we do, what steps should we take with a man like Hasenfus? What should we do with him? [crowd's answer indistinct] What should we do?

We have our tribunals. We have military courts. We have the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals, we also have our courts of common pleas. If the U.S. Government, if President Reagan, had the courage to face up to its responsibilities and admit that Hasenfus was sent by the U.S. Government as part of a U.S. Government plan to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, if it had the courage to face its responsibilities, Hasenfus would be treated like a prisoner of war. Had this been the case, he would have already been tried by a military court. But what has happened? No one in the United States has had the courage to accept the responsibility for what Hasenfus did. No one. Who sent Hasenfus to Nicaragua? [crowd's answer indistinct] Who sent Hasenfus to Nicaragua? [someone heard saying "Reagan"] You can be sure Reagan sent him. Reagan sent Hasenfus to Nicaragua. But does Reagan have the courage to admit that he sent Hasenfus to Nicaragua? [people shout No] On the other hand, he has the courage to say it is fine for U.S. citizens to become involved in this type of activity. But when a U.S. citizen ends up in jail, no one will defend him.

A former U.S. attorney general has come to Nicaragua to act as an adviser for Hasenfus' defense attorney. What is his name? Mr Bell. Who is paying his fees? Hasenfus' family does not have the money. Hasenfus said he accepted this job and got into this mess because he was jobless. Who then is paying his fees? Hasenfus' family does not have the money. We now see that an adviser, a former attorney general whose services must be expensive, has arrived in Nicaragua and that he will advise Hasenfus' defense attorney. Who is paying Bell's fees? [people shout Reagan] However, Reagan does not have the courage to say that he is paying Bell's fees. He does not have the courage to admit this because he is acting like a common criminal. Reagan is doing this behind everyone's back because he knows he is violating every international law; he knows he is disregarding the ruling of the International Court of Justice [ICJ].

We have gone before the UN Security Council to tell Reagan to abide by the ICJ ruling, to respect the UN Charter and the ICJ ruling. Nicaragua is not the only country telling him this. A similar request has been made by other important countries; India, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Peru, and Mexico. However, Reagan continues to act behind everyone's back. He is acting like a common criminal who takes his shoes off to climb through a window with a knife in his hand prepared to kill if he is caught. That is how Reagan is acting.

Hasenfus is a victim of Reagan's policy. Thousands of U.S. soldiers who died in Vietnam and thousands who were disabled after the war are also victims of Reagan's policy. Of course, we cannot say Hasenfus is a saint; we know he is not. It is true he is a victim of Reagan's policy, but he is not a saint. He knew what he was doing. He knew he was not carrying beans, rice, or milk. He knew he was carrying mines, rifles, and ammunition. That is the type of cargo carried by Reagan's planes. Why? So the mines could destroy children, so the mercenaries could kill the workers with those rifles. This is also a lesson for the U.S. people, especially for those who, like Hasenfus, are involved in those CIA supply operations. Now they have received more money and they are going to look for more U.S. citizens to help in the operation.

Laws must be respected. We are trying Hasenfus in our people's tribunals. He is being tried in our people's tribunals because the U.S. Government is not accepting the responsibility for what he did so he cannot be tried by a military court and cannot be treated as a prisoner of war. He did not commit a common crime, therefore, his case cannot be heard in a common pleas court. We consider the crime he committed to be a crime committed by a mercenary or counterrevolutionary. Therefore, his case must be heard in the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals.

Even though it is so obvious that Hasenfus is guilty, he has the right to defend himself. This is a principle of freedom. Every man has the right to defend himself. Furthermore, if the U.S. Government -- because the U.S. Government is paying the fees of Bell and Sotelo -- had not appointed Sotelo to defend Hasenfus, and Bell and Sotelo's adviser, the Nicaraguan Government, through the Justice Ministry and the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal, would have appointed a defense attorney. What a problem it would have been to appoint a defense attorney. The defense attorney probably would have been a revolutionary, a man that supports the revolution, a Sandinist. However, he would have had to defend Hasenfus because as a lawyer, it would have been his moral duty. He would be a lawyer. We probably would have had to appoint a companero, a revolutionary and Sandinist companero. We would have had to give him the difficult task of defending Hasenfus and according to the law, he would have had to defend Hasenfus. That is the way the law works and we respect the law.

When the missile was fired and the plane was shot down, two U.S. citizens were killed. We did not know who was on the plane. We did not know there were U.S. citizens on the plane. All we knew was they were violating our airspace, the plane was shot down, and two U.S. citizens died. We do not want to kill U.S. citizens. Do you want to kill U.S. citizens? [people shout no] Do you want to be enemies of the U.S. people? [people shout No] We want to be friends of the U.S. people and we feel we are friends of the U.S. people. We have said we did not kill those two U.S. citizens. They were killed by Reagan. Reagan killed them. We do not have Hasenfus in jail. Reagan has Hasenfus in jail. [applause] The tribunal will do its duty. I am sure the tribunal's decision will be a fair one.

Likewise, I feel this is the appropriate time to remind the U.S. people who, like Hasenfus, are involved in these operations to remind those U.S. people who are being offered money to participate in new operations against Nicaragua, that the same thing that happened to Cooper and Sawyer can happen to them. They can die. There is no such thing as Superman. Bullets (?pierce the skin) of men and they can die. They could also live and go to jail. The best thing can do is stay away from this type of operation because the U.S. Government even refused to receive its own dead. When the companeros from the Foreign Ministry went to the U.S. Embassy to deliver the bodies of the two U.S. men, the embassy did not want to accept the bodies. The U.S. Government refused to accept the bodies. They send these men to die and refuse to accept the bodies. The bodies were taken and buried secretly in the United States. Reagan says he supports the freedom fighters and the freedom fighters are heroes. But how does he treat them? Let this be a lesson to the U.S. people who are involved in this type of activity. Remember, the same thing that happened to Cooper and Sawyer can happen to you: you can die.

The same thing that happened to Hasenfus can happen to you, you can end up in jail, standing trial before the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal, despite the revolution's generous and flexible policy. It is important that the U.S. people know and understand this, especially today when more difficult days are drawing near.

During the past few days, we have been hearing rumors regarding the possibility of the United States breaking off relations with Nicaragua. Much is being said about this. Today, we are talking to you at the Coca Cola Company. As far as I know, the Coca Cola Company continues to be a transnational enterprise and its biggest stockholders are in the United States. It is being said that the first steps to be taken by the administration prior to breaking off its relations with Nicaragua will be of an economic nature. We are already experiencing an embargo and a blockade but there are other measures they could adopt. For example, they could order the Coca Cola Company and its companies throughout the world, to stop sending the little formula [formulita] to Nicaragua. The companeros here today know there are three countries not allowed to receive the Coca Cola formula from the United States. These countries are the DPRK, Cuba and Vietnam. We could be the fourth country.

However, we are not going to die just because we do not have a Coca Cola.

They could also adopt other economic measures against Nicaragua. They could embargo us, they could establish a blockade, there are many things they could do. They could send more planes with more U.S. citizens, they could send more mercenaries, but, will Reagan be able to stop the revolution with his actions? [people should No] Will Reagan force the revolution to take a step backward? [people shout No] Will we surrender? [people shout No]

If Reagan breaks off relations with Nicaragua, will we start trembling? [people shout No] What will we do? [Man shouts More organization; applause] That is correct. We will improve our system of organization in every area, but above all, we will adopt a permanent stance of combat alert. The U.S. Government must not think that breaking relations with Nicaragua, establishing a blockade, sending mercenaries against Nicaragua, ordering the bombing of our country, or invading our country with its troops will force us to surrender.

Why? Because this is a revolution that is being made by the people; it is a revolution of the people. To destroy this revolution they must first finish off every Nicaraguan.

What would Reagan be doing if he were to send his troops to invade our country and occupy our country? He would be killing Nicaraguan citizens, but he would also be sending U.S. citizens to their death.

Today, only a few days before we commemorate the 25th anniversary of the FSLN and the 10th anniversary of Carlos Fonseca's death in combat, we must demand more work. We must demand better discipline. Organization is expressed in discipline, productivity, and speed. We must do the things right. Above all, we must mobilize in the reserves and attend to the calls being made to strengthen the military defense of our cities. Our combatants who confront the mercenaries at the border are fighting and we need more combatants in the cities. Men, women, everyone, must prepare to confront a direct aggression on the part of the U.S. troops should this occur. We must be prepared, we cannot just sit back complacently. We must do our best.

On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and the government, I wish to congratulate the food industry workers for the advances they have achieved through their efforts.

This sector has advanced amid problems and contradictions. It is true that nothing is perfect, but we have advanced because of the awareness, organization, and unyielding and revolutionary Sandinist spirit of the food industry workers. [applause]

[Reporter] Commander, will Nicaragua present charges against El Salvador before the ICJ as it did with Honduras and Costa Rica?

[Ortega] We have sent a protest note to the Salvadoran Government. There is enough proof to present charges against El Salvador, however, this will depend on the attitude the Salvadoran Government adopts from now on. If the Government continues to support these terrorists activities, we will be forced to consider presenting charges before the court.

[Reporter] Mr Bell has said you refused to meet with him. Is this true?

[Ortega] Mr Bell came here in a somewhat clandestine manner. I may meet with him if he clearly states he has been sent by President Reagan. However, we do not know who is paying Mr Bell's fees. We do not know if he was sent by Mr Casey, Mr Bush, Mr Abrams, or Mr Reagan. We do not know which of them is paying Bell's fees.

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, has Nicaraguan airspace been violated since the plane was shot down?

[Ortega] There are constant violations of our airspace by U.S. planes. Planes are constantly spying on our country. These planes fly at very high altitudes. Spy planes continue to fly despite the fact the plane was shot down.

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, do you have any comments regarding the meetings held between Mr Abrams, CIA agents, the chief of the U.S. Southern Command, and Honduran Government officials and Armed Forces officers?

[Ortega] The U.S. Government is trying to change the situation of the mercenary forces -- that are being defeated -- by involving itself more directly in the aggressions against Nicaragua. Mr Abrams is trying to coordinate the terrorist actions against Nicaragua and there is always the threat of an eventual participation of U.S. troops, that is, a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

[Reporter] What should the U.S. people who oppose these actions do?

[Ortega] It is time the U.S. people mobilize and protest before their government. They must demand their government stop this activity before more U.S. citizens are killed in Nicaragua, before more Nicaraguans are killed.

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, what kind of a sentence will Hasenfus get?

[Ortega] The maximum sentence is 30 years and the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal will decide the sentence.

[Reporter] When?

[Ortega] We do not know.

[Reporter] What is Nicaragua expecting from the U.S. General Assembly?

[Ortega] We have convoked a UN Security Council meeting. We are going to present a resolution to catch the attention of the international community, especially the attention of the U.S. Government and people. We want the U.S. government to abide by the ruling of the ICJ.

[Reporter] Will the U.S. Government respect a UN Security Council resolution?

[Ortega] This is a serious matter for the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government is discrediting itself and is losing moral authority when it speaks against terrorism and against the violation of international law when it is the biggest terrorist and the biggest violator of the international laws.

[Reporter] (?Will you address the) General Assembly?

[Ortega] I have no plans at this moment.

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, regarding the charges brought against Standard Fruit; what does Nicaragua expect to achieve?

[Ortega] As we all know, Standard Fruit violated a contract and this matter is being handled by the appropriate organizations.

[Reporter] Is there any change that Hasenfus will receive a pardon on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the FSLN?

[Ortega] I would prefer to say that justice will be imparted through the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal. However, the revolution has always proven itself to be a generous and flexible revolution. Many pardons have been granted and these pardons have included former Somozist guardsmen.

[Reporter] Commander, why do you think that Mrs Hasenfus is a guest, almost a hostage, of the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua?

[Ortega] This only proves the U.S. Government wants to keep the Hasenfus family trapped at the Embassy. They are trying to manipulate the family and hide the fact the U.S. Government is involved in this incident.

JUSTICE MINISTER BERATES SOTELO'S CHARGES

PA250426 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0139 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Statement issued by Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes on 24 October, read by Justice Minister Delegate Ivan Villavicencio at the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal in Managua -- live, broadcast in progress]

[Text]... in my condition as attorney general, I appear before you with due respect and explain that:

I am referring to a trial that I initiated against Eugene Hasenfus (Haines), whose personal data is in the records of the case.

I have learned the defendant's lawyer, Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen, in his response to the charges, yesterday, registered dilatory objections such as jurisdictional incompetence. Skillfully, the defense attorney only cited the part of Article 21 [not further identified] that best suited him, omitting Article 22 of the same statute which states:

The reorganization and duties of the courts will abide by the existing laws as long as they do not go against or are tacitly changed by the present Fundamental Statute or by other laws or decrees of the Government of National Reconstruction.

In this last part of the Fundamental Statute, where it says: Other laws or decrees of the Government of National Reconstruction, which include Decree 12-33, which is the decree that gave life to the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA]. [sentence as heard]

In addition, according to the same Article 21 mentioned by the defense, the Government Junta, and at present the president of the Republic, must appoint the judges to the country's courts. The other officials mentioned in Article 21 are the secretaries and other administrative personnel who comprise the judicial branch.

As we already mentioned in the accusation document, the TPA's were created within the framework of the emergency caused by the aggression of the U.S. Government against our country. The declaration of a state of emergency is included in international agreements such as the International Pact on Civil, Political, Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights and the San Jose Pact. It is also included in Article 49 of the Nicaraguans' Rights and Guarantees Statutes. For this reason, the Nicaraguan Government did not violate any law when it decreed the state of emergency.

Therefore, the competence of this court is determined by the law, and the tribunal does not have the power to revise the legislative act that gave life to that court.

According to Article 152 PR [not further identified], in order for the judges and the courts to be competent it is required that:

1. The laws grant the authority to the judge who must exercise it to hear the trials or try the cases.
2. The trials be heard by or preference must be given to judges or courts of a same level.

Decree 1233 clearly establishes that the TPA's can hear cases of crimes violating Articles 1 and 2 of the Law on the Maintenance of Order and Public security and related crimes established in the Penal Code. In addition, Article 3 of this same decree established how these courts will be made up when it stated: Each of the courts mentioned in the previous article will be made up of three main members with their respective alternates. They will be appointed by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and one of these members will be the president of the court.

The defense lawyer did not comply with the prerequisite mentioned in Article 301 PR which says he must state which court he feels is the competent one. In addition, he did not comply with Article 308 PR which said he had to state in the document he had made use of the other objection.

I am surprised to see the defense stated the defendant's guarantees are being violated. This is not true because the court knows about crimes already mentioned in the Penal Code, as well as in Decree No 1074, documents that are part of the laws.

In addition, the procedure indicated to handle these facts was established before the crime was committed. Also, the court was created in 1983, prior to the commission of the crimes which are being committed now, in 1986. This is an evident and well-known fact.

Concerning the charges raised by the defense to the effect that the court is partial in view of the name of the tribunal and the law that created it, we deem it advisable to clarify that in law, courts do not rule by the names they have, but by the true function they have. The name of the court is unimportant.

The crimes tried by the TPA are crimes contemplated in common penal legislation. There is no such crime as Somozism in Nicaragua. However, the name Somozist in Nicaragua denotes crime and terror. The vast majority of the chieftains of the counterrevolution and the vast majority of the members of the task forces are former Somozist guards. They want to return to that Somozist past. Some of the best-known men in that group are the following:

Ex-GN [former National Guard member] Enrique Bermudez Varela; ex-GN Ricardo Lagos; ex-GN Edgar Antonio Hernandez Flores; ex-GN Hugo Villar Gutierrez; ex-GN Mario Roman Morales; and Francisco Rivera, also known as El Gato.

The important part of this tribunal is its popular roots. It can be a tribunal that has no name. The important aspects of it are the crimes it handles, which are provided for in the common penal legislation, as we said earlier. The procedure enforced is a procedure that was in effect prior to the creation of the TPA. The TPA began to learn of crimes committed after they were created.

Concerning the legal capacity of the prosecutor which the defense claims is illegal, Decree (28-30) establishes the state -- through the office of the attorney general of justice -- has a monopoly of penal action, and the attorney general of justice, who is also the minister of justice, is the top representative, according to Decrees 26 and 27. (Here are) documents that accredit the legal capacity of the attorney general of justice to participate in this trial.

Decree (28-30), Chapter 2, says: In the exercise of its penal action, the attorney general's office may propose another penal action by making the pertinent accusations or raising the charges.

In this type of trial, in which the innocence of guilt of the defendant is being debated directly, what is technically correct is to make use of the prosecution, and any reference to the evidence is actually a guarantee for the defendant.

Displaying total ignorance of the law, the defense attorney says that the justice minister and attorney general of justice need to have power to accuse. He is still referring to procedures and laws that were abolished in 1982. Presently, only the attorney general of justice -- who has the monopoly of penal action -- can be the prosecutor in cases of criminal action.

In conclusion, at no time has the prosecutor called Hasenfus a prisoner of war, as the defense has maliciously claimed. If this were the case, this would be equivalent to accepting that the United States has officially declared war on Nicaragua. At all times, we have pointed out that Nicaragua is facing a war of aggression, and therefore an illegal and unjust war. Precisely since our legislation does not contemplate the crime of mercenary action, we have accused Hasenfus of that crime [corrects himself], we have not accused Hasenfus of that crime.

However, that does not mean that mercenaries do not exist. Such is the situation that the additional protocols to the 1977 Geneva Accords specifically point out: mercenaries will not be granted the status of soldiers and will be tried as common criminals.

The defense claims the deposition made by Hasenfus was made before an organization whose administrative organization is unknown, and that it only exists within a military organization. May I remind Dr Sotelo Borgen that he should read Decree No 485 -- the law creating the Interior Ministry will be a civilian organization. Article 4 says the Interior Ministry is in charge of the attribution and functions of information and state security. Article 8 provides the state security is a general function of the Interior Ministry.

In view of all the abovementioned, I hereby request the honorable court before which I am speaking to reject the charges of incompetence of jurisdiction and of illegal capacity raised by the defense attorney. I hereby commission Dr Ivan Villavicencio to present the documents. I have offices where I can be notified of the action. Managua, 24 October 1986.

[Reporter] In this manner, Dr Villavicencio has read the document sent by Dr Rodrigo Reyes to the TPA. What are the next steps, Dr Villavicencio?

[Villavicencio] The next steps depend on what the court decides. The attorney general is the litigant in part, and the court will decide what has to be done. The court is sovereign; it is not influenced by anyone.

[Reporter] What about the charges of illegal capacity raised by Dr Sotelo Borgen? Weren't you a little late with these statements?

[Villavicencio] True. We were a bit late. But the defendant was also late and made us wait much longer the day he was to appear in court. He made us wait 7 and 1/2 hours. Besides, we must take into consideration that all courts work at all hours and days.

[Reporter] Concerning the charges presented by the justice minister earlier this week, in addition to the evidence requested in that report, are there other forms of evidence you are going to request? Are you going to request going to the place where the plane was downed?

[Villavicencio] We do not know. Evidence is requested and comes up as the trial advances.

[Reporter] What about the boys who shot down the plane? Do you think you will call them in as witnesses?

[Villavicencio] It is possible. I do not know them, but it is possible they could be called in as witnesses.

[Reporter] It has been said Dr Sotelo Borgen is linked to the U.S. Embassy. What do you think about that? What do you think is the attitude of the U.S. Embassy, and what are they seeking?

[Villavicencio] It is very difficult to know what others are thinking.

[Reporter] It is a coincidence that Sotelo Borgen has been disavowing the TPA, just as the U.S. Administration has been doing. However, the International Court of Justice at The Hague issued a ruling in favor of Nicaragua and against the war being waged by the United States. What is your opinion on this?

[Villavicencio] I feel that inasmuch as the International Court of Justice at the Hague is the top authority, the United States should abide by the ruling.

[Reporter] You have just listened to Dr Ivan Villavicencio who is a delegate of Minister of Justice Dr Rodrigo Reyes, and who has just presented and read before the local and international journalists the documents in which he answers the charges presented yesterday by Dr Sotelo Borgen, who is the defense attorney for the U.S. military adviser, Eugene Hasenfus.

TPA President Responds

PA250346 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0002 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Statement issued by Reinaldo Monterrey, the president of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals, [TPA], of Preliminary Hearing in Managua on 24 October; read by reporter Alfonso Amela Sanchez -- recorded]

[Text] The document reads: TPA of Preliminary Hearing, Managua 24 October 1986 1550.
[local time]

According to Article 351 of the criminal code, all objections will be substantiated and resolved under the same considerations and manner as established for civilian matters, an article that is relevant to the prosecution against criminal Eugene Hasenfus.

In the last part of a document presented by the defense attorney at 1715 on 23 October, the attorney says he has presented his objections because each and every member of the tribunal has expressed his opinion regarding the case.

Article 351 of procedures fully and textually says: All objections will be presented with the first document of appearance or during the first appearance. The objections must clearly and specifically mention the basis for said objection. In addition, the objector must also present proof that he paid 50 pesos at the Municipal treasury and 100 pesos for each magistrate if the case corresponds to a district judge. If it deals with a local judge there would be no need for this — capital letters and the underlining is our doing [not further explained].

It is important to point out that Defense Attorney Enrique Sotelo did not fulfill the requirements that are expressly established by the law in Article 351. Therefore, according to Article 352 of procedures, which says: If the objector — in this case Enrique Sotelo Borgen — does not fulfill the requirements established in Article 351, his objection will not be accepted, and he will not be able to challenge the judge or magistrate. Consequently, the objection presented by the Defense Attorney Sotelo Borgen is rejected as established by the ruling passed at 0830 on 5 February 1962 by the Masaya Court of Appeals.

This tribunal considers it suitable to point out that besides the eminently legal basis for this statement, there are other considerations that must be presented to further clarify the issue. In fact, the defense attorney, in a vague and general manner, has objected to the fact that each and every member of the tribunal has made statements regarding the case. However, he does not point out clearly and specifically what those statements are or when, where, and how they were made.

In regard to this, a ruling passed by the Supreme Court on 20 January 1971 in its relevant part says: The most appropriate term that the law should use is the synonym of [word indistinct] which is the result of a detailed examination of the career man or the man of science. The view that legally incapacitates the court [passage indistinct] being aware of the necessary data to pronounce judgment. One cannot know the elements of an issue, or state opinions on that issue, and much less state those opinions, when the issue has not been completely put together.

Also regarding this case, we cite Article 245 of the tribunal's organic law: One cannot accept that a magistrate, judge, or adviser expresses his opinion when in the tribunal or during the discussion to elucidate a case appointed to him [word indistinct] to some extreme.

Also we believe it is suitable to point out to what [word indistinct] Watson says in topic one, page 96-8 regarding objections. Objections must bear a person's name; that is, give the name of the specific magistrate or magistrates that one wishes to challenge. An objection that accuses a tribunal, or the entire tribunal, or all the magistrates should not be accepted because this will be the equivalent of an accusation made at a French court of appeal for causes or legitimate suspicions. Our law does not clearly demand this condition, but it is implied that we require the considerations to be stated clearly and specifically, that is to say limiting it to the individuals who voice objections.

In this case, the objection did not fulfill this requirement. It challenges the tribunal in general. To point out a further absentmindedness of the defense, it is important to say the objection did not meet the requirements established in Article 363 PR [as heard] which specifies that implications and objections will be treated separately.

As we said before, the defense did not present a document that alleges the objection separately. The defense attorney alleges the tribunal's incompetence, the illegitimacy of the prosecutor, and replies to the accusation all in one single document. This is why the defense did not fulfill the requirements specified in the above-mentioned article.

Finally, this tribunal wishes to state, although unnecessarily because the objection was rejected (?in limine lite), that none of its members have stated, or expressed an opinion regarding this case. Please have this statement published.

This is the end of the answer given by the TPA of Preliminary Hearing to Defense Attorney Enrique Sotelo Borgen.

Bell Meets With Officials

PA261846 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 26 Oct 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Griffin Bell, a former U.S. attorney general, has met with high-ranking Sandinist government officials. This was stated today by sources involved in the defense of Eugene Hasenfus.

The sources did not provide the names of the government officials with whom Bell has met in the past few days or mention the issues discussed. It was unofficially learned that Bell is negotiating the release of Hasenfus, the sole survivor of the plane shot down on 5 October while transporting war materiel to the "contras." Hasenfus survived by parachuting from the plane. [passage omitted]

Bell, the attorney general during the Carter administration, plans to meet tomorrow with another high-ranking, unidentified Sandinist official. [passage omitted]

JAMAICA

Manley Discusses C.A. Issues With Castro

FL242307 Bridgetown CANA in English 2255 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 24, CANA -- Opposition Peoples National Party (PNP) leader Michael Manley was having talks in Havana today with Cuban President Fidel Castro on the Central American conflict, the PNP said.

Manley is on his way back from a Bonn meeting of Socialist International (SI), the international grouping of socialist and social democratic parties of which he is a vice president.

He was mandated to bring to Castro's attention his concern for the dangers that lurked if the Contadora process, aimed at bringing peace to Central America, collapsed. [passage omitted]

BUSINESS LEADER DISCUSSES UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

FL222340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2326 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 22, CANA -- Jamaica Chamber of Commerce President Sameer Younis charged here that the underground economy now accounted for over half of the value of the island's total economy.

In a speech to the chamber, Younis noted businesses were [words indistinct] and post-shipment inspections. Still, illicit imports are on the increase, and the underground economy trade has now grown to over 50 percent of our economy, he said. Younis did not define his underground economy, but the term is generally used here to refer to the activity in the drug trade, illegal imports, and exports of goods and services.

Economists here agree that such activity accounts for a heavy portion of the value of the country's official Gross Domestic Product [GDP], but generally did not believe it amounted to 50 percent. There was a possibility of it approaching 50 percent of the private economy, they said. Jamaica's estimated GDP at current prices in 1985 was J11.02 billion dollars.

Younis noted private sector officials here have constantly spoken out against illicit imports, while legitimate businessmen had to fight burdensome and unnecessary bureaucracy.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGOTRADE UNIONS PROTEST, CALL FOR NATIONAL STRIKE

FL232326 Bridgetown CANA in English 2302 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct 23, CANA -- Thirteen trade unions today staged a day of protest with a promise of a one-day national strike before the end of the year.

Activities -- organised by the so-called Joint Concerned Group of Trade Unions -- included a morning march by over 2,000 people through the streets of Port of Spain followed by a rally in the central Woodford Square.

The unions -- representing the country's steel, oil, agricultural, transport, and communications sectors -- marched for 90 minutes, making a point of stopping in front of some of the main financial and policy making bodies in the country.

At the rally, All Trinidad and Sugar General Workers Trade Union (ATSGWTU) president and parliamentary opposition leader Basdeo Panday, called for a one-day national strike to stop the growing trend of retrenchments and lockouts.

President general of the leftwing Oilfields Workers Trade Union (OWTU), Senator George Weekes, suggested December for possible further action.

Let us show them that the jails are not wide enough to put all of us in, said OWTU First Vice President Errol McLeod urging worker participation in the running of the economy.

And we are putting forward a deadline for such activity...We will start with the one-day strike and if, during the course of that one day, they do not sit down and talk with us to recognise what is taking place,...then that one day will lead into another day and another day...

A number of trade union spokesmen called for workers control of the economy.

Workers and farmers have never yet controlled the economy, said McLeod.

Trinidad and Tobago is not far behind Jamaica, said McLeod, referring to that country's economic woes.

He urged a change in the economic system even if the international price of oil were to rise again.

OIL RESERVES REPORTED AT 7 BILLION BARRELS

FL221229 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] It has been reported that Trinidad still has extensive oil reserves estimated at 7 billion barrels. A production manager of the Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company revealed the figure Monday at the inauguration of a 5-day seminar for journalists.

MOENGO CAMPAIGN GETS 105 LIBYAN REINFORCEMENTS

PM241329 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 13 Oct 86 p 3

(Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Bouterse Goes On Offensive Against Brunswijk Group With Libyan Support")

[Excerpt] Amsterdam, 13 Oct -- Near the bauxite town of Moengo in eastern Suriname, Commander in Chief Bouterse has launched an offensive against the Jungle Commando, a group of rebels under the leadership of Ronnie Brunswijk. There has been shooting but the final blow has not yet been struck. No reliable figures are available for the numbers of dead and wounded.

The number of Libyan advisers assisting Bouterse has increased drastically. According to a well-informed source in Paramaribo, groups of 45 and 60 Libyans have arrived in 2 aircraft. With the Libyan instructors already at Bouterse's side, the number of Al-Qadhdhafi's instructors now totals an estimated 200, according to various sources in Paramaribo. Some of these have been given Surinamese citizenship and travel on Suriname passports, according to the sources.

It looks as if Bouterse wants to build a bridgehead at Moengo to push from there along the only road that runs through the jungle to Langatabbetje on the Marowijne river, the heart of the area controlled by Brunswijk's Jungle Commando. According to a spokesman in Paramaribo, Bouterse is transferring a large amount of military material to Moengo by road and air.

The army leadership in Paramaribo has said that grenades have been dropped from aircraft onto Stoelmanseiland and along the Cottica River, where it was assumed there were members of the Jungle Commando. This action was said not to have caused much damage. Bouterse said that the grenades were dropped in order to force people with no business in the area to leave it. Bouterse let it slip that "our patience is exhausted." "We will shoot and flatten everything." A number of villages around Moengo are completely deserted since their inhabitants have been forced to flee. In Paramaribo it has also been officially announced that barricades on the road from Moengo to Albina erected by the Jungle Commando have been cleared.

A former prime minister of Suriname, Dr Jules Sedney -- one of the leading figures in the Suriname opposition in the Netherlands -- reacted to Bouterse's announcement of "shooting and flattening" by commenting: "That is genocide." "We hope this will awaken the rest of the world. The United States, Brazil, and Venezuela will now have to reach a decision on intervention."

DEPUTIES DISCUSS REBELS, OTHER PROBLEMS

PM241439 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 17 Oct 86 p 4

(Elly Wempe dispatch: "Fighting in Eastern Suriname Hinders Transition to Democracy")

[Text] Paramaribo -- The fighting in eastern Suriname against Ronnie Brunswijk's rebel group is hampering progress toward real democracy in Suriname. "Brunswijk is a terrorist who is inflicting great damage on eastern Suriname," National Assembly Chairman Ulrich (Riek) Aron said Thursday (16 October). The National Assembly is the appointed parliament.

"Our greatest wish is to give power to the people. That is what we are working on and we are doing so independently of the interest in this topic in the Netherlands," Aron said. According to Aron, the Constitution Committee will produce a draft constitution before the end of the year. Aron believes that 1 April 1987 is still a viable date for the introduction of the new constitution, with elections at least a year later. Aron blamed the delay on the tense situation in eastern Suriname.

Waldi Breeveld, the Moederbond trade union federation's appointed representative in the Assembly, also said in an interview Thursday that general elections are not viable for the time being. Breeveld based this statement not on the activities of the jungle commando, as Aron did, but on the racial and socioeconomic divisions in Suriname. "The various groups in the population distrust each other," he said. Breeveld said here that "there is still no alternative to the military regime." "The entrepreneurs who were represented through the old political parties before 1980 would again squeeze Suriname."

Breeveld said that "opportunism is reigning supreme in Suriname." "It is not for nothing that in the last few years one government after another has been formed." The Assembly deputy admitted that few results have been achieved in the revolutionary process since the coup of 1980. "Women with 6 children sometimes have to manage on 30 to 75 guilders per month. That figure has never been raised."

Breeveld has called for school meals and free milk for children, but nothing has come of this either. People with rental arrears are evicted from their homes without any mercy. There are still 40,000 civil servants, just as many as in 1980.

The Assembly member regrets the "fraternal fighting" in eastern Suriname. "It is always difficult to fight against your own people. You are also fighting against an invisible enemy who hides among innocent citizens. Also this enemy knows the jungle better than our soldiers. We are facing the unpleasant task of attacking." The trade union representative admitted that "the army has no combat experience and has made mistakes." "It can never be the intention to hit innocent people, but that has happened, alas," Breeveld said.

Another Assembly deputy, Lieutenant Chas Mijns, a member of the group of junior officers who staged the 1980 coup, admitted that innocent citizens have been "victims" of operations by the National Army. But, he added, "the army definitely does not fire on innocent people for no reason. If we did we would be out of our minds. We are looking for Brunswijk, not innocent people."

Mijns does not believe that Brunswijk has contacts within the Army, as is feared in some quarters. "If that is the case, we will have to break these in the best way possible, for that is high treason," said the officer, who in his capacity as Assembly deputy also sits on the Constitutional Committee. Mijns also accused the Netherlands of complicity in Brunswijk's activities. "If the support for the Brunswijk group from the Netherlands were stopped, a further escalation of the violence could be prevented." Mijns pointed to the activities of George Baker, a Surinamer who traded in mercenaries and perhaps still does so, and Paul Somohardjo, who openly supports Brunswijk in the Netherlands.